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A GLEN IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

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THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE, 1899.

NUMBER 1.

HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA —FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

Lying in an irregular shape near the western border of Indiana is a county rich in historic interest and scenic beauty. The southern and eastern boundary lines are straight, but the western and northern follow the meanderings of the Wabash river, a stream noted for its crooks and turns. When the French hunters and trappers wandered down the margin of the Wabash, more than two hundred years ago, they found in what is now Fountain county, hills and dales, deep woodlands and bright prairies, alternating in the most beautiful harmony of nature. The river was then a broad and beautiful stream, wending its way to the Gulf, now rushing over rapids, and then sweeping with a broad and deep swirl in its onward course. Then the Piankeshaw and Wea Indians hunted along its margin and fished in its waters. Then the deep forests were filled with all manner of wild game, and on the prairies fed and wandered the shaggy-necked bison. Then birds of bright and varied plumage waked the echoes of the forests, filling the air with their praises to the Giver of all good. It was a rare and beautiful sight. The adventurous Canadian had waded along the low and overflowed lands of the upper Wabash and through the swamps that bordered the Kankakee, and no doubt his soul rejoiced when his eyes first lighted on the beautiful and flower-covered prairies of Fountain county. Here were limpid streams in every direction; here was the choicest of game for his eating; here were

the fur-bearing animals he was in search of. The Indians were peaceful and friendly; they had not yet learned to mistrust the white man. They had peltries to sell and wanted firearms and ammunition. The first comers of the strange white men were not traders so much as they were hunters and trappers on their own account, but they were welcomed by the red man.

Just when the first white man traversed what is now Fountain county is not known. It has been pretty well established that La Salle ascended the Wabash river about 1670. It is highly probable that some adventurous Canadian trapper had preceded him in the Wabash country, although nothing is definitely known on this subject. The "wood-rangers" of Canada were an adventurous class. They loved to live in the woods, away from any civilized settlement. Taking their canoes, they would cross the lakes, and then shouldering their knapsacks, containing a supply of ammunition, they would break away into the almost impenetrable forests. Day after day they would pursue their way into hitherto unknown countries. If they met any of the aborigines, they would make friends with them, live with them awhile, and then go again on their way, hunting and trapping, concealing their peltries until they would desire to return again to the haunts of civilization to renew their supply of ammunition. Thus it was then when the first actual explorers, or the missionaries, would reach a new country, they would hear stories

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The Indianian.

of some of their race that had preceded them. It was an easy matter to reach the Wabash from the Maumee. A hunter plying his canoe along the shores of Lake Erie could readily enter the Maumee, and on reaching its headwaters, hear of the Wabash, only a few miles away, and that it would lead him to the hiding places of the coveted beaver. Shouldering his canoe, he would cross the few miles of portage and float on down the new found stream. Or, leaving his canoe, he could break away to the uplands and follow them to where the waters of the Wabash meet those of the Ohio.

From the stories and traditions of the Indians when the first actual settlers came, it

is uncertain just where the first trading post was established in what is now Indiana. Vincennes has long claimed that honor, but Fort Wayne and Tippecanoe county have both disputed the claim. The weight of authority is that the first post was established in Tippecanoe county, not far from the Fountain county line. It was called by the French, Oulatenon. It was at the site of an Indian village of the Wea tribe or band. It was the most advantageous place for a post. It was near the beaver country, and was at the point where cargoes would have to be transferred from the large canoes plying on the Wabash below the rapids to the smaller ones used for transportation to the Maumee



AN OLD MILL RACE IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

is made certain that both trappers and missionaries had preceded them. The French claimed all the territory by the right of discovery and exploration. They wanted it for its trade, and not for actual settlement or occupancy. Hence, instead of settling colonies, they at first only established trading posts. These were simply points where the hunter and trapper could take his peltries and exchange them for powder and lead, or such other necessities as he might want. It

portage. Then, too, the Weas were a friendly tribe. This first post being so near what is now Fountain county, and its streams being the favorite resorts of the beaver, and its forests abounding in other wild game, it is highly probable that it was much frequented by the white Canadians very early in the eighteenth century. The French made no attempt to form a permanent settlement at Oulatenon, although a few families did gather there, and remained until the Pontiac



PORTLAND ARCH IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

war. A post having been established at Vincennes, farther down the river, and a permanent settlement having been formed at that place, there was frequent communication between the two. Sometimes this communication was by way of the Wabash, and sometimes overland, traversing Fountain county on the way.

In those old days the name of the Wabash was spelled in various ways, the most common being "Ouabache." The name is of Indian origin, and the French gave it the pronunciation the nearest they could come to the Indian sound, and then spelled the name according to their own pronunciation. When the Indians, under Pontiac, captured the post at Oulatenon, the few French settlers in that vicinity left and went to Vincennes. It was no longer safe for them to remain so far away from protection. The British had established a small garrison at that point when the country had been surrendered to them, but with the capture of the garrison by the Indians, it was wholly abandoned, and so far as is known no white men settled in all that region until about 1820. After the cap-

ture of Vincennes by General George Rogers Clarke, and continuing for several years, the Indians on that part of the Wabash remained hostile, and several expeditions were sent against them, commanded at different times by Clarke, Scott and Wilkinson. Several times the villages of the Weas were destroyed. On every expedition the white troops followed the trail through Fountain county.

When Indiana was admitted as a State in the Union all this section was still Indian land. About one-third of the State, and that being the southern one-third, was all that had been ceded by the original occupants of the soil. On the 6th of October, 1818, a treaty was signed with the Miami tribe, in which all the land in central Indiana was ceded to the government, except a few small reservations. The Weas agreed to this treaty a few days later. This cession even extended into western Ohio. It was by far the largest cession that had been made at one



LEDGE OF ROCKS IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

treaty, up to that time. The treaty had hardly been concluded when settlers began to make their way into different parts. So far as can be ascertained, the first that located in Fountain county did so in 1823, when several families erected their cabins and began the work of active farming. Everything was inviting to the farmer. Along the Wabash was a strip of the most fertile bottom lands that could be found. Back of this were the bluffs and beautiful uplands, and still further back was high table land, sufficiently rolling to give it the best of natural drainage.

a lovely dell, and there a romantic grotto. Towering trees shaded most of the land, and their boughs were peopled by hundreds of birds. In the springtime the prairies were covered with gorgeously arrayed flowers. It was many miles away from towns, and cities there were none in all the State. The Wabash furnished them the only outlet to the world, except the Indian trails through almost trackless forests. Here they saw their ideal homes. When they should be fortunate enough to have a surplus of farm products, by prougues and flatboats it could



FOUNTAIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

About one-third of the county was prairie, the other two-thirds being heavily timbered. The soil everywhere was rich, the numerous streams watered every section and furnished sites for the future mills for the accommodation of the people. The landscape was one of surpassing beauty. Here were deep valleys, there a picturesque ledge of rocks; here

be floated out to the Ohio, and then on to the South.

The early pioneers knew privations and hardships were before them, but they saw in the future plenty, and even opulence. Their cabin homes were safe from the incursions of hostile Indians, and thus they were spared much that the pioneers of other

sections had had to endure. So, with the bright future before them, they settled down to the hard work of clearing away the forests and carving farms in the wilderness. The first settlers were a hardy, intelligent race, fearing God and eschewing evil. The first cabins had hardly been erected when the itinerant preacher found his way into the settlement, carrying the story of the cross. One of the privations of the early settlers in Indiana was the scarcity of salt. Soon after the first settlers made their homes in Fountain county several salt wells or springs

sumption, it had to be carried through a trackless forest to a mill in the southwestern part of what is now Parke county, to have it ground into meal. In 1824 a mill was built on Coal creek, and was a great relief to the settlers. This mill was of the rudest structure, the dam being made out of brush, and the mill stones of boulders. The capacity of the mill was about five bushels of meal a day. Among those early settlers of 1823 was Absalom Mendenhall. He was the first justice of the peace. He was a man of many qualities. He performed all the



PINE CREEK DAM IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

were found, and they were extensively worked until the opening of the Wabash and Erie canal brought salt in from the east. Thus the early pioneers were abundantly supplied with this necessary article. Steamboats frequently forced their way up the Wabash river as far as Lafayette, bringing with them cargoes of what the people wanted, and taking back their surplus products. In the fall of the year a fleet of flatboats were annually sent south.

When the pioneers harvested their first crop, before they could utilize it for con-

marriage ceremonies, wrote all the deeds, played auctioneer at all public sales and settled all the disputes of his neighbors. He was, in fact, a typical pioneer, and throughout a long life enjoyed the confidence of all the people. Schools were early introduced, and the typical log schoolhouse erected, where, during the winter months, the elements of education were taught. Of the intelligence of the early pioneers of Fountain county, the following story is told by Judge Thomas F. Davidson, in his history of the county:



A ROAD THROUGH THE WOODS IN
FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

"In the year 1826 Mr. Jesse Evans came to Fountain county from Virginia, and located about six miles east of Covington. The next year a man from Ohio settled in the same neighborhood. After these two men became acquainted Mr. Evans asked his neighbor what his object was in leaving an old settled country and coming to the wilds of Indiana. His neighbor replied that he came for the purpose of securing a home for a growing family, and for no other purpose. Mr. Evans then said he had no such object in view, that he was well fixed in the country he came from, had a sawmill in the mountains and could sell all the lumber he could cut; was well respected by his neighbors; had the confidence of all his acquaintances and as he was the only English scholar for miles around he had to do all the writing, such as articles of agreement, etc. He went on to say that he expected to find just such a people in Indiana as he had left in Virginia, and be elected Governor of the State or to a seat in Congress. Now, said he, I have become acquainted with the people of Fountain county and I find that I am the most ignorant man among them." In those early days it was a little difficult to get married among the settlers. It is told of the

first marriage that the would-be groom had to go to Terre Haute after his license, and as there were no roads, he had to walk the entire distance. On his way back he stopped at the house of a preacher who had just moved into the section and the two made their way to the home of the bride on foot.

On the 30th of December, 1825, the Legislature passed an act creating Fountain county. The new county was formed out of parts of Montgomery and Wabash counties. In seeking a name for it it was finally called Fountain. Among the gallant men of Kentucky who took part in the disastrous campaign against the Indians led by General Harmer was Major Fountain. On that fatal 22d of October, 1790, when the brave but rash Colonel Hardin met Little Turtle and his warriors on the site where Ft. Wayne now stands, Major Fountain was among the slain, and to keep his memory fresh his name was given by the Legislature to the new county. Proper provisions were made in the act to put the new machinery in operation, and the work of organization went bravely on. One of the first things to do was to select a town for the seat of justice. As a matter of necessity that town would have to be on the river, as it was the only source of connection with the outside world. In fact, it was hardly thought possible in those pioneer days to make a town off a navigable river.

Settlers came slowly into the county. In 1800, thirty-seven years after the county was first settled, the population had reached only to 15,566. It had a boom, however, when the Wabash and Erie canal was completed. When that waterway was first projected and its course was finally and definitely fixed, the



WAGON BRIDGE OVER WABASH AT COVINGTON

counties along its line experienced for a short time quite an active boom. The great panic of 1837, destroying, as it did the great system of internal improvements commenced by the State, and destroying the credit of the State as well, had a chilling influence on immigration, and all parts of the State suffered. Work on the Wabash and Erie canal languished for a while, but finally it was again commenced and pushed on toward completion. That acted as a stimulus to the towns especially along its line, and in a lesser degree on the country sections. The canal was completed to Covington in 1846. It was a great boon to Covington, as it had been to every city and town along the line. It opened



VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP, FOUNTAIN COUNTY,
GRADED SCHOOL.

up an easy way to the markets of the world, and all looked blooming for the people of Fountain county. The completion of the canal and the rivalry that then existed between Covington and Attica came near culminating in a tragedy. When the water was turned into the canal below Lafayette, it necessarily filled the Attica level first. The people of Covington were anxiously expecting the water in the Covington level, but it did not come, and a belief arose that the friends of Attica were preventing the water from reaching the Covington level. Mr. Edward A. Hannegan and a party of Covington men went to Attica to have the water turned into the Covington level. A number of boats were already at Attica, and the boatmen interfered and prevented the accomplishment of the purpose. This aroused Mr. Hannegan and inflamed the people of Covington until they were ready to fight. A party of about

200 men was organized and marched to Attica. The party took possession of the lock, placed guards around it and turned on the water. The Attica people soon rallied in defense, but not in sufficient numbers to drive away the enemy. They, however, resorted to a scheme to prevent the fulfillment of the Covington plans. They secured a large amount of straw, threw it in the canal above the lock, and thus soon stopped the flow of water. Intense excitement prevailed, and several fights were indulged in. Mr. E. M. McDonald led the Attica forces, and in the melee was struck by a club and badly hurt. Mr. McDonald determined to hold Mr. Hannegan personally responsible for his injury, and sometime afterward, meeting him in the hotel at Covington, assaulted him. Friends interfered before either was injured. Mr. Hannegan retired, rallied about forty men and returned to the hotel, demanding that McDonald be surrendered to them. The landlord informed them that McDonald had left, and the crowd started out in search of him. A horse was obtained, and McDonald hastily left for home by a circuitous route.

The canal did not do for Fountain county all it was hoped it would do. It did stimulate trade some, but the county and the towns languished. After awhile the Wabash railroad was constructed, crossing the northern corner of the county. The canal had not been altogether abandoned at that time, but it was so much out of repair for the most part of the year that it was practically use-



NEWTON GRADED SCHOOL.

less. Railroads were building or were projected in almost every part of the State, but for several years none touched Fountain except the one crossing the northern corner. Finally the I., B. & W., now the Peoria division of the Big Four, was completed through the county. This was followed by the Clover Leaf and the Coal road. Now the county has ample railroad facilities.

Fountain county was sparsely populated when the Mexican war came on, but it promptly raised a company for that war. According to Adjutant Terrel's report, Fountain county had more than one thousand volunteers in the armies of the Union from 1861

inous of excellent quality. It is easily mined and is accessible to market. The clays of the county are also another great source of wealth. Immense quantities of it are annually made into brick for street paving purposes. Under the whole county is also great deposits of sandstone. In many places are flowing wells of medicinal water. The waters from these wells have already attracted much attention and are gaining in popular favor. In short, few, if any, of the counties of Indiana are more favored by nature than is Fountain.

Fountain county is remarkable for its scenic beauty. The following brief descrip-



SHAWNEE CREEK, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING SOUTH.

to 1865. For bounties and to supply the families of those who were absent in the army, the people of Fountain county gave \$252,000.

Fountain county is rich in its agricultural resources and in mineral wealth. The central and southern parts are underlaid with coal of the very best quality. It is remarkably free from sulphur and other impurities. Some of it resembles the celebrated block coal of Clay county, while the rest is bitum-

tion of the illustrations in this number will help the reader to understand their beauties:

"A Road Though the Woods"—Shows a picturesque piece of landscape on Shawnee, four miles south of Attica. It is but one of many of the beautiful drives near the city.

"Glen" (see frontispiece)—Is located on a farm just east of Attica. In the ravine where this scene is located numerous lovely glens are to be found, so that the searcher

after the beautiful in nature may admire the scenery at any turn he makes.

"Portland Arch"—Is one of the best known and patronized picnic spots in the country. It is situated but a short distance from the town of Fountain, and is easily reached by the Covington branch of the Wabash. People drive twenty and thirty miles, and often special trains are run a hundred miles, to spend a day among this beautiful scenery. The "Arch" is a natural opening through the rock.

"A Ledge of Rocks"—Located near Portland Arch, is over one hundred feet high. The ravine at its foot is several miles in

all nature seems at rest, and where the seeker after the beautiful in art and nature may feast his eyes upon one of the loveliest spots in all the world. It is on Big Shawnee creek four miles south of Attica.

"Shawnee Creek, Looking North"—Is a companion piece to the former, a cool and shady retreat near the old beaver dam, about two miles south of Attica.

"Pine Creek Dam"—Is an ideal picnic spot one mile from Attica. It is the most frequently visited of all the many attractive retreats near that city because of its picturesqueness no less than for the piscatorial sport it presents. During the season the



SHAWNEE CREEK, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING NORTH.

length and is filled with scenery that experts say rivals that of Colorado.

"The Old Mill Race"—Is a picturesque bit of scenery located a mile northwest of Attica. It is kept in its natural state, and although it has not been in use for forty years, it is as perfect as when the water coursed through it on its way to the old mill—long ago rotted away.

"Shawnee Creek, Looking South"—Is at once a charming and soothing view, where

banks of this famous creek are lined with fishermen, who find in the stream plenty of black bass, whose fighting qualities are worthy of the best art that anglers can produce.

"A Bend in Shawnee"—Is one of the most beautiful scenes on this picturesque stream. It is situated about three miles south of Attica, and to reach it the tourist must pass through a regular panorama of the most beautiful landscape gems to be found in the country.

Fountain county has given to the State many distinguished men, three of whom became members of the United States Senate, and one was Treasurer of the United States. Among the earlier settlers of the county was the McDonald family. For a third of a century or more the name of Joseph E. McDonald was a familiar sound in every Indiana family. A prominent member of Congress, a distinguished leader of his party for years, at once time its candidate for Governor of the State, and then for six years representing the State with distinguished ability and integrity in the United States Senate, he became a familiar figure in the political his-

diana has had but 166 years of senatorial life, and Fountain has filled nearly one-fifth of that time.

The early history of the district schools of Fountain county is about the same as in other parts of the State.

When the law providing for a County Superintendent was passed, James A. Young was elected. From that time there has been steady progress, until now the county, educationally, ranks among the foremost in the State. Mr. Young served two years and was succeeded by W. S. Moffett, and he by A.



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE WABASH AT ATTICA.

tory of Indiana. Daniel W. Voorhees grew to manhood in Fountain county, and there started on his marvelous career as an orator. It was in Fountain county he first began the practice of law, and it was there he first entered upon politics. United States District Attorney, member of Congress and Senator for twenty years was his record. Edward A. Hannegan, the brilliant orator and Senator, lived all his manhood life in Fountain county. Mr. Joseph A. Ristine was another of Fountain county's citizens who became a political leader in the State. Mr. E. H. Nebeker, who is still living, has served the country as Treasurer of the United States. Thus Fountain county, through her sons who entered upon public life while living within her boundaries, has honored the United States Senate thirty-two years. In-

M. Booe. Both Mr. Moffett and Mr. Booe continued the work of organization. In 1883 James H. Bingham was elected and served four years. He established a system of gradation and a uniform course of study for the county. During his administration the first examinations were held and the first diplomas issued to common school graduates. His administration was the dawn of the present glorious school system in Fountain county. He was succeeded by James M. Bussey, who served two years, and he by C. C. Perry, who served two years. In 1891 Eli L. Myers was elected and served four years. Those gentlemen carried forward the work of advancement until 1895, when the present incumbent, Grant Gossett, came into office. Since then there has been great advancement in all lines of school work. Mr. Gos-



MELLOTT GRADED SCHOOL.

sett has worked untiringly to advance the cause of education. He is very popular with the trustees and teachers. In 1897 he was unanimously re-elected by Republicans and Democrats. He has just been re-elected for a term of four years. In 1895 there was not a single township high school in the county. Now there are eight, and before the present board retires from office every township in the county will have high school advantages. The present trustees have taken more interest in educational affairs than any board that Fountain county has ever had. Several of them have been teachers and know the needs of the schools. They have erected splendid new buildings in several of the townships for their graded schools. In many cases they had to do this in the face of great opposition. At Wallace (formerly Jacksonville) there was only a small one-room school-house. John W. Shuler, the present trustee, was at the time of his election a young school teacher. He, with a few other young men of his class, started in to erect a four-room building and establish a high school. His opponents hired an attorney and fought the plan in every way possible before the Board

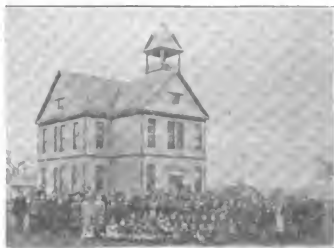
of County Commissioners, but Mr. Shuler was successful, and now the common school graduates drive from all parts of the township to attend the high school. The teachers maintain a lecture course, and the former rowdy town of "Jackville," with its present classical name of Wallace, has become a literary center. They will probably have a



FAIRVIEW SCHOOL.

commissioned high school in the near future. It is not necessary to say that there is no opposition now.

John W. Cronk, trustee of Van Buren township, had the same kind of opposition in building the beautiful building and establishing a high school at Sterling, a suburb of Veedersburg.



WALLACE GRADED SCHOOL.

Anderson Ratcliff, trustee of Mill Creek township, had the same experience at Yeddo and Kingman, but he now has two good high schools.

John D. Linville, trustee of Cain township, will this summer, erect a new six-room

ship, has two splendid high schools, one at Mellott, and the other one at Newtown.

S. J. Jackson, although at present he has only a one-room house at Roberts, teaches the higher branches to the common school graduates.

John R. Hardesty, of Fulton township, will this summer build a four-room building and establish a high school at Cates.

Mr. Hetfield, of Troy township, transfers his graduates to Covington for high school advantages, and Mr. Riggin, of Logan, transfers his to Attica.

The people are very proud of their schools, and especially do they appreciate their new township high schools. The former opponents are now enthusiastic. The township commencements are the great events of the



DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 2, LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

building at Hillsboro, and this will be the largest township building in the county.

W. T. Mellott, trustee of Richland town-



HIGH SCHOOL, VEEDERSBURG.

season. The buildings will not hold the people who wish to attend. There are about 125 graduates each year. One hundred and thirty teachers are employed in the township schools, ten of them being high school teachers. The county teachers' association holds an enthusiastic meeting each year. The next meeting will be held at Kingman. James W. Watkins is the present president.

Fountain county is noted throughout the country for its stockbreeding. Some of the heaviest breeders of fine cattle in the country have their breeding farms in Fountain, and their stocks always commands the highest prices at the great sales.

It is not too much for the people of Fountain county to look forward to the time when Fountain will be one of the great health resorts of the country. The mineral springs of Orange and Martin counties have already made those counties famous. Fountain has



PORTLAND SCHOOL, SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

no such springs, but by deep boring she has developed flowing wells of wonderful health giving waters. The following is the analysis of the Lithium well at Attica:

	Grains to Gallons.
Calcium sulphate	4.10
Sodium chloride	338.82
Potassium chloride	trace
Lithium chloride	1.16
Magnesium chloride	14.72
Calcium chloride	10.13
Calcium carbonate	21.65
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	.08

With natural scenery of surpassing beauty, rich in her deposits of coal, clay and shale, richer still in her intelligent people and admirable school system, blessed with mineral waters of the greatest value, what may the future of Fountain county not be?

or two that might in time blossom into towns, but that blossoming was still in the future. It was settled in the minds of all that the new county seat must be on the Wabash river, but where? There were no roads in all that section, and wherever the new town was to be located roads to and from it would have to be cut through an almost unbroken forest. Isaac Coleman, a Virginian, had settled where Attica now stands. He was a shrewd, far-seeing business man. He wanted to be founder of the new county seat. He was quick to perceive that his then location was too near to one corner of the county to secure favor as the county seat, so he wandered down the river until he came to the site where Covington now stands. There was the place. He entered the land from the government, and began the work of securing favorable action.



A STREET SCENE IN COVINGTON, FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

When the act of the Legislature was passed organizing Fountain county, the question arose at once, where shall the seat of justice be located. Practically there were no towns in the county. There was a settlement

He laid off a town, and it was chosen as the future capital of the county. Mr. Coleman gave to the county one block, near the center of the town plat, for public buildings. He also set aside four lots for churches and

four for schoolhouses, and a plot of ground for a cemetery. He then gave to the county four out of every five of the remaining lots. The county accepted his proposition, and the name of the new town was called Covington. In October, 1826 the agent of the county was ordered to offer for sale all the lots belonging to the county. Thus was a

spasmodically until 1875, when it was finally abandoned. The town was incorporated in 1851. In 1869 the building of the I., B. & W. railroad gave new life to the town, but it has had many things to contend with, and has never made a rapid growth. At the very outset of its career it met with opposition as the permanent seat of justice of the



COVINGTON, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, IN 1861.

new town born. Its growth was very slow. The first thing to do was to build a tavern, and then came the agitation for public buildings.

A store was opened for the sale of general merchandise, but to get a stock of goods was a different thing. The first stock was brought overland, the enterprising merchant having to chop his own road through the woods for most of the way. Another stock purchased at Cincinnati in the winter, and started down the river, did not reach Covington until the following May. The town lingered along until 1846, when the Wabash and Erie canal was completed. The completion of the canal brought a large increase of trade, but did not add so materially to the population. The canal was operated

county, and many efforts have been made to have the county seat removed to some other point. The story is told that that in 1830 a most determined effort was made to get the prize away from Covington. It was to be done by petitions to the Legislature. The relocationists, so it is said, got all the living people possible to sign their petition, and then they resorted to the graveyards. At that time the graveyards of Fountain county were not largely populated, so they visited those in an adjoining county to find people who were willing to say to the Legislature that, though they were dead, yet were they fully satisfied that Covington was not the proper place for the seat of justice of Fountain county. These signatures were obtained on the Bible doctrine, that, "though dead, he yet speaketh."

Covington hearing of this search among the dead, determined not to be outdone. So, to their counter-petition, they obtained the signatures of the adults, the half-grown, and the babes in arms, the dead who were buried in their own cemetery, and the number of names still being short, they obtained a muster roll of a company that had fought under Jackson in the Seminole war, and strange as it may appear, every one of those gallant soldiers was decidedly in favor of Covington. This muster roll was the winning card,

Some time in the year 1892 two ladies of Covington visited where there was a live and flourishing club of women. On their return they spoke of it to several of their friends, and were surprised to find so many who felt as they did—the desire to resume the education they had laid aside for family and household cares. It culminated in their meeting at the home of Mrs. J. L. Allen, on November 4, 1892, and organizing a society for the purpose of mutual improvement. Mrs. V. E. Livingood was chosen president,



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF COVINGTON, FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

and the Legislature decided that a town so earnestly supported by men who had fought with Jackson was the proper town for a county seat. By this it can be seen that Jackson's name was all-powerful in Indiana in those early days. Almost three score years and ten have rolled away since then, and Covington still remains the capital of the county.

Covington was for many years the home of Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, one of the most brilliant men Indiana has ever had. The people are intelligent and hospitable, and, with its churches and schools, it is a pleasant town in which to live.

Mrs. J. L. Allen vice president, Miss Jennie Du Bols secretary, Mrs. Anna Savage treasurer.

The name selected was the Woman's Club of Covington. At that time twenty names were enrolled, which soon increased to thirty, and the members thought that number sufficient, so no more names were added only to fill the places of members who resigned or removed far away from the city. Soon the idea occurred to the members that something must be done, at least once a year, to bring out the husbands for a social evening. A banquet was suggested, which met the approval of all, and as a result they

have banquetted once a year for the past five years. A literary treat, with toasts and responses, also an elaborate spread, after which a social interchange of opinion has been the order of the evening's entertainment, and all have enjoyed it to the utmost. The work has been uplifting and helpful, and the members certainly think there has been a very noticeable and marked improvement in papers and general club work. All seem deeply interested in the research for what has heretofore seemed hidden, and great delight is taken in biography, history and the more modern subjects of ever increasing interest given by the program committee. Many of the members have done meritorious work.

One of the members says: "As club

this country early in the eighteenth century. He is a man of high literary attainments, a close student of history and the sciences. His daughter early developed literary tastes, and wrote both prose and verse while in her young womanhood. Her nom de plume was Ermina Jennings. Of late years she has been much interested in club work, and was in attendance at the General Federation of Woman's Clubs which met at Denver in June, 1908. She is strikingly original in her productions and is most interested in early history and literature. She is one of the organizers of the Woman's Club of Covington, and was president the first and second year, but declined to accept the third term.

Physically she is not a strong woman, but mentally a bright, active and extremely com-



A BEND ON SHAWNEE CREEK, FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

workers our ideas and thoughts have been deepened and broadened, and we have a stronger faith that womankind can accomplish a good work in any of the many fields of activity to which she is summoned by the call of modern progress." The first president, Ida Elizabeth Livingood, was born near Crawfordsville, Ind. She is the daughter of the Hon. J. G. Johnson, who is of English extraction, his ancestors coming to

panionable friend. To know her is to admire and love her. We quote an extract from a pretty little poem composed in her girlhood for the Crawfordsville Review, entitled "Changes":

I am sitting by my window
Watching the clouds as they fly;
For the day is dark and so dreary,
And threatening clouds fill the sky.

I am thinking of life's many changes,
Of the changes we all must sustain;
For we know that with each joy and pleasure
There ever comes sorrow and pain.

Of a life that beginneth in sadness,
And o'er it dark shadows are cast,
At the last meets with joy so completed
That it shuts out all woes of the past.

But there cometh a rest never ending
When the turmoils of life shall cease,
And the spirit escapes from its moorings
And flies to that realm of sweet peace.

The second president was Mary Dunlap (nee Belle), a woman of extraordinary intelligence. She was educated at the Episcopal College, St. Agnes Hall, Terre Haute, Ind., while under the direction of Dr. Herbert, but left a couple of months prior to her graduation. She is a woman more than ordinarily gifted. Dignified in manner, yet of a most social nature, and highly esteemed for her graces of mind by a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances. She served the club as president for two years faithfully and well.

The third president was Ada Rogers (nee Adamson), whose father, John Adamson, was one of Covington's earliest settlers. A man of great thrift and energy, who, dying, left his family in most comfortable circumstances. She being the eldest daughter, and desiring a college education, her mother removed to Greencastle and remained there until after her daughter's graduation in 1877, afterward returning to the family homestead near this city. Mrs. Rogers possesses great breadth of character, is a most estimable woman and unflinching in her duties. Her sterling worth is highly appreciated by her sister club workers. She did great credit to herself as a presiding officer, and the club was in a most flourishing condition when her term of office expired.

The fourth and present president is Mary Townsley (nee Curtis), who was born near Georgetown, O. She is a woman of marked ability for club work. She is interested heart and soul in the uplifting of woman to higher and nobler work. She took a four years' course in the Chautauqua Reading Circle, graduating in 1891. She has a decided talent for literary work and seems born to lead.

She was recently re-elected to a second term of office as president. The Woman's Club colors are heliotrope and lavender.

The Budding Literary Club is the next oldest club and is composed of twelve young ladies who graduated this June (1899). The club is about six years old, and the young ladies evince a deep interest in their work, and their papers show a highly meritorious research and composition. They are thoroughly alive and quite conversant upon general topics of the day. They have their annual reunions, with toasts, papers, etc. Club colors, heliotrope and green.

The Bachelor Girl's Club is another interesting club of young ladies, organized in October of 1897. The number is limited to twenty. They devote themselves to readings from favorite and distinguished authors, with occasional papers, etc. In this club is quite an array of talent and interesting young ladies. But in the past six months cupid has been busy, and several of their number have taken other and more realistic vows. Of course they have been expelled.

The Cooking Club has been organized for several years, and is one of the busiest that can be imagined. All kinds of palatable and fancy food, made to suit the taste of the most fastidious, is prepared by them, and enjoyed by all who are fortunate enough to be invited to partake of the club's hospitality. Their object is to become adepts in the art of cookery, a very laudable enterprise and commendable to their industry and good sense.

The first paper printed in Fountain county staggered under the name of Western Constellation, issued first in 1836 by Henry Comingore and George W. Snyder. The paper was next conducted by J. P. Carlton, who was succeeded by John R. Jones. Mr. Jones changed the name to the more simple People's Friend, and it is now called the Covington Friend. Mr. Jones located in Covington and established the paper in 1841. He brought a handpress with him from Cincinnati by boat on the Wabash river. He was the real founder of the People's Friend, as it was larger than the Western Constellation and an entirely different paper. It was Democratic in politics, and has continued

under the control of a long line of illustrious Democratic editors to the present time. In 1846 Mr. Jones sold to Solon Turman. Mr. Turman came from Perrysville and published the paper until 1853, when he sold the office to Edward Pullen and moved to Greencastle, and began the practice of law with his father-in-law, Henry Secrest. Mr. Pullen sold in 1850 to C. L. Hansicker and went south and became a major in the confederate army, but has not been heard from since a prisoner at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. Mr. Hansicker sold the paper, April 1, 1858, to H. R. Claypool, and in a short time after died in Covington of consumption. Mr. Claypool sold the paper to M. V. B. Corwin. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Corwin sold to J. H. Spence, who sold in 1874 to Ezra C. Vorhis, of Crawfordsville, Ind. Then Mr. Vorhis sold to Benj. Smith. Mr. T. D. Collins then purchased the office and sold to Edward Harris in 1877, who in turn sold to Charles Quinn, who took in Charles Bore as a partner, who shortly after sold the paper to John B. Schwin, and Mr. Schwin to Mr. Neil, who in turn sold back to Mr. Schwin, who is the present proprietor.

Spence's *People's Paper* was established in 1874 by J. H. Spence, sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Spence was born in Covington in 1833, September 4. From 1850 to 1874 he resided in California, engaged on the *Daily Maryville Express*. On his return to the States he worked at times on the *Evening News of St. Louis, Mo.*, and the *Cole County Ledger*, established by George C. Harding, who died in Indianapolis. He published the first paper published in Mattoon, Ill. In 1859 he purchased the *People's Friend of Covington, Ind.*, which he published fourteen years. Mr. Spence then started an independent paper at Veedersburg, Ind., called the *Fountain County Herald*, but finding it unprofitable moved his office to Attica, changing his paper's name to *Attica Herald*, and still not finding a liberal support moved his press to Lafayette, again changing its name to the *Lafayette Republican*, and ran his paper in the cause of the Republican party until after the election that fall (1874), when he again removed the plant to Covington and began the publication of *Spence's People's Paper*.

There is also published in Covington a religious paper called *The Gospel Echo*, A. Elmore, editor and proprietor.

The early history of the Covington schools is shrouded in oblivion. There are no records of the early schools whatever, and the only data concerning them are those obtainable from the memories of the "oldest inhabitants." The meager sketch here given is based upon facts contributed by several venerable citizens whose accuracy in reminiscence and chronology is proverbial, and hence it may be considered reasonably reliable.

The first building erected exclusively for school purposes of which any account can be found was a little brick building of one room, built about 1835. Prior to this time schools were conducted in available rooms



HIGH SCHOOL AT COVINGTON.

in private houses, churches, and upper rooms of business buildings. Sometime between 1835 and 1840 a second building, a little frame structure, was erected.

The little brick did service as a temple of learning for many long years. One of the earliest teachers of this school was Robert Lyons, a student from Asbury, now DePauw University. Hon. E. N. Bowman, the venerable landlord of the Colonial Hotel, was a pupil of Mr. Lyons in this building in 1840, and he remembers him very distinctly. Mr. Lyons seems to have stood very high in the estimation of his pupils and patrons, and also in the eyes of the faculty of Asbury University. As an evidence of the latter, Mr. Bowman recalls an occasion when he and his school were visited by no less a personage than Bishop Simpson, who was at that time president of Asbury University. Another early teacher in this building was William H. Ward, who afterward became a distinguished lawyer and moved to Washington City. Captain H. R. Claypool, who

still resides in Covington, also taught in this building during the winter of 1855-56.

In 1840 a two-story frame building containing two rooms was erected on the southwest corner of the present High School square. This structure served as the principal center of learning for about twenty years, when it was destroyed by fire. The earliest teacher of whom we can find any account who was principal of this building was Benjamin Rankin, who had charge for three or four years. This was prior to 1840, as it was in that year that Mr. Rankin removed to Oregon. J. H. McEwing was principal of this building for two years, from 1851 to 1853. This gentleman was succeeded by Captain H. R. Claypool, who had charge of the school from 1853 to 1855.

In 1861 a four-room brick building was erected on the site of the present High School building. This structure did service for about fifteen years, or until the schools outgrew its capacity. Wm. C. Ensminger was one of the early principals of this building, serving from 1863 to 1865. At a later period he served another term of two years. A Mr. Lynn also served as principal of this building for a time. During the term of service of this building the schools became so crowded that for two years the Christian Church building was used as a school room.

During these early years the school term was very short, rarely exceeding three months, often much less. To supplement the public school term, many private subscription schools were maintained, some temporarily, some regularly for a term of years. Among the latter may be mentioned a school organized by a Mrs. Maddox about 1844, which flourished four or five years. In 1845 a Presbyterian minister organized a private school, which he conducted in the Presbyterian Church for seven or eight years. This was a very successful school, which gave instruction not only in the elementary branches, but also in several higher studies. In fact, it might be more appropriately termed a high school than an elementary school. At the close of this school's term of service a Mr. Harris organized a private high school in an upper room of a business block on the west side of the public square. This was in 1853, but the school flourished but a short time.

In 1876 the present High School building was completed. This is a magnificent building, by far the largest and most imposing structure, either public or private, in Fountain county. It is a three-story building, substantially and beautifully constructed of brick and stone, and contains thirteen rooms, with an ample supply of cloak rooms, closets, and large, well lighted halls, provided with broad, massive stairways. The

building contains a large assembly room on the third floor, with a capacity of several hundred people.

In 1886 the Fifth-street building was erected. This is a plain but handsome brick building, two stories high, and contains four rooms.

The first superintendent of the Covington city schools was J. C. Jennings, who served for one year, from 1876 to 1877. The successive superintendents, in order, with their respective terms of service, are as follows: G. W. Barr, 1877-78; J. Warren McBroom, 1878-82; H. N. McKnight, 1882-83; V. E. Livengood, 1883-87; S. A. D. Harry, 1887-91; W. H. Fertich, 1891-95; W. P. Hart, the present incumbent, from 1895 until the present time.

The present Board of Education is constituted as follows: John W. Sullivan, president; H. C. Yount, treasurer; Julius Loeb, secretary. It is a very capable board, and the members are all devoted to the schools and exert every effort in their power to advance them to a higher standard and promote their efficiency.

After the civil war the school term gradually increased in length, varying from five to nine months, as the amount of funds would permit. In 1890 the term was permanently fixed at nine months, and it has so remained ever since.

In 1876, when the present High School building was ready for occupancy, seven teachers were employed. The next year the number was increased to eight, and so remained for fifteen years. In 1892 a ninth teacher was added, and this continued to be the number for three years. In 1895 ten teachers were employed; in 1896, eleven; in 1897, thirteen; and the present year there are fifteen teachers in the corps.

The total enrollment has increased nearly two hundred since 1891-92, and during the same time the number neither tardy nor absent has increased from six in 1891-92 to 143 in 1898-99. Graduates from the High School have increased from four in 1891-92 to nineteen in 1898-99.

The High School was organized by Superintendent J. Warren McBroom in 1879. The course of study covered two years of work, and the first class, consisting of four members, was graduated in 1881. A third year was added to the course by Superintendent V. E. Livengood in 1884. The fourth year was added to the course by Superintendent W. P. Hart in 1895.

For the first thirteen years all of the High School instruction was given by the superintendent. In 1891 the first principal of the High School, Miss Lethea Fertich, was elected. She served one year, and was succeeded by Miss Mollie McMahon, now Mrs. Dr. J. H. Honan, of Berlin, Germany, who served two years. In 1894 Miss Edna Hays was

elected principal, and served three years. She was succeeded in 1897 by James F. Millis, the present incumbent.

In January, 1896, a second teacher was added to the High School faculty, and in 1897, a third teacher, and a fourth was added to the corps in 1898.

The High School was commissioned by the State Board of Education, May 28, 1896.

When Superintendent Hart assumed charge of the schools in 1895 he changed the gradation from annual to semi-annual classes, promotions being made twice a year throughout all the schools from the first year to the twelfth. Under this arrangement two classes will graduate from the High School each year, in January and June, respectively.

During the present school year the sixth, seventh and eighth year classes were organized on the departmental plan, one teacher having charge of the same line of work in all of these grades. In order to carry out this arrangement, the teachers of these grades exchange rooms at stated intervals during the day, the pupils remaining in their own rooms, thus avoiding the confusion and loss of time incident to the passing of classes. All of these rooms are on the second floor of the High School building, a condition that greatly facilitates the plan. The system has resulted in economizing the time and efforts of the teachers, and greatly augmenting their teaching power and interest, and in increased interest and power on the part of the pupils.

In 1897 physical culture was introduced into the schools, and a thorough course is systematically carried out throughout all the grades, both common and High School. The Preece system is used.

During the past four years the course of study in the elementary schools has been greatly enriched by the introduction of nature study and elementary science, vocal music, the reading of classics, and much carefully directed impromptu composition work.

The work in the High School is also arranged on the departmental plan. Each department is in charge of a college graduate who has taken advanced training in his special line of work, and it is not drawing the case too strongly to state that each of these teachers is an expert in his department. The work is conducted on the laboratory plan, and the constant aim is to give to each pupil the power of self-directed effort in a philosophical manner toward a definite end in view.

There are five courses of study in the High School, viz.: English, History, Science, Mathematics and Latin. The English course extends over four years, and is arranged in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference on College Entrance Require-

ments. The course in History covers two and one-half years, one year of General History, one year of American History, and one-half year of Civil Government. The course in Science extends over three years, one-half year in Botany, one year in Zoology, one year in Physics, and one-half year in Physiology. The course in Mathematics embraces three and one-half years, one and one-half years of Algebra, one year of Plane Geometry, one-half year of Solid Geometry, and one-half year of Higher Arithmetic. The course in Latin extends over three years, one year in Latin Lessons, one year of Caesar with Latin prose composition, and one year of Cicero with Latin prose composition.

These courses are all required, and are in no sense elective. It is the belief of the management that election of studies on the part of the pupil is destructive of the psychological evolution of the individual. The aim has been to build the course of study firmly on a psychological basis, with a philosophical trend toward the highest and broadest plane of lofty, sympathetic social activity.

Superintendent W. P. Hart was born in Ripley county, Indiana, February 22, 1861. His early life was spent on the farm, and in the district schools of the neighborhood he received his elementary education. His secondary training was received in the High Schools of Columbus, Indiana, and Edinburg, Indiana. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and in this manner obtained the means of defraying the expenses of his collegiate course. He was graduated from the National Normal University with the class of 1881. That institution conferred the Master's degree upon him in 1888. In September, 1881, he took charge of the schools of Versailles, Indiana, a position which he held for three years. In 1884 he began practicing law, and followed this profession for three years, one year at Versailles, and two years at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was then for two years editor of *The Teacher and Examiner*, an educational journal published by the Normal Publishing House of Danville, Indiana. In 1889 he accepted the superintendency of the schools of Osgood, Indiana, and after two years of service there he was tendered the superintendency of the city schools of Clinton, Indiana. He continued in this position for four years, when he resigned to accept his present position as superintendent of the city schools of Covington. This position he has held since 1895. During his busy career he has found time to write some seven or eight books on educational subjects, among which may be mentioned "The Civil Government of the United States and the States," "The Voice of the People," "A Study of the American Poets," and "Outlines in Arithmetic." He has also contributed some work to literary magazines in the shape of short stories, sketches and poems.

Attica, the largest town in Fountain county, is one of the prettiest in the State. Its neat, modern homes surrounded by well kept lawns, its twenty miles of concrete walks, its handsome shade trees that almost arch the broad streets, at once catch the eye of every stranger, and never has one left the city who does not carry with him a lasting impression of beauty, contentment and happiness. The city is on a hillside that gently slopes to the river and every rain that comes to freshen the beautiful lawns also washes

of Atticans that no man shall say aught but good of his town, and this community feeling has cemented its inhabitants and given them local pride that is the comment of all who come in contact with it.

Its society is of the kind that despises caste and that at once wins the hearts of all who come within its province. Attica lies alongside the finest farming country the sun shines upon, settled by happy, prosperous and liberal farmers, but it does not depend entirely upon this for its prosperity, for



ATTICA, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, IN 1859.

the dirt from the streets and alleys, leaving them clean and pure. It is this fact, together with the pure water furnished, that has given Attica the reputation of having the lowest death rate of any town or city in the United States, a reputation given it by the Philadelphia Medical World, and substantiated by statistics. The water works are without a superior, the purest spring water being furnished by five wells, with a daily capacity of over a million gallons. The pumping machinery is of the most modern and the entire plant is one that can not be surpassed. The stores of Attica are of the most modern, and their owners the most enterprising. It is an unwritten law

within its limits a number of prosperous factories run at full capacity the year round. Attica's schools are without a superior and are a just pride to every citizen. They are among the few public schools of the State having free kindergarten, and in them is given special art instruction and every aid that can perfect the pupil's work. The postoffice is an anomaly to those who do not know where it gets its great patronage. The business of the office for the month of May amounted to \$4,500, and for the year ending March 31, it amounted to more than any other second class office in Indiana. It has free delivery, is the smallest town in the United States requiring an electric cancel-



ling machine, and is the only one of its size with a government mail wagon. In short, it could not be out of place in a town ten times as large as Attica. This immense business is made possible by the Sterling Remedy Co., which further aids Attica by giving employment to one hundred and fifty of her people.

It may be truthfully said of Attica that she is one of the most prosperous of the smaller cities of the State. The natural advantages, having two direct trunk lines, the Wabash running east and west and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois running north and south; the enterprising spirit of her citizens; her excellent society; her model schools; all mark Attica as an inviting place for industries and for a home for those who wish to enjoy the best of life's offerings. Attica's grit and ability to combine in matters of mutual interest was clearly shown in 1885, when, in three minutes, a deadly cyclone

was left. It is this spirit of pluck, of combined interest and ceaseless enterprise, that has made Attica and that will keep her in the front rank of the smaller cities of the State of Indiana.

Among the industries of Attica is the largest handle factory in the State. The company operating it own enough timber in the State of Missouri to supply them for thirty years with their present capacity. Two large carriage factories, two wagon factories, a hub and spoke factory and an iron bridge works are among the industries of the place. A syndicate has been formed and is now erecting a sanatorium. It will contain sixty rooms, with all the modern conveniences. The sanatorium will furnish electric and mud baths. The grounds around it are very beautiful, and when completed it will be one of the most delightful health resorts in the State. Building is very active this year, and more new houses are being erected than any time before.



PERRY STREET, ATTICA, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING SOUTH.

swept over the town, wiping out scores of houses, razing factories and destroying the accumulations of years. It was on the 12th of May and before the night of the 13th contracts had been let for rebuilding. Within a year better homes and larger factories stood in the places of the scores destroyed and not a trace of the work of the deadly air monster

Attica is one of the oldest towns in the county. When it was first settled there was quite a rivalry between it and Rob Roy, both striving for pre-eminence. The completion of the canal to Attica gave it the advantage and its old-time rival has long ceased to make any pretensions in that line. At one time Attica was a formidable rival of Lafayette.

The Monday Club is the oldest club in Attica—an alma mater of the rest, and is the outgrowth of an organization first known as the Shakespeare Club, which was formed in September, 1892, at the home of Mrs. A. P. Green, for the purpose of reading Shakespeare's historical plays and studying their contemporaneous history. After two years of that work, Ruskin was studied for one

a hundred friends with a lecture by some eminent lecturer, the last one being Professor Milford, of Wabash College, whose subject was Edgar A. Poe.

The Musical Art Society had its beginning in the Ladies' Chorus, which for three years enjoyed more than a local reputation under the direction of Mrs. L. E. Davie, daughter of L. O. Emerson, of Boston.



PERRY STREET, ATTICA, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING NORTH.

winter. But in 1895 the present club was formally organized, with Miss Lillie Clark as president, the membership limited to twenty-five, and its regular place of meeting the parlors of Mrs. James Martin. For two years "the history of our homeland," with its literature and some miscellaneous work, engaged its attention, while the last year has been devoted to French history, its ancient beginnings, with a sprinkling of present day topics. One unique feature of each meeting is a parliamentary drill.

With its efficient president, Miss Minnie Parker, the club is doing most excellent work, its aim being the elevation of its members in intelligence and power; to make them broad, alive to the questions of the day, capable of independent thought and easy in its expression. Each winter the club entertains

In September, 1895, it was decided to enter upon work with the Boston Society for Encouragement of Study at Home, and a club of twenty-five ladies, with Mrs. Esther T. Green as president, and Mrs. Jennie Nave musical director, was formed. With Sir George Groves's Musical Dictionary, Parry's "Art of Music," and Matthews' "History of Music," this club has done thorough work. Beginning with the earliest form of music, they have traced its evolution through ten centuries from the foundation and "Pipes o' Pan" to the Steinway grand and cathedral organ. Each program has been unique in its conception and rendition, illustrating as it has the music of all nations with their folk songs and the various schools. With Mrs. Nave as president, the society is at present studying the lives and oratorios of Handel and Haydn.

Mention must be made of the Club for Physical Training, of twenty women, who

are studying "Polse, Physical, Mental and Moral." This club is specially fortunate in having for its instructor Miss Cocroft, president of the Physical Culture Extension Society.

The Winona Reading Circle has completed its first year of work with a membership of twenty-eight. This organization has entered upon a four years' study of the history of the world, taking the subject by epochs. The course just completed comprises the reading and discussion of four books, Starr's "First Steps in Human Progress, Fradenburg's "Ancient Religions," Wilkinson's "Latin Classics in English," and Froude's "Biography of Caesar. Next year will be devoted to the study of the introduction of Christianity into Europe.

The Attica Art Club is the youngest child of the club movement, and had its birth in the desire of a few women to know something of the great pictures of the world and their painters. The program for the present year starts with "Egyptian Architecture," and includes such topics as "Greek Art as Debtor and Creditor," "The Faun of Praxiteles," and the "Attic School." Lubke's "History of Art" is the chief text book, and most enjoyable evenings are spent with "Art for Art's Sake."

"What is a woman's club? A meeting ground For those of purpose great and broad and strong,

Whose aim is toward the stars; who ever long

To make the patient, listening world resound With sweeter music, purer, nobler tones.

A place where kindly, helpful words are said,

And kindlier deeds are done; where hearts are fed;

Where wealth of brain for poverty atones, And hand grasps hand and soul finds touch with soul."

Attica enjoys the distinction of one of the best school systems in the State. Her schools are regarded with favor by educators generally. And it is needless to say that her citizens take great pride in them, and give them their hearty support.

The system comprises a careful organiza-

tion of work beginning with the kindergarten and extending through a full four years' high school course. Attica was the second town in the State to incorporate the kindergarten as an integral part of her public school system. She thus offers to her youth fourteen years of continuous instruction. Something of the school spirit and the energy of the school management is shown in the fact that the enrollment of pupils in the schools of the city this year is 103 per cent. of the school enumeration. Excluding all pupils under six years of age, the per cent. is 97. This percentage is partly explained by the attendance of country pupils in the grammar and high school grades. These young people are willing to pay board and tuition fees in order to secure the better fa-



ATTICA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

cilities. But the percentage is chiefly explained by the fact that the community has a healthy school interest. The children are kept in school.

The high school is commissioned by the State Board of Education, and under the present administration has attained sufficiently high rank that its graduates receive advanced standing in the colleges to which accredited. It is equipped with physical, chemical and biological laboratories, and a working library of a thousand volumes. The work in the high school and eighth grades is arranged entirely on the departmental plan. The high school faculty comprises six instructors, each of whom is a specialist in his department. Prof. W. F. Mullinnix has served as principal for five years.

No teacher is employed in Attica who has

not had college or normal training or the equivalent. To secure and retain such teachers, the highest salaries are paid. The average grade salary in Attica is ten cents higher than the average grade salary in the thirty most active towns and cities of the State. The course of study is aligned with the best educational thought of the day, is well balanced and free from fads. Something of its recognition among educators is shown in the endorsement of the course of instruction in sociology by Dr. Small and Dr. Henderson, of the Chicago University, and by Dr. Commons, of New York. Specimens of grade work in elementary science were last year used for illustrative purposes in the department of botany in one of the strongest universities. The course in art has been extended through the high school recently and placed in charge of a special instructor. The department of art in the high school probably ranks third or fourth in the State.

The office of superintendent has been occupied in recent years by a number of strong men, prominent among whom are Prof. S. E. Harwood, of the Southern Illinois Nor-

members of the board are active business men and represent the progressive element of the city.

Accessory to the schools are the High School Alumni Association, a very successful mother's club, special study clubs, and a series of educational meetings, which are held for the purpose of stimulating and directing the sentiment of the community. In this manner the people have been brought into personal contact with such educational leaders as Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. W. L. Bryan, Dr. Hallmann, Dr. J. M. Rice, Dr. John M. Coulter and Dr. Chas. A. McMurry. The standard set by these educators has borne fruit in the fine school spirit.

The Fountain Ledger was established by James P. Luse, who afterwards made his mark in journalism, and became an important factor in national politics. Mr. Luse selected Covington as the home of the Ledger, and, after running it a year, in May, 1852, sold it to Isaac A. Rice. Democracy made it so warm for Mr. Rice that in a few months he moved the plant to Attica and changed the name to the Attica Ledger. He continued as its editor until 1858. Two years later he was the Republican candidate for Congress, and died while making the canvass, at Delphi. The Ledger then passed into the hands of C. W. Bateman, afterwards to Oscar F. Stafford, and in 1864 to Benjamin F. Hegler, who for ten years made it a power in politics. In November, 1874, the paper was purchased by L. D. Hayes and A. S. Peacock, who conducted it five years, when the latter withdrew. Mr. Hayes remained in possession a year, and then sold to A. S. Peacock and H. C. Martin. These gentlemen made a complete revolution in the plant, making it one of the most complete provincial offices in the State. In 1885 Mr. Martin withdrew and Mr. Peacock conducted the business (with the exception of one year) until 1898. In 1897 he purchased the Attica Evening News, which had been started a few months previous by C. D. Case, and changed its name to the Attica Daily Ledger. In 1898 the Attica Ledger Printing Company was organized, with A. S. Peacock, F. P. Cooke and Ed R. Campbell as stockholders. In August of the same year Mr.



THE McDONALD HOMESTEAD AT ATTICA.

mal University at Carbondale, and Superintendents Kenaston, of Crawfordsville, and Hershman, of New Albany. The present incumbent, W. A. Mills, who has been in charge of the school for five years, is an Indiana University man, writes extensively for the educational press, is associate editor of *The Winonian*, and dean of the Winona Summer School. He has the cordial support of an active and sensible board of education, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Brady. The

Peacock sold his interest to R. C. Gault. In April of the present year another change was made whereby Ed R. Campbell and C. W. Randall became the owners. The proprietors are putting good work on both the daily and weekly editions, and their efforts promise to keep the Ledger in the front rank of Indiana journalism. The Ledger has always been a hard fighter for its town, a popular home paper, and a consistent and effective advocate of Republican principles.

In 1884 H. W. Thaten established the Fountain-Warren Democrat, and succeeded in making a second paper in Attica a success, after a number of failures in that direction. He sold the Democrat to R. Mc-

cases whole families were picked up and carried a distance of from one hundred to five hundred feet. The loss amounted to about \$200,000.

One of the historic buildings of Attica is the old stone house, a view of which is given. It was built in 1840 by Edward Hemphill. It stood on the bank of the mill race, and so close to the water that it was a common thing to sit on the steps and fish in the race. It was then used as a woolen mill, and is now occupied as a skirt factory by the sons of the original builder.



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN ATTICA.

Neill, who, in 1892, disposed of it to George M. Williams, its present owner. The Democrat is an effective party paper and a strong advocate of Attica and her interests.

The latest addition to the Attica newspaper fraternity is an independent weekly, the Saturday Press, published by R. E. Ray and E. W. Gumert. The first number evidences the proper spirit of local pride.

The great tornado, of which we give six views, swept over Attica a few minutes after 6 o'clock p. m., May 12, 1886. The factories had just closed down, and the working people had gone home, or the loss of life would have been fearful, but, as it was only, one death occurred—that of a woman who was buried beneath the ruins of her own home. More than one hundred buildings were swept away in less than three minutes. In some

Indiana, in the years that have gone, has lost millions of money because the people have not taken advantage of the resources of wealth lying at their very doors. Let a story come of the discovery of gold in the far off Klondike region, and although it is made known that the gold can only be obtained by undergoing hardships and privations of the worst character—such hardships that only few can survive—and at once thousands of men will rush forth, ready to undergo the toll, endure the hardships, risk death from starvation, and buoyed up only by a faint hope that they may find a fortune and save it. This they will do while at their very doors will be a source of wealth, if properly utilized, greater than all the gold of the Klondike, Indiana, in her clays, has more wealth than the Klondike can furnish. For years Indiana cities sent to Ohio and West Virginia to purchase brick for paving purposes, while Indiana could have furnished a brick equally good. Thus the cities of the State, in a few years, sent out more than a million of money, and thereby the State became that much poorer. It is true the cities had the brick, but Ohio and West Virginia had the money, while if the brick had been purchased in Indiana we would not only have had the brick, but the money also. It is short-sighted political economy to go away from home to purchase anything we can buy at home.

That million dollars, if kept in Indiana, would have built up a hundred other trades, and those trades, feeling the inflation thus coming to them, would have encouraged oth-

ers to come into the State. Had the people of Indiana properly developed the resources for wealth so lavishly given them by Providence, our population to-day would be at least three and a half million, and our State would be one of the wealthiest in the Union. The people are but just beginning to realize what great wealth is to be found in her beds of clay and shale.

Fountain county is rich in her clays. She has, indeed, the wealth of an empire hidden under her soil. Perhaps the most noted shale deposits are found in the vicinity of Veedersburg. The knowledge of the value of these

and pay out about \$5,000 per month in wages. Their capacity is 70,000 brick per day, and they are operating twenty-two kilns. During the shipping season they load about twenty-five cars per day.

Veedersburg is favorably situated for transportation purposes, having the Big Four, the Clover Leaf and the Coal railroads, and is destined to become one of the chief manufacturing centers of the State. The demand for paving brick must increase with every year, for as our cities grow in population, and our towns become cities, the improvement of the streets will increase, and



STREET SCENE, VEEDERSBURG.

deposits did not come all at once. Before the value of the shales were fully understood the Wabash Paving Company had located a plant about half a mile from Veedersburg, to manufacture pavers from the fire clay which outcropped at that point. While thus engaged, the company experimented with shales, and found them the very thing for their purpose. Now their vitrified bricks and blocks command a ready sale everywhere for paving purposes. This company was organized in February, 1892, with a capital of \$100,000. The factory was started in August of that year. They work 100 men

vitrified bricks furnish a splendid pavement. Nor is this all. The time is coming when many of the highways of the country districts will be paved with brick. The demand for good roads is becoming almost universal, and some other substance than gravel will be resorted to after awhile. Nor is this future of vitrified products confined to paving purposes, but they are already being used in a limited degree for foundation purposes, and this use will increase with every year, especially if their value in this direction is thoroughly advertised.

The clays and shales of Fountain county



RAILROAD JUNCTION, VEEDERSBURG.

are not confined to the neighborhood of Veedersburg, by any means, but are found in nearly every part of the county. The discovery of natural gas directed the attention of all the people to the gasbelt, and manufacturing industries sprang up there as it were in a night, and within a few years Indiana became one of the great manufacturing States of the Union, but within the last few years public attention has been called to the value of the clays and shales of the State, and they are to furnish her a great

source of wealth in the future, and Fountain county will reap her full share.

Rob Roy was laid off as a town in 1826. It became almost at once an important center of trade, although it was four miles from the river. In 1836 it had five dry goods stores, four groceries and a tavern. At one time it had five flouring mills, a carding mill, an oil mill, a packing house and a still house, and did more business than Lafayette at that time. The building of the Wabash and Erie canal to Attica destroyed its prosperity.

WANDERERS.

We followed the path of years,
And walked for a while together
Through the hills of hope and the vale of
tears,
Sunned by laughter and washed by tears,
In the best and the worst of weather.

And whenever by chance we met
In the woodland's open spaces,
We were bruised and tattered and solled and
wet,
With much to pity, forgive, forget,
In our scarred and dusty faces.

Till we came to a gloomy wood,
Where our steps were forced asunder
By the twisted, tangled trees that stood,
Meeting above like a frowning hood,
With a world of darkness under.

Well!—It was long ago,
And the leaves in the wood are falling,
As we wander wearily to and fro,
With many a change in our hearts, I know;
But still I can hear you calling.

—Arthur J. Legge.

OLD GLORY.

BY REV. WILLIAM A. QUAYLE.

We have heard the battle-bugle break the
 silence of the night,
 We have seen the battle columns in the tem-
 pests of the fight,
 And beheld Old Glory shining with its stars
 of morning light,
 While Freedom marched along.

Chorus.—Glory, glory, hallelujah,
 Glory, glory, hallelujah,
 Glory, glory, hallelujah,
 Freedom is marching on.

We have seen our country battle when the
 North and South were foes,
 We have seen heroic struggles 'twixt the
 battle's dawn and close;

But that day of fatal warfare dims into a
 deep repose,
 And Freedom marches on.

We have lived to see Old Glory float its stars
 from strand to strand,
 And have seen it wave in triumph o'er the
 Spaniard's conquered land;
 And the North and South are vanished, for
 Americans we stand,
 And Freedom marches on.

Under Stripes and Stars we're marching to
 the freeing of the world;
 And for Freedom, fleets and armies into bat-
 tle's thick are hurled;
 And the dear folds of Old Glory to the
 world's winds are unfurled
 While Freedom marches on.

AFTER THE BURIAL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Yes, faith is a goodly anchor;
 When skies are sweet as a psalm,
 At the bows it lolls so stalwart,
 In bluff, broad-shouldered calm.

And when over breakers to leeward
 The tattered surges are hurled,
 It may keep our head to the tempest,
 With its grip on the base of the world.

But, after the shipwreck, tell me
 What help in its iron thews,
 Still true to the broken hawser,
 Deep down among sea-weed and ooze?

In the breaking gulfs of sorrow,
 When the helpless feet stretch out
 And find in the deeps of darkness
 No footing so solid as doubt,

Then better one spar of Memory,
 One broken plank of the Past,
 That our human heart may cling to,
 Though hopeless of shore at last!

To the spirit its splendid conjectures,
 To the flesh its sweet despair,
 Its tears o'er the thin-worn locket
 With its beauty of deathless hair!

Immortal? I feel it and know it,
 Who doubts it of such as she?

But that is the pang's very secret—
 Immortal away from me.

There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard
 Would scarce stay a child in his race,
 But to me and my thought it is wider
 Than the star-sown vague of Space.

Your logic, my friend, is perfect,
 Your morals most dearly true;
 But, since the earth clashed on her coffin,
 I keep bearing that, and not you.

Console if you will, I can bear it;
 'Tis a well-meant alms of breath;
 But not all the preaching since Adam
 Has made Death other than Death.

It is pagan; but wait till you feel it—
 That jar of our earth, that dull shock
 When the ploughshare of deeper passion
 Tears down to our primitive rock.

Communion in spirit! Forgive me,
 But I, who am earthly and weak,
 Would give all my incomes from dreamland
 For a touch of her hand on my cheek!

That little shoe in the corner,
 So worn and wrinkled and brown,
 With its emptiness confutes you,
 And argues your wisdom down.

DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1820. Daniel Boone, the hero of Kentucky, died.

1820. Gas first introduced into America for illuminating purposes. It was first used at Baltimore.

1820. Site of Indianapolis selected.

1820. A regular line of Conestoga wagons for transportation of freight established between Philadelphia and Baltimore in the East and Pittsburg and Wheeling in the West.

1820. The Missouri Compromise passed by Congress.

1820. Florida ceded to the United States.

1820. Ashbel P. Willard, once Governor of Indiana, born.

1820. William Tecumseh Sherman born.

1821. Gen. Andrew Jackson appointed Governor of Florida.

1822. Boston received a city charter.

1822. John Gibson, for several years Secretary of Indiana Territory, died.

1822. Great negro conspiracy at Charleston, S. C. Thirty-five negroes executed.

1822. Ulysses S. Grant born.

1822. Rutherford B. Hayes born.

1822. William H. English, of Indiana, born.

1823. The United States and Great Britain unite to suppress the slave trade.

1823. Oliver P. Morton, the great war Governor, born.

1823. Schuyler Colfax born.

1824. First locomotive introduced into the United States. Its speed was six miles an hour.

1824. Lafayette arrives in the United States on his last visit to this country.

1824. Albert G. Porter, Governor of Indiana, born.

1824. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock born.

1825. The great Erie canal completed.

1825. The Ohio canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, began.

1826. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on the same day.

1826. Organization of the great Temperance society known as the Washingtonians.

1826. Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.

1826. Gen. George B. McClellan born.

1827. The first railroad in the United States built.

1827. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, once Speaker of the House of Representatives, born.

1829. The Legislature of Missouri adopted a resolution requesting all the State officers and members of the Legislature to wear no clothing except made from products of that State.

1829. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal commenced.

1830. The first railroad for conveying passengers in the United States completed.

1830. Famous debate in Congress between Webster and Hayne.

1830. Mormon church organized.

1830. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, born.

1831. James Noble, Senator from Indiana, died.

1831. The famous Nat Turner insurrection in Virginia.

1831. James Monroe died.

1831. Outbreak of the war between Maine and New Brunswick.

1831. President James A. Garfield born.

1831. Capture and execution of the noted pirate Gibbs.

1831. Gen. Phil Sheridan born.

1832. First steamboat at Chicago.

1832. Bill for re-chartering the United States Bank vetoed.

1832. Outbreak of the Nullifiers in South Carolina.

1832. Charles Carroll, the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died.

1832. The great meteoric shower.

1832. Outbreak of the Black Hawk war.

1832. Beginning of the great financial panic.

1833. Deposits removed from United States Bank.

1833. President Benjamin Harrison born.

1834. Lafayette died.

1834. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, died.

1834. Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of Indiana, died.

1835. Osceola opens the Seminole war.

1835. Major Dade and one hundred United States soldiers massacred by the Indians.

1835. Great fire in New York; 674 houses burned.

1835. Attempt made to assassinate President Jackson.

1835. Benjamin Parke, a distinguished jurist of Indiana, died.

1836. President James Madison died.

1836. Simon Kenton, the great Indian scout, died.

1836. Anti-slavery riot in Cincinnati.

1836. Massacre of the Alamo.

1836. Great contest in Congress over the right of petition.

1837. Osceola, the great Seminole chief, died.

1837. E. P. Lovejoy killed by pro-slavery-ites at Alton, Ill.

1837. Morse granted a patent on his telegraph.

1837. The steamer Caroline burned by the Canadians.

1837. Chicago incorporated.

1837. The famous expunging resolutions passed by the United States Senate.

1837. Great aurora borealis display.

1837. Grover Cleveland born.

1839. Mormons settle at Nauvoo, Ill.

1839. All the banks of the country suspend specie payments.

1839. Gen. George A. Custer born.

THE MONTH OF JUNE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history occurred in the month of June:

June 1, 1785, John Adams presented to George III as the first ambassador of the United States.

June 1, 1830, first conference of the Mormon church held.

June 1, 1813, American ship Chesapeake captured by British ship Shannon.

June 1, 1868, James Buchanan died.

June 2, 1815, Gen. Phil Kearney born.

June 3, 1805, peace declared between the United States and Tripoli.

June 3, 1808, Jeff Davis born.

June 3, 1861, Stephen A. Douglas died.

June 8, 1845, President Andrew Jackson died.

June 10, 1801, war declared against Tripoli.

June 11, 1741, Dr. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, born.

June 11, 1849, James K. Polk died.

June 12, 1786, Nathaniel Greene, one of the great generals of the Revolutionary war, died.

June 14, 1777, Paul Jones hoists the Stars and Stripes for the first time on an American vessel.

June 15, 1775, Washington made commander-in-chief of the colonies, with the title of general.

June 15, 1777, Lafayette landed in America.

June 15, 1879, opening of great Peace Jubilee at Boston.

June 16, 1806, great eclipse of the sun.

June 17, 1775, Battle of Bunker Hill.

June 17, 1856, John C. Fremont nominated as the first candidate of the Republican party for President.

June 18, 1812, war declared against Great Britain.

June 19, 1864, Kearsarge destroys the Alabama.

June 19, 1881, Henry S. Lane, Senator from Indiana, died.

June 21, 1778, Battle of Monmouth.

June 22, 1898, Shafter invades Cuba.

June 24, 1833, John Randolph, of Roanoke, died.

June 25, 1876, troops under Gen. Custer massacred by the Indians.

June 26, 1857, the first attempt to lay a cable across the Atlantic failed.

June 26, 1863, Commodore Andrew Hull Foote died.

June 27, 1844, Joseph and Hiram Smith, leaders of the Mormons, killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill.

June 27, 1860, Great Eastern arrives at New York.

June 27, 1873, Hiram Powers, the great sculptor, died.

June 28, 1776, Moultrie defeats British at Charleston.

June 29, 1852, Henry Clay died.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS FOR MAY.

1. When and where was the first bank of issue established in Indiana?
2. What safeguards were made for depositors and billholders?
3. What became of that bank?
4. When was the State Bank chartered?
5. What limitations were placed upon its issue of bills?
6. How was its capital raised?
7. What were the results of its management?
8. When and why was 'he Bank of the State chartered?
9. What was the free banking system, and what were its results?
10. What two great financial panics occurred in the early history of banking in the State, and what were the causes of them?

ANSWERS.

1. The first bank of issue established in the State was the Bank of Vincennes, at Vincennes. At the same session of the Legislature the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison was chartered. These charters were granted by the Territorial Legislature in 1814.
2. The charters were very loosely drawn, and contained no safeguards for either depositors or billholders. Everything depended upon the honesty and fidelity of the officers. It was required that they should keep in their vaults a certain amount of specie, and the amount of circulating notes was limited, but no provisions were made for examinations of the bank, or to otherwise enforce the provisions of the charters in relation to the amount of specie held, or of the notes issued.
3. The banks were both prosperous for awhile, and the business was conducted honestly and legitimately; that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Madison continued always so to be conducted. Under the constitution of 1816 the charters of the two banks were continued, and the Legislature was authorized to adopt either of them as a

State Bank, with authority to establish branches. On the first of January, 1817, the Legislature did adopt the Vincennes Bank, and it was authorized to increase its capital stock \$1,000,000, of which the State had the right to take a certain amount. The bank adopted the Farmers' and Mechanics' as a branch, and established branches at Corydon and Brookville. Almost immediately upon being thus made a State Bank it entered upon an era of wild and criminal mismanagement, until its doors were finally closed by the court. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank maintained its credit, redeemed all its bills, paid its depositors, and when its charter expired was authorized to continue business. The depositors and billholders of the Bank at Vincennes and the branches at Brookville and Corydon never received anything.

4. The State Bank of Indiana was chartered in 1834. The State was entering upon its system of internal improvements and the demand for some banking system was imperative.
5. It could not issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, nor could it put in circulation bills of other banks, of a less denomination than five dollars.
6. The capital stock was at first placed at \$1,600,000, of which the State was to take one-half. It was afterward increased from time to time, until the holdings of the State amounted to about \$1,500,000. To enable private individuals to subscribe for the remaining one-half of the stock, the State offered to loan to the subscriber sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the stock subscribed.
7. Through the efficient and honest management of its affairs, by its officers, the State Bank became the model bank of the whole country, and when its affairs were wound up, on the expiration of its charter, the profits to the State and the other stockholders was very large. During the panic of 1837 the Bank suspended specie payment for awhile, but its bills were everywhere

taken with but a slight discount. It redeemed in specie all its bills, and paid every depositor in full.

8. The State Bank had been so prosperous that when its charter was about to expire a combination was effected by other parties to prevent its renewal, and then secure a charter for themselves. Before that the new constitution had been adopted which prohibited the State from being a stockholder in any moneyed institution. The Legislature refused to renew the charter, and the bank began to prepare for going out of business. Those who had engineered to prevent the renewal of the charter sought and obtained a charter for the Bank of the State of Indiana. This charter was granted in the closing days of the session of 1855. It was vetoed by Governor Wright, but was passed over his veto. He then sought to prevent the organization of the bank by appealing to the courts, but failed. At the next session of the Legislature he charged in his message that the granting of the charter had been secured by gross frauds, and that to secure the necessary number of votes, members of the Legislature were recorded as having voted for it who were not in Indianapolis at the time. An investigation was ordered and a large mass of testimony taken. The committee reported that the charter was obtained by dishonest and disreputable means, but nothing further was done about it. The bank was organized and became one of the great financial institutions of the country.

9. The constitution of 1850 authorized the Legislature to adopt a general banking system, in addition to the State Bank, and its branches. A few years before the demand was for "hard money," and the people were strongly opposed to all banks. By 1852 they had gone to the other extreme and wanted money of any kind, and demanded that banking should be practically free. This brought on what has been known as the era of "wild-cat" currency. A general banking law was passed in 1852, which permitted the establishment of a bank anywhere, on a deposit with the State Auditor of the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of any State. On such a deposit the bank was authorized to issue \$100,000 in bills, for every \$110,000 face value of bonds so deposited. As most

of such bonds were purchased at a discount, most of the banks issued bills in excess of the value of the bonds. The banks were permitted to retain the plates and dies of their bills, and in some cases they issued large amounts of bills without the knowledge of the State authorities. Within a year or two after the passage of the law more than a hundred banks were started, with a circulation of more than \$10,000,000. About seventy-five of these banks collapsed before they had been in existence a year, causing great loss to the billholders. Such was the flood of paper money that it could only be passed at a large discount, and this discount varied from day to day; thus a man might receive a bill one afternoon, taking it at ninety cents on the dollar, and the next morning find he could only pass it at eighty cents. The people of the State were nearly bankrupted by these banks, while the State suffered in its reputation to such an extent that it took many years to recover from the results.

10. The first great financial panic the banks of Indiana had to pass through was that of 1837. It was caused by a series of events. There had been an era of wild speculation throughout the country, induced by its rapid settlement, the completion of the Erie canal, and the flood of paper money. President Jackson had caused the government deposits to be withdrawn from the United States Bank, and transferred to banks in the various States. This brought about a large increase in the number of banks, the number increasing more than 100 per cent. in six years. The issue of bills by the banks increased in like proportion, while the amount of specie on which the bills were issued actually decreased. All this tended to increase the mania for speculation. Government lands were purchased in wild profusion, canals and railroads were projected in every direction. In Indiana the State itself entered upon the construction of a gigantic system of internal improvements. The banks of the country loaned money right and left, and this liberality only added to the speculations of the people. Presently the government called in its deposits from the banks and required that the return should be made in specie. The government had been receiving paper money in payment

for public lands. This was stopped and all payments were required to be made in specie. Many of the banks did not have the specie to return the government deposits, and those that were able to so comply with the demand of the government were compelled to stop the redemption of their bills, and consequently all the banks suspended specie payments. Thousands of people had purchased government lands, making a part payment, but could not obtain the specie to make the subsequent payments, and they were driven into bankruptcy. The government lost very largely, its losses amounting to something like \$50,000,000.

The second great panic occurred in 1857. The country had been again flooded with paper currency, especially in the West. Railroad building had been progressing rapidly, and the abundance of money had brought about another era of speculation. Many of the railroads were constructed in unproductive sections of the country. It was known as the "era of paper cities." Throughout many of the Western States and Territories cities were projected on magnificent scales and lots were sold at fabulous prices. About the beginning of September the feeling in the financial centers of the country began to grow feverish, and there was a steady decline in railroad stocks. This was followed by the collapse of the Ohio Insurance and Trust Company. This institution had been conducting a business of great magnitude, amounting to millions of dollars, with thousands of individuals and corporations. Its perfect soundness had never been questioned, when suddenly its failure was announced. This was like a

thunderbolt from a clear sky. It was rapidly followed by the failure of banks in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Many of the banks in New York held out until about the middle of October, when they all succumbed, except the Chemical. That with the Bank of the State of Indiana, and the Bank of Kentucky, were the only banks in the country that did not suspend specie payment. The panic broke every individual bank in Indiana, except two at Indianapolis and one at Fort Wayne. The Bank of the State of Indiana came out of the panic with flying colors, and thereafter was regarded as one of the safest institutions in the whole country.

QUESTIONS FOR JUNE.

1. When was the first court established in Indiana? and how was it constituted?
2. What did it attempt to do in the way of making grants of lands?
3. What courts were there under the Territorial government?
4. What controversy arose between the judges of the courts and the Territorial Legislature?
5. What courts were established by the Territorial Legislature?
6. What was the first system of courts established by the State?
7. What was the pay of judges under the first State Courts?
8. When was the practice changed in the courts?
9. What was the court of common pleas?
10. Of what does the present judicial system consist?

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA.

SECOND PAPER.

Although to those of the present generation the name of John Tipton is almost wholly unknown, yet when the future biographical history of the State comes to be written his name will be found to be one of the most prominent in the selection. He was one of the pioneers of the State, one of the great pioneers. He was one of those who laid the foundations of the commonwealth. He was one of the heroes of those pioneer days. Had he lived in the days of the Plymouth colony his name and fame would have been handed down by Longfellow with that of Miles Standish. Had he lived in the days of Cromwell he would have been one of the favored followers of that doughty chieftain. To him more than to almost any other man the pioneer settlers were indebted for their freedom from Indian incursions. He made their cabin settlements secure; he pursued and punished the marauding Indian; he was also the terror of the white lawbreakers. Of dauntless courage, of untiring activity, with an indomitable will and a physical frame that knew no fatigue, he was the man of all others calculated to lead in the settlement of a new country. He was a born leader of men. His countenance was stern and his firm set jaws impressed everyone that when he gave an order it was best to obey it without question. A man of medium height, with small, sunken gray eyes, wrinkled forehead, stiff sandy hair—such was John Tipton physically. Mentally he was as strong as he was physically. He had none of the graces of education, for of schooling he never had any. He was strong because nature made him so.

Among the pioneers of East Tennessee was one Joshua Tipton. He was a Marylander by birth, but had emigrated to Tennessee shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. At that time the Cherokees were a powerful tribe, and were hostile to the whites. They were determined that the whites should not take possession of their grounds, and predatory warfare was kept

up. Joshua Tipton was brave, adventurous, just such a man as to become a leader of other adventurous spirits. It was not long after his appearance in Tennessee until he became the leader of the settlers, and led many an expedition against the hostile Indians. He was versed in all the Indian methods of warfare, but at last was killed by them in an ambush they had laid for him, for they feared him more than any other man in that section. On the 14th day of August, 1786, he had a son born to him who was destined to become even more noted as an Indian fighter than himself, and to rise to high distinction in civil life. That son was John Tipton, to whom Indiana owes so much. Born amid the strife with the wily savages, he grew up in an atmosphere of danger and bloodshed. He was only seven years old when his father was murdered, but at that early age he declared eternal hostility to the red man. As a boy he became a scout against the Indians, and before he had reached the years of manhood had been engaged in more than one deadly strife with them. Like Boone, Kenton and others, he learned to track the savage through the forest and stream with an unerring certainty. His courage equaled that of his father. Early used to hardships and exposure, nothing could exhaust his physical endurance.

In 1807 he determined to seek a new home in Indiana, a territory just beginning to attract attention. He selected Harrison county as his future home, and with his mother and the other members of her family he left Tennessee. He bought fifty acres of ground on the Ohio river and began the life of a farmer. He soon became a leader in the settlement, as his father had been in Tennessee. At that time the settlements along the Ohio river were infested by counterfeiters, horsethieves and other desperadoes. Against them the honest settlers organized, with young Tipton as their leader. He met the lawless men, told them they must immedi-

ately depart and remain away, or take the consequences. So stern was his countenance, so determined his manner, that the desperadoes instinctively felt that he not only meant what he said, but was able to carry out his threats. They left the neighborhood for good. The Indians were beginning to be troublesome, and several predatory incursions had been made by them on the settlements. In 1809 a military company was organized in Harrison county under the command of Captain Spler Spencer. Tipton became a member of this company. In September, 1811, it was ordered to join General



HON. JOHN TIPTON.

Harrison at Vincennes, to proceed against the hostile Indians who were organizing under the leadership of the Prophet. He kept a daily journal of the campaign. He was without education, except such as he had been able to pick up out of school. In this journal, in quaint phraseology and spelling, he recorded the incidents of each day during that memorable campaign, which ended with the battle of Tippecanoe. At that battle he was Ensign of his company, and during the engagement all his superior officers were killed or wounded, and he was left in command of the company. His account of the battle is as follows:

"Last night we were answered by the firing of guns and the Shawnees Breaking into our tents a blood Combat Took Place at Precisely 15 minutes before five in the morning which lasted two hours and 20 min-

utes of a continewel firing while many times mixed among the Indians so that we Could not tell the Indians and our men apart. they kept up a firing on three sides of us took our tent from the gueard fire. Our men fought Brave and By the timely help of Capt Cook with a company of infantry we mald a charge and drove them out of the timber across the prairie. Our Loost In killed and wounded was 179 and theirs gralter than ours. among the dead was our Capt. Spier Spencer and first Lieutenant mcMahon and Captain Berry that had been attached to our company and 5 more killed Dead and 15 wounded. after the Indians gave ground we Burried our Dead. Among the Kentuckians was killed mayj Owen and mayj Davis badly wounded and a number of others In all killed and wounded was 179 but no company suffered like ours. we then held an Election for officers. I was elected Capt, Saml. Flanagan first Lieut and Jacob Zenor second Lieut and Phillip Bell Ensign. we then built Breastworks our men in much confusion, our flower been too small and all our beeve lost. Last night onely half Rations of whisky and no corn for our horses. my horse killed I got mcMahans to Ride. 37 of them had been killed wounded and lost last night I had one quart of whisky."

On the return of the company Tipton remained in the militia, and finally became a General. During the war with Great Britain he commanded a company of rangers, who acted as scouts. During that time he led several expeditions against the hostile Indians. When the State constitution was adopted in 1816 he was elected sheriff of Harrison county, and held that office until 1819, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1820 he was appointed by the Legislature as a member of the commission to locate the site of the future capital. It was on his motion that the present site was chosen. In 1821 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was chosen by that body as the commissioner on the part of Indiana to establish the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois.

In 1823 President Monroe appointed him agent for the Pottawattamie and Miami Indians in Northern Indiana. The agency was at Fort Wayne, and to that place he at once removed. Two years later he secured the

removal of the agency to the mouth of Eel river, where the city of Logansport now stands. As Indian agent he was firm, decided and honest. He stood between the Indians and those whites who sought to take advantage of them. His force of character had made him one of the prominent men of the State, and notwithstanding his want of education his name began to be canvassed among those who would make desirable members of the United States Senate. When Senator Noble died Governor Ray appointed Robert Hanna to the vacancy. This appointment did not meet with the approval of the people, and long before the Legislature met they began to cast around for some one to be elected. Tipton was known as a "Jackson man," and the adherents of that leader chose him as their best candidate, and he was duly elected to fill out the unexpired term. In 1833 he was elected for the full term.

His sterling integrity, his strong common-sense, made him a prominent figure in the Senate notwithstanding his want of education. He was not an eloquent speaker, but was a strong debater, going at once to the heart of the question under discussion. When he took any matter in charge he gave to it all his thought, and seldom failed in carrying through his measure. He was a friend and follower of President Jackson, but when that distinguished man attempted to destroy the United States Bank he opposed him, believing the bank to be a necessity for the country. He died April 5, 1839, a few days after the expiration of his term in the Senate. He purchased from the government the land on which the battle of Tippecanoe was fought and presented it to the State. He did much to advance the interests of Fort Wayne and of Logansport. He owned a great deal of land in different parts of the State. Among his holdings was an extensive tract in what is now Bartholomew county. Of that tract he gave sixty acres to the county on which to erect public buildings. The county seat was at first called "Tiptonia." A street in the new town was also named "Tipton street." After awhile the county officers, being of a different political faith, changed Tiptonia to Columbus, and Tipton street to Third street, but they kept the land given to them by General Tipton.

The first real exciting contest for United States Senator in Indiana occurred in 1836. The second term of Senator William Hendricks was about to expire. He was desirous of succeeding himself. Noah Noble, who was Governor, also had an ambition for the Senate. It was at a time before political parties had assumed party names in Indiana. Noble and Smith were of the same political faith and belonged to the party afterward known as Whig, while Hendricks was a follower of Jackson. No caucuses were held in those days, but a senatorial contest was a sort of free-for-all race, with as many entries as there were aspiring individuals who could control a vote in the Legislature. Among those aspiring individuals at that time was Oliver Hampton Smith. Smith entered the race to contest against Noble and Hendricks. The matter had been pretty thoroughly canvassed by the people, and the few papers then published in the State, and it was supposed the race would be between Hendricks and Noble. In fact, nobody talked of any one else. The election, or rather the contest for the election, was watched with a good deal of interest in the other States, especially in those west of the Allegheny mountains. The contest was still going on between Jackson and the friends of the United States Bank. Van Buren had just been elected President, but the political complexion of the Senate was in doubt, and both Democrats and Whigs watched for every possible advantage. Hendricks was the sitting member, and had been very popular and still was very popular in the State. He had done much in the Senate to advance the interests of his State and had claims upon the gratitude of the people.

Noble was the most popular man personally in the State. He was what in these later times is termed a "mixer." He knew everybody, and everybody knew him. As a public speaker he was of that kind who please a popular audience. He had been twice elected Governor. While he was popular with the people he was unpopular with the politicians. In one way and another he had managed to antagonize about all the leading politicians of his party. He did not anticipate any opposition in his own party, and was greatly surprised when he was told that another Richmond would enter the

field. Oliver Hampton Smith had served several terms in the State Legislature, and a term or two in Congress. He was known as one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and was ambitious to go to the Senate, but no one supposed he would have much following in the Legislature, and nobody but himself dreamed of there being even the remotest possibility of his election. He was a shrewd politician, kept his own counsel, laid his plans with skill, and when some of his friends laughed at his candidacy he joined readily in the laugh, as if he looked upon his race as a sort of a joke. Ratliff Boon, an ardent follower of Jackson, also entered the race. Boon had served two terms as Lieutenant Governor of the State, and when Mr. Hendricks was elected Senator, Boon filled out his term as Governor. He had also served several terms in Congress. He was a man of marked ability, and was a Democrat of the most partisan kind. With the people of his own district he was immensely popular, but was not popular throughout the State. The Whigs had just carried the State by a large plurality on the vote for President, and Boon was a Democrat of too radical a type to win any votes from the Whigs in the Legislature, so the best he could do would be to divide the Democratic vote with Hendricks.

Thus there were four entries, but everybody believed the contest was between Hendricks and Noble, with the chances in favor of Hendricks, owing to his holding the position and the opposition of the Whig politicians to Noble. On the first ballot Hendricks led, with Smith the third in the race, Boon only getting a very few votes. Smith knew how to handle his forces and Noble did not. The result was that on the second ballot Smith made a gain, and continued to gain at each ballot until the ninth, when he was elected, the friends of Hendricks voting for him. Smith at that time lived at Connersville. He was not only a lawyer, but was largely engaged in farming and in dealing in hogs, which was the main product of Indiana farms in those days. As soon as his election was secured he left Indianapolis for his home, and at once started to Cincinnati with a drove of hogs. He tells the story thus:

"Late in the evening I reached Henrie's

Mansion House, in Cincinnati, covered with mud. There were many inquiries about the result of our senatorial election; I was asked if there had been an election. 'Which is elected, Hendricks or Noble?' 'Neither.' 'Who then can it be?' 'I am elected.' 'You! What is your name?' 'Oliver H. Smith.' 'You elected a United States Senator! I never heard of you before.' "

Mr. Smith was born on Smith's Island, near Trenton, N. J., October 23, 1794. He attended a school in his neighborhood until he was about nineteen years old. His father having died he started out in the world for himself, visiting New York, but finally settling in Pennsylvania, where he worked for awhile in a woolen mill. His share of his father's estate amounted to about \$1,500, which was paid to him on his reaching his majority. With that he entered into business and in a very short time it was gone. He then determined to seek a home in the West. On arriving at Pittsburg his means were exhausted, so he hired out as a captain of a coal boat bound for Louisville. He arrived at his destination safely with his boat, but her consort was lost by sinking.

Louisville did not offer much inducement for a young man without means, so in 1817 he settled at Rising Sun, Ind., but soon after removed to Lawrenceburg and commenced the study of law. In 1820 he was licensed to practice, and opened an office at Versailles, in Ripley county, but not liking that place removed to Connersville. He soon obtained a large practice. In 1822 he was elected to the Legislature, and although he had been practicing but a little more than two years he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He had thus in two years fixed his status as a lawyer. In 1824 Governor Hendricks (whom he afterward defeated for the Senate) appointed him prosecuting attorney for the third judicial circuit. He was well fitted for such a position. He was not only well versed in the law, but was full of courage and of untiring industry. Few criminals prosecuted by him escaped a conviction. It was during his term as prosecutor that three men and a boy were prosecuted for killing a party of friendly Indians near Pendleton. The crime was a most atrocious one, and might have had grave consequences had it not been for the prompt

action of the authorities. Of the court and jury at that time Mr. Smith thus speaks:

"I was circuit prosecuting attorney at the time of the trials at the falls of Fall Creek, where Pendleton now stands. Four of the prisoners were convicted of murder and three of them hung for killing Indians. The court was held in a double log cabin, the grand jury sat upon a log in the woods, and the foreman signed the bills of indictment, which I had prepared, upon his knee. There was not a petit juror that had shoes on—all wore moccasins, and were belted around the waist and carried side knives used by hunters."

This was the only occasion in the history of Indiana where a white man was hung for killing an Indian. As a lawyer he ranked among the ablest in the State, and certainly



HON. OLIVER H. SMITH.

was one of the most successful. He studied his cases thoroughly and seldom was he taken by surprise. He was quick of resources and if it did happen that he was driven from one position he had taken he quickly assured another. He was genial and kindly. He was always an optimist, never a pessimist. He always looked on the bright side. He was sometimes disappointed in his political ambitions, but his disappointments did not sour him. He was an irrepressible joker, and this sometimes caused him to unintentionally wound the feelings of others, but when he discovered such to be the case his regrets were so quick-

ly and so honestly expressed that the wound was soon healed. In his political speeches, and he made many of them, he was never bitter nor abusive.

In 1826 Mr. Smith was elected to Congress. His district at that time comprised about one-third of the State and extended from the Ohio river to the Michigan line. During the campaign he traversed the entire district and addressed the people. He took a prominent position in Congress, and was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the bill appropriating money to construct the National road. His argument in favor of the bill was the ablest delivered in the House. When his term was ended he returned to the practice of law, until he was elected to the Senate as narrated. In the Senate he was one of the most industrious members, and for several years was chairman of the committee on public lands, at that time one of the most important committees of the Senate.

In 1842 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Edward A. Hannegan. While still a member of the Senate he had removed to Indianapolis, and on leaving that body he made Indianapolis his home, interesting himself largely in railroad matters. He was mainly instrumental in the building of what is now the Big Four to Cleveland. He was President of the road for sometime, and successfully managed its business. He died March 19, 1859. Shortly before his death he published a series of sketches of life in Indiana, that is still a popular book.

The session of the Legislature of 1838-9 witnessed an exciting senatorial contest. The term of Senator John Tipton was about to expire, and it was known he would not be a candidate again. The State was in the throes of a financial panic; its great system of internal improvements had fallen of its own weight, although it had not been wholly abandoned as yet. Long before the Legislature met the people began to canvass the names that might be presented to it for Senator. Tilghman A. Howard was the ablest man in the Democratic party at that time. He was a man of great learning, and on the stump an impressive speaker. He was a warm personal friend of General Jackson, and had been his champion in In-

diana. With the masses of his party it was generally supposed that he would be the party choice for the Senate. Noah Noble was still ambitious for a seat in that highest legislative body in the world, although he was not at this time an active candidate for the place. He had been defeated in his aspirations three years before and his defeat had somewhat soured him. Milton Stapp, of Jefferson county, who had been Lieutenant Governor, and had served several terms in the Legislature, was also a candidate. Charles Dewey, one of the brightest legal minds the State has ever had, also had a number of friends who were desirous of seeing him elevated to the Senate. Long before the Legislature met it was seen the struggle would be a warm one, and nobody was able to predict what the outcome would be. The balloting began on December 7, the third day of the session, and continued until the afternoon of Dec. 11, when, on the thirty-sixth ballot, the question was settled by the election of Albert S. White. On the first ballot the Whig vote was divided between several persons, Thomas H. Blake, Milton Stapp and Judge Dewey leading. Blake was an able lawyer, and had been a distinguished member of Congress. The Democratic vote was divided between Howard, Boon and Dumont, Noah Noble only receiving one vote. The vote gradually dropped away from Boon, until he finally abandoned the race on the ninth ballot. On that ballot the vote that had been given to Stapp was thrown to Noble. Dewey had also practically dropped, and the race was left to Blake, Noble and Howard. Noble's vote increased until on the thirtieth ballot he received sixty-three. Howard at that time was also practically out of the fight, and Blake run up to sixty-four votes. On the thirty-third ballot the name of Albert S. White was introduced and he received nineteen votes. The Noble men commenced going to him and on the thirty-sixth ballot he received seventy-five votes, a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared elected.

Albert S. White was born at Blooming Grove, N. Y., October 24, 1803. He graduated from Union College, New York, in the same class with the late William H. Seward. After leaving college Mr. White studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1825. He

then sought a home in Indiana, first locating at Rushville. He did not remain long there, however, but removed to Paoli. Not being satisfied with the outlook he soon after made another move, this time to Lafayette, where he lived until his death. Just before he removed to Lafayette he attended a session of the Legislature, reporting the proceeding for the Indianapolis Journal. This brought him into acquaintance with many prominent men, and at the next session of the Legislature he was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and two years later was made principal clerk. His polished manners, and his ability as a public speaker had already made him prominent among the rising young men of the State, and while clerk of the House he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by the brilliant Edward A. Hannegan. Four years later, however, he was elected to Congress by a large majority. In 1836 he was one of the Whig electors of the State, and cast his vote for William Henry Harrison. When elected to the Senate he was but thirty-six years of age, and was just completing his first term in Congress. He was well fitted for his duties, being a ripe scholar, and having made a close study of national and international affairs.

As a Representative in Congress he had been active in securing grants of land for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, and in the Senate was a steadfast friend of that improvement. During his term as Senator the absorbing question was the annexation of Texas, which he strongly and actively opposed, because it would extend the area of slave territory. He took part in all the debates of the Senate, and was one of the strong men of that body. His speeches were always able and dignified, and were replete with classical allusions and quotations. Physically he was a small man, but had an intellectual face and head, which attracted the attention of those who met him. He was possessed of a fund of information upon all questions arising in his congressional duties, and with it all was learned in the law.

On the expiration of his senatorial term, in 1845, he returned to Lafayette and again took up the practice of law, but becoming actively interested in railroad building he

gave most of his time to that. He was President of the Indianapolis & Lafayette road, now a part of the Big Four system, and for some years was also at the head of the Wabash road. In his administration of the affairs of these roads he was remarkably successful. He had retired from politics, but had not lost his interest therein. He had been a Whig while that party lasted, but when the Republican party was organized on a platform of opposition to the extension of slavery, he united with it, and became one of its foremost champions. In 1860 the Republican candidate for Congress in that district died during the campaign, and Mr. White was nominated to the vacancy. He entered heart and soul into the fight and was elected. The shadows of the coming civil war were just then beginning to cast themselves over the country. When Congress was called in extraordinary session, in 1861, by President Lincoln, Mr. White was made chairman of a special committee to take into consideration the question of compensated emancipation. From that committee he reported a bill appropriating \$180,000,000 to reimburse loyal holders of slaves. He made a powerful speech in advocacy of this measure, but it was defeated.

His advocacy of the doctrine of compensated emancipation cost him his seat in Congress, he being defeated for a renomination on that account. In 1864, on the death of Caleb B. Smith, United States District Judge for Indiana, President Lincoln appointed Mr. White to the vacancy. The appointment was made on the 7th of January, but Mr. White was not destined long to fill this high and important place, for on the 7th of the following September he died at his home in Stockwell, Tippecanoe county. His pleasant manners, his high learning, and exalted worth, had endeared him to the people, and his death was a shock to all. His remains were taken to Lafayette for burial, and were met at the station by the mayor of the city, the city council, the members of the bar and thousands of the citizens. No such signs of mourning had ever appeared in Lafayette. His friend, William F. Reynolds, erected over his remains a handsome monument. The story of his life could not be better told than it is by the inscription on the monument: "As a friend, sincere; as a

citizen, public-spirited; as a lawyer, honest; as a legislator, wise, as a judge, without reproach."

Albert S. White was one of the purest and best citizens to whom Indiana can lay claim. He spent only ten years of his life in public office, but in those ten years he accomplished much for the good of the State. It was as a private citizen, however, that he did the most to build up the State and advance its interests.

Now we come to one of the saddest chapters in Indiana political history. It is a chapter in which the romance of a brilliant success is chronicled, and ends with a dark tragedy. There are not many now living who knew Edward A. Hannegan, yet not so very many years ago his name was a household word in Indiana, and his fame as an orator filled the land. Those who remember him, or those who write of him, do so with a mixture of admiration, love and deep sorrow. He was a man to be admired for his wonderful and brilliant talents, loved for his genial and kindly disposition, and the sorrow comes that a life so brilliant at its springtime, so high at its noontide, should have been clouded over by a dark tragedy. The love of strong drink, brought darkness into the life of Edward A. Hannegan, as it did into that of Jonathan Jennings, the brilliant young champion of free soil, and who was the first Governor of Indiana. Indiana has nourished many men of brilliant talents, but few, if any of them, equaled Edward A. Hannegan. Mr. Hannegan was born in Ohio, but removed to Kentucky when but a boy. He studied law at Lexington and after being admitted to the practice he sought a home in Indiana, locating at Covington, then a struggling little village on the Wabash. His genial nature and his great eloquence soon brought him a large practice. In those days every lawyer took part in the political warfare going on. Newspapers were few and small and the people depended upon the public speakers for their political information. A lawyer was always supposed to have some powers as an orator, and he was sure to be called upon by his party to expound its principles on the stump. The public speaker of those days studied oratory; studied how to control the masses through the power of

speech. Logic and argument was not so much sought after as the power to arouse the passions. This art Mr. Hannegan possessed to a wonderful degree. So great was his eloquence, so wonderful his descriptive powers, that when he addressed an audience they became mere creatures of his will.

This eloquence, coupled as it was with a winning address, genial manners and a courtesy that won all hearts, made him the idol of his party, and he soon became popular with the people. He was of a fiery and impetuous nature, strong in his likes and dislikes, but ever ready to make up with an enemy, and when convinced that he had done a wrong he was quick to repair it. In 1832 he was elected to the State Legislature and at once took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. He was one of the champions of the proposed charter of the State Bank, and was largely instrumental in having that charter granted. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, defeating Hon. Albert S. White. He was re-elected in 1835, and served two terms. During that service his fame as an orator became national, and he was in frequent de-



HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN.

mand as a campaign speaker in other States. In 1840 he was defeated for re-election by Hon. Henry S. Lane, after a most exciting contest. In Congress Mr. Hannegan followed the creed of Andrew Jackson, and was

an eloquent champion of Democracy as taught by that distinguished citizen.

In 1842 the State Legislature was equally divided between the Whigs and the Democrats, and a lively contest was expected over the election of a Senator to succeed Hon. Oliver H. Smith. Mr. Smith was a candidate to succeed himself, and was the choice of the Whigs. Hon. Tilghman A. Howard, who had been the choice of the Democrats three years before, and who had been their candidate for Governor in 1840, was the nominee of the Democrats. Among the members of the Legislature was David Hoover, Democrat, of Wayne county. Wayne had been reliably Whig, but in a struggle over the question of removing the county seat, Mr. Hoover was elected to the Legislature by one vote. To secure the support of the Whigs of his county he had promised to vote for Mr. Smith for Senator, and had personally so pledged to Mr. Smith. In this situation of affairs the friends of Mr. Smith confidently expected his election. It turned out, however, that Kelso, a Whig from Switzerland county, would not vote for Smith and another Whig who was not for Smith and who on the first ballot cast his vote for Hon. Joseph G. Marshall. The first ballot resulted in Mr. Smith receiving 72 votes, Hoover voting for him as had been promised, Howard 74 votes, Hannegan 3 votes and Marshall 1. On the second ballot Mr. Smith received 75 votes, Hoover, and the one voting for Marshall, supporting him. Howard got 74 votes and Hannegan 1, that of Kelso. By the end of the fifth ballot it became certain that under no circumstances could Mr. Howard be elected and he withdrew from the race and his supporters went to Hannegan, electing him on the sixth ballot, with the aid of Kelso and Hoover. Mr. Hannegan took his seat on the 4th of March, 1843. His fame as an orator had already been established, and he entered the Senate under the most favorable auspices.

He entered the Senate at the time when Tyler had severed his connection with the Whig party, and had divided Congress into factions. The war with Mexico was casting its shadows already in advance of its coming, and there was a controversy with Great Britain over the Oregon boundary question that threatened serious complications. A

new President was to be elected, and the shibboleth of the Democrats was "Fifty-four-forty or fight," referring to the boundaries of Oregon as claimed by the United States. It was an age of what in these times would be called by the sentimental press, "Jingoes," and the people grew wild over the prospect of "twisting the lion's tail." Under that cry James K. Polk, the candidate of the Democrats, was triumphantly elected. Mr. Hannegan was one of his most ardent supporters. He awakened throughout Indiana a blaze of enthusiasm, which carried the State handsomely for Polk. Four years before Indiana had given a majority of nearly ten thousand for Harrison, and Henry Clay had long been the idol of the Whigs of the State, and the triumph of Polk was unexpected.

In the Senate Mr. Hannegan had been one of the most ardent supporters of his party, but on one question he at first took strong grounds against his party colleagues. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas, holding that it was certain to embroil this country in a war with Mexico, and that such a war would be contrary to American ideas, and that it would come at a time when the Oregon question ought to be settled, and thus force this country to back down from its pretensions against Great Britain. His vote being necessary, however, to secure the annexation, he was finally induced to change his attitude and vote with his party. Thus his vote made annexation possible, with all its consequent results. As anticipated by him, his party did begin to recede from its position on the Oregon question. This outraged Mr. Hannegan, and he was fierce in his condemnation. Mr. Dallas, Vice President, was one of the earnest champions of the most extreme ground on the boundary question. His friends prepared to give him a banquet at Philadelphia. To this banquet Mr. Hannegan was invited. Not being able to be present he sent to the committee the following toast:

"Oregon—every foot or not an inch; 54 deg., 40 min., or *delenda est Britannia*." To this the committee replied:

"The Hon. Edward A. Hannegan—The true-hearted American statesman, who truly represents the people on the Oregon ques-

tion—the whole of it or none; Oregon or war!"

These extreme views he maintained in the Senate on several notable occasions. President Polk favored a compromise policy. This Mr. Hannegan opposed most bitterly, and in one of his speeches on the question, in referring to the President, he used the following language:

"So long as one human eye remains to linger on the page of history, the story of his abasement will be read, sending him and his name together to an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection will never drag him forth. So far as the whole tone, spirit and meaning of the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Haywood) are concerned, if they speak the language of James K. Polk, then James K. Polk has spoken words of falsehood with the tongue of a serpent."

The policy of the President prevailed, notwithstanding the ardent efforts of Mr. Hannegan. At the expiration of his term Mr. Hannegan was not re-elected, although his party had a majority in the Legislature. His convivial habits had grown on him to such an extent that many members of his party believed it would be better for him to be removed from the scenes of convivial temptation. President Polk, however, appointed him Minister to Berlin. His habits of conviviality followed him, and within a few months he was recalled. He then returned to private life, making his home again in Covington. Soon after his return he became a candidate for the Legislature, but in the county where his name had so long been honored above that of all other men, he was defeated. This defeat caused him great mortification, and he took to drinking harder than ever. Now comes the sad chapter in his life. One day while drinking with his brother-in-law, Captain Duncan, a dispute arose between them, and Mr. Hannegan snatched up a dagger and plunged it into the body of his friend. This occurred in the home of Mr. Hannegan. They had quarreled in the presence of Mrs. Hannegan, and she had persuaded her husband to go to his room. Her brother followed him, when the tragedy was enacted. Captain Duncan did not die for some hours after being stabbed, and freely told everyone that Mr.

Hannegan was not to blame. The affair caused the most intense excitement in every part of the State. No indictment was found against Mr. Hannegan, nor was he ever prosecuted in any way for his crime, but remorse followed him the few years he was yet to live. He died at St. Louis, Mo., on February 25, 1859.

Mr. Hannegan did not wield that influence in the Senate his talents entitled him to owing to his free habits. He was not a truly great man. He was not profoundly learned; he was not a student. He saw things quickly, and in law or politics depended more on his intuition than upon his knowledge. Even when drinking he was uniformly courteous to ladies, and kind to children. Hon. E. H. Nebeker, late United States Treasurer, relates an incident of his kindness. It occurred on the day he was de-

feated for the Legislature, just referred to. Mr. Hannegan had just been informed of his defeat, and was greatly under the influence of liquor. He started to his home, accompanied by some of his friends. He was exceedingly angry, and was condemning those who had brought about his defeat in the most violent language, pouring curses upon their heads. Mr. Nebeker was but a lad, and was playing with some other children in the yard of Mr. Hannegan. They were aroused at hearing his angry and excited voice, and stood in terror. Mr. Hannegan did not see them at first, but when he discovered them, the curses died upon his lips. Straightening himself up, he placed his hand kindly upon the heads of the children and apologized for his rough language, and told them never to form the habit of either drinking or swearing.

THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming
of the Lord;

He is trampling out the vintage where the
grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightnings of His
terrible swift sword:

His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hun-
dred circling camps;

They have builded Him an altar in the even-
ing dews and damps;

I can read His righteous sentence by the
dim and flaring lamps:

His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished
rows of steel:

"As ye deal with my contemners, so with
you my grace shall deal;

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the ser-
pent with His heel,

Since God is marching on!"

He hath sounded forth His trumpet that
shall never call retreat;

He is sifting out the hearts of men before
His judgment seat;

Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be
joyous, my feet!

Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born
across the sea,

With a glory in His bosom that transfigures
you and me:

As He died to make men holy, let us die to
make men free,

While God is marching on!

HOW INDIANA RAISED TROOPS DURING THE REBELLION.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

When war suddenly fell upon the country in April, 1861, it found Indiana wholly unprepared for such an event, except in possessing brave and patriotic men and women. It is hard to conceive a State or Nation defenseless as Indiana was in the beginning of 1861. The mutterings of the coming storm of war had been heard for several months, and the clouds hanging over the nation's life had been growing deeper and blacker, yet nowhere in the North had any preparations been made to meet it. There were wise men, patriotic statesmen who saw it, and advised that preparations be made for it, but still the people of the North went placidly on, attending to their daily business affairs, marrying and giving in marriage, as if life and peace were secure.

The storm broke suddenly over the nation at last, and the shot hurled from the Charleston batteries on the flag of Sumter struck a magazine of patriotism in the North, and a nation sprang to arms and a bloody struggle of four years followed, to result in a reunited country, stronger, purer and wiser than it had ever been—a nation of freemen; not a slave in all its borders. In that grand struggle for the perpetuity of the Union, for the preservation of "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," Indiana took a glorious part, and forever established her right to be called one of the greatest and most patriotic States of the Union. Indiana had been a member of the sisterhood of States less than fifty years, but she sent to the field more than two hundred thousand of her sons, besides furnishing fifty thousand more for the defense of her own borders. Summarized the record is this:

Commissioned officers at original organization	6,293
Non-commissioned officers and musicians	1,112
Enlisted men, at original organization	137,401

Recruits, privates	35,836
Re-enlisted veterans	11,718
Unassigned recruits, regular army, etc.	16,007
Grand total troops furnished.....	208,367
Commissioned officers killed or died of disease	652
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, killed or died of disease	23,704
Total	24,416

This is the record, but the story of how this grand army was recruited, armed and sent into the field is to be told in this paper. When the white settlers first began to make homes for themselves in Indiana, the Territory was overrun with hostile tribes of Indians. It was the favorite home of the great Miami confederacy, the fierce and implacable Shawnees, and the treacherous Pottawatomies. The settler was encompassed by a thousand dangers, and it was necessary that he should be used to carrying arms, and his trusty rifle was seldom ever far from his side. When civil government was established it was necessary to organize a military force of some kind for the protection of the settlements and to pursue marauding bands of hostile Indians. To those hardy pioneers the bearing of arms was a second nature, and it was not hard to perfect a militia organization. By the time Indiana was ready to be admitted as a State into the Union the necessity for an organized force of militia had passed away, but the military spirit was still strong among the people, and militia drill, militia musters and militia parades were of frequent occurrence. Muster days were great days for the people, and militia officers strutted with all the pomp and paraphernalia of war.

By the law every able-bodied male citizen between certain ages in those days had to enroll himself in the militia, and on ap-

pointed days appear for muster. Under State authority the militia rapidly took on the form of a regular organization, and many of the most distinguished men of the State were proud of holding titles as militia officers, and mustered and drilled their forces on all possible occasions. In 1832 the returns showed the following as the strength of the militia of the State: Thirty-one general officers, 110 general staff officers, 566 field officers, 2,154 company officers, and 51,052 muskicians, artificers and privates, thus making a very respectable army, a little top heavy with generals. It is true, but still an army. At that time the military spirit began to die out, as the people began to give more time to the arts of peace and the struggle for wealth. Rank in the militia was no longer a stepping stone to preferment in civil life, hence the number who sought to be colonels and generals was greatly reduced.

Many efforts were made to revive the military spirit, but they were spasmodic and without cohesion, until war was declared with Mexico. Indiana was then called on for three regiments, and their ranks were speedily filled. Afterwards two more regiments were called for, recruited and sent to the front. That war ended, and soon the people fell back into the regular order of business life, without a regular militia. In 1852 an act was passed by the Legislature for the organization of the militia by congressional districts, and a large number of commissions were issued by the Governor. About a dozen companies were organized, but soon fell to pieces. What became of the arms that had been distributed to the militia during all the years of its existence has never been known. They were gone, and when the war came Indiana was without arms, except those in the hands of some half dozen volunteer companies.

Among those who were wise enough to see that a struggle was inevitable was Oliver P. Morton, the great war Governor of Indiana. Hon. Henry S. Lane, in his inaugural address in January, 1861, called the attention of the Legislature to the importance of an organized militia force, and a bill for that purpose passed the House, but failed in the Senate. This, too, on the very eve of hostilities. As soon as the Legislature adjourned, in 1861, Governor Morton hurried

to Washington and earnestly urged the government to furnish him a supply of arms for State troops he proposed to organize. The national armories were empty, the former Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, having sent all the arms to the South, where they were captured and used by the Confederate forces against the Union. The Governor, however, got an order for five thousand muskets, but before they were shipped the war had come, and the arms were urgently needed elsewhere. Thus it was that when war came in April, 1861, it found Indiana without a militia and almost wholly destitute of arms and munitions, and a terrible burden was placed on the shoulders of the Governor. He had to organize troops, arm, clothe and equip them, and in all the State there were but three or four men who had ever had experience in such matters. He had to improvise and organize an office force, a quartermaster's department, and a commissariat. He had men for the army, but that was all.

For years the South had been threatening a dissolution of the Union, whenever things did not go just to suit them, and when the threats were again made in 1860 but few believed they would carry them to the extent of armed resistance to the authority of the government, and in the North were not a few who openly advocated the proposition to let the South go off by itself. The apathy of the general public and the open advocacy of peaceable secession in some parts of the North led the people of the South to believe that patriotism was dead, and that they would meet with no opposition in their designs to erect a new government within the bounds of the Union. There was in the North a magazine of patriotism and devotion to the Union undreamed of by the South or the world. The first shot at Fort Sumter exploded that magazine, and the North was all in a flame before the flag of the Union had ceased to wave over the fragments of Sumter. In Indiana the excitement was most intense. In every city and town business was almost suspended, and the people gathered together in crowds to talk about treason and traitors, secession and Union, and on the highways and byways of the country the farmers met each other and with

glowing faces and bated breath discussed the necessity of putting down the rebellion with arms.

As soon as the news of the fall of Sumter was confirmed Governor Morton sent the following dispatch to the President:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

"On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the government, ten thousand men.

(Signed) "OLIVER P. MORTON,
"Governor of Indiana."

When it is remembered that ten thousand men was more than General Scott had under his command when he captured the City of Mexico, and twice as many as Gen. Jackson had when he won the great victory at New Orleans, this offer appeared exceedingly large to the people. And when it is remembered this offer was made at a time when there was no organized militia in the State, and no arms or equipments of any kind, the sublime faith of Governor Morton in the patriotism of the people of Indiana will be readily acknowledged, and that sublime faith met with a noble response from the people during the four years of bloody struggle, when, on many occasions, it looked as if the cause of liberty and the Union was irretrievably lost. The same day President Lincoln issued his proclamation as follows:

"Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly enforced.

"The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

"I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of pop-

ular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

"I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceable citizens, in any part of the country.

"And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present conditions of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
"Secretary of State."

The quota of Indiana under this call was fixed by the War Department at six regiments of Infantry, aggregating about five thousand men. On April 16 Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling upon the people to fill these regiments, and in almost an instant the whole State was ablaze with enthusiasm and drums were beating in every locality. Before the night of the 17th of April five hundred men were in camp, and every train into Indianapolis bore others anxious to volunteer in defense of the imperiled Union. They came by companies, by squads, and by individuals. All business was forgotten for the moment and every thought was given to the preservation of the government. Not a voice was raised anywhere against this spontaneous burst of patriotism. In less than seven days twelve thousand men were in camp, all eager for the march to the front. On the 20th Governor Morton, being impressed with the be-

blef that the war would not end in the ninety days for which the troops were called out, nor that the rebellion could be put down by the seventy-five thousand called for, offered to the government six additional regiments. The offer was not accepted, but the Governor feeling sure they would be needed determined to put the six regiments into camp as State troops, where they could be organized and drilled into soldiers, ready for service when needed.

The calling for volunteers was not all the labor imposed upon the State administration at that time. The State treasury was empty. The State Treasurer's report showed that the State had in cash but \$10,368.58 on the 11th day of February, 1861, and most of that was trust funds that could not be used for general purposes. Money had to be provided, and the Governor at once called the Legislature together in extraordinary session. Money, however, was freely proffered by patriotic citizens, the great banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, offering \$25,000 without interest, and without time for repayment. Lewis Wallace, of Crawfordsville, was made Adjutant-General, and entered at once upon the work of organizing the volunteers into regiments. Col. Thomas A. Morris, a graduate of West Point, was made Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, Commissary-General. Neither the State nor the general government could supply clothing and equipments for the troops thus suddenly called together, and the Quartermaster-General entered into the open market and purchased supplies for temporary use.

Fixed ammunition was not to be had. A few old Springfield rifles were gathered together, but they would be useless without ammunition, and Governor Morton turned to the work of supplying this demand. The government could not supply the troops in the States nearest the scene of hostilities, and could spare none for troops in the West. Governor Morton determined to enter upon the manufacture of ammunition for the Indiana troops, and secured the services of Captain Herman Sturm, who had a thorough knowledge of the work. The Quartermaster-General furnished the materials, and an embryo arsenal was established in a small blacksmith shop, where the forge furnished

the fire to melt the lead for the bullets. A few hand bullet moulds were all that could be obtained, and a detail of soldiers from the Eleventh Indiana was put to work under the direction of Captain Sturm manufacturing cartridges. This improvised arsenal was expected to be only a temporary affair, but the necessity for its existence continued throughout the war, and eventually a large force was employed in the manufacture of ammunition of all kinds. So well was the work managed, and so economically was it operated, that when it was finally wound up in 1864, the profit to the State amounted to \$75,000. On many occasions this arsenal furnished the troops at the front with ammunition in times of great peril, when without this supply they would have been compelled to retreat from before the enemy.

Arms were needed. The Legislature met April 24, at the call of the Governor, and immediately authorized a loan of \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 were appropriated for general military purposes, \$500,000 for the purchase of arms, and \$140,000 for organizing and supporting a militia force. Anticipating the action of the Legislature, the Governor sent Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, to the Eastern States, to visit all the manufactories of arms, and make examination of the kind and quality, and the prices at which they could be purchased for cash. But few arms of any kind could be found. On May 30 he resolved to send Hon. Robert Dale Owen to Europe to procure arms, equipments and munitions of war. Mr. Owen received the following letter of authority and instructions from the Governor:

"The Hon. Robert Dale Owen is hereby appointed agent of the State of Indiana, to visit the Eastern States and Europe in order to purchase arms for the use of said State. He is to exercise his best diligence to purchase arms on the best terms, for military purposes. He is to select the best quality of approved modern arms, rifles, or rifled muskets with bayonets, and carbines. His purchases are not to extend beyond six thousand rifles and rifled muskets, and one thousand carbines. These arms are to be forwarded to this city (Indianapolis) as fast as possible, and the arms purchased in Europe are to be paid by drafts upon the State of Indiana, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in the city of New York. No arms to be bought until after full inspection and trial as to their fitness for service. Mr. Owen is to proceed in the execution of his mission

with all diligence. Original bills and invoices signed by the parties from whom purchases are made shall be preserved and filed with the Governor for his inspection and information."

The powers of Mr. Owen were enlarged from time to time, until he had purchased for the State:

English Enfield rifles.....	40,000
Carbines	2,731
Revolvers	751
Cavalry sabres	797

These purchases were made at a total cost of \$752,694.75, of which the general government reimbursed to the State \$611,240.48. In addition to these purchases of arms, Mr. Owen bought for the State cavalry equipments to the amount of \$3,905.44; army blankets, \$50,406.93, and infantry great coats, \$84,829.13, making the grand total of his purchases amount to \$891,836.25.

In pursuing the work of the Governor in procuring equipments and ammunition we have wandered away somewhat from the raising and organizing of troops. By the 27th of April the six regiments called for by the President were fully organized, and training for the duties of soldiers. The State had furnished five regiments during the war with Mexico, and it was determined to begin the numbering of the new regiments at six. These regiments were formed into a brigade with Thomas A. Morris as brigadier-general. Six additional regiments had been recruited and they were placed in camp as State troops to await any additional call of the government. Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, of the Tenth Regiment was placed in command of these troops as brigadier-general. On May 16 the President called for four additional regiments, to serve three years, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth promptly responded. Their enlistment had originally been for one year, but they promptly entered the service for the extended term. In July the Twelfth and Sixteenth entered the service of the United States for their unexpired term of one year.

The three months troops were rapidly hurried to the front, the Eleventh Regiment being sent to Cumberland Maryland, and the other five to West Virginia, where they took part in the campaign which made General George B. McClellan commander-in-chief of the army. The story of the services of these

and the other regiments called to the field will be detailed in future papers. Gov. Morton was one of the first to see that the war was one of great magnitude, and would require large armies, and this view he constantly urged upon the attention of the government; thus he tried to anticipate the calls of the government rather than wait for them to be made. Call after call was made, and it is the proud boast of Indiana that her people were always among the first to respond, and that all calls were filled by her own citizens, without having to resort to the expedient of filling her quota by enlistments of colored men in the South. The magnitude of the sacrifices made by the people of Indiana, and their patriotism is shown by the fact that in 1861, the first year of the war, she furnished six regiments for three months, six regiments of State troops afterward transferred to the United States service, reorganized the three months' regiments for three years' service, recruited the infantry regiments up to the Fifty-ninth, and portions of some others, three regiments of cavalry and twelve batteries of artillery.

Thus a grand total of more than fifty thousand men were furnished by Indiana during the first year, and all by volunteering. The second year of the war was not so fortunate in producing recruits, owing to many causes. Except the victories in West Virginia, which were all of really small moment, the campaign of 1861 was not fortunate for the Union arms. The disasters of Big Bethel, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff had been greater than all the victories of the Union troops in other fields, but notwithstanding the discouragements of the Union, Indiana loyalty stood the test. Under the call for troops of May 3, 1861, the quota of Indiana was 38,832, and she furnished 61,341. Under the first call in 1862 her quota was 21,250, and she furnished 30,359. During the whole of 1861 recruiting was going on in advance of the calls of the government, but the victories of Mill Springs and Fort Donelson in January and February, 1862, led to a belief on the part of the government that the end of the war was in sight, and an order was issued to suspend all recruiting. This was an unfortunate mistake of the government, for when the next call was made it was after the disastrous Peninsula

campaign of McClellan, and the equally unfortunate campaign of General Pope. In the West the Union had Mill Springs, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge and Island No. 10. In the East one disaster crowded upon another until the drawn battle of Antietam. It was under the discouragements of the defeats in the East that the recruiting was again begun; yet under the call of July, 1862, when the quota of Indiana was 21,000, she furnished 30,000. Thus in two calls, aggregating 60,082, she had sent to the field 91,700.

It was in 1862 that another great wave of patriotism was witnessed. General Bragg outgeneraled General Buell, and a race from Tennessee to the Ohio river began. The prize in front of Bragg was the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati. He had so maneuvered as to get his army between Buell and the Ohio river, and between him and the two great prizes for which he was aiming there was no force to intercept him. His army entered Kentucky at two points. Kirby Smith passed through the Cumberland mountains and aimed at Cincinnati, while General Bragg entered Kentucky by the way of Munfordsville, intending to strike at Louisville.

About the first of August it became evident that some great movement of the Confederate forces was imminent, and that Kentucky was the object. The Secretary of War urgently appealed to Governor Morton to hasten the recruiting under the call of July. On the 9th of August the Governor replied that the call would be filled in twenty days. By this time urgent appeals were being received from Kentucky. General Buell sent one dispatch after another urging haste. He instructed that troops should be sent at the earliest practicable moment into Kentucky. General Boyle, who was in command in Kentucky, was just as urgent. There was a woful lack of correct information as to where the enemy was or what he designed doing, but all felt that a crisis was at hand, and that Indiana was the sole hope. Governor Morton and his staff of assistants worked night and day, pushing forward recruiting and organizing the regiments for service. The government had offered advanced pay and bounty to the volunteers, but had furnished no money. So energetic had Governor Morton been that by the night

of the 11th of September 20,000 men were in the various camps. On the morning of the 13th the Seventieth Regiment left Indianapolis, and was at Bowling Green on the 15th. On the 18th the Seventy-first was mustered and armed. The Governor had no money with which to pay the promised bounty, but he addressed the regiment, giving them his promise that he would see to it that the money was forwarded to them at the earliest possible moment. The patriotic men of the regiment took the promise of the Governor and hastened to Kentucky. They were paid on the battlefield at Richmond, only a half hour before the battle.

The next day the Governor obtained from the banks of Indianapolis and Cincinnati about half a million of money, on his own individual credit, and the work of mustering and dispatching troops went rapidly forward. During that day and night the two reorganized regiments, the Twelfth and Sixteenth, and the Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth, were mustered, paid and started for Kentucky. By the evening of the 20th three more regiments, the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh, were on the way to the front. The Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth went on the 21st, and so the work went rapidly forward, regiment after regiment rushing into Kentucky, followed by several batteries of artillery. While all this was going on the Governor and his staff had to give some attention to the defense of our own borders. The Ohio river was fordable in many places and was easily crossed by boats at others. One or two raids had been made into the State, and the Indiana Legion was ordered to defend the border. On the 5th of September the Governor declared martial law in all the cities and towns on the Ohio river, and ordered that all business should be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. each day, and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five residing on the border were ordered to organize themselves into companies and report for duty. At the Indiana arsenal 300,000 rounds of ammunition were turned out daily.

While troops were thus being hurried into Kentucky, an urgent call for help came from another quarter. Cincinnati was threatened by General Kirby Smith, and Indiana was called upon to help defend that Queen City

of the West. On the 6th of September General Wright, commanding at Cincinnati, asked Governor Morton for troops. Within fifteen hours after the call was received the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth regiments, twenty-four pieces of artillery, 3,000 stands of arms, 31,136 rounds of artillery ammunition, and 3,365,000 cartridges were delivered in Cincinnati. Governor Morton, with his military staff, and several prominent officers who were home at the time, also hurried to the threatened point to give their aid. Thus, within thirty days after the call, Indiana had recruited, mustered and sent to the front more than 30,000 men. Such rapid work was not found in any other State, and Indiana received the unstinted praise of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

In 1863 a call was made on the State for four regiments for six months, which were promptly furnished. On October 13 another call was made for 400,000 more men, of which Indiana was to furnish 32,500. This call, like all the others, was filled without resorting to a draft. In February and March, 1864, additional calls were made, and still Indiana did not have to resort to drafting. This statement is true in fact, notwithstanding there was a draft in 1862 for 3,003 men. Under the calls of July and August, 1862, Indiana had more than filled her quota, counting the overplus from the former calls, but some of the townships had not borne their full share of the burdens. Six hundred and thirty-five townships had furnished more than their quota, while 334 were in arrears. To equalize these burdens, and make each section of the State bear its due proportion, a draft was ordered. The delinquent townships were in arrears 6,060. Under the stimulus of the threatened draft about one-half of this delinquency was filled by volunteering, but a draft of 3,003 men was made.

This draft was made at a time when the State was in excess of all calls more than 8,000 men. The draft was made on the 6th of October. Prior to the call of August, 1862, the quota called for from Indiana under all calls was 64,765, and the State had furnished 94,023, the surplus standing to the credit of the State being 29,258, which was enough to fill the call of August 4, 1862, with a surplus of more than 8,000.

In 1863 Gettysburg had been won, and Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen, but to offset them in part were the disasters of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Chickamauga, and the long inaction of the Army of the Potomac after the battle of Gettysburg. The long struggle was telling on the people; the death roll was daily mounting up; gold continued to rise on the market, and the prices of everything else were greatly enhanced; the dissatisfaction with the manner of conducting the war continued to grow. To the unobservant the end of the war was still as far off as ever. Treason had invaded the North, and in many of the States secret organizations were in existence, whose object was to aid the South, by encouraging desertions, discouraging volunteering, and resisting any draft. The cry for peace began to be heard, and public meetings were held wherein resolutions were passed denouncing the war, and pronouncing it a failure. In Indiana the Legislature had refused to aid the Governor in his efforts to preserve the integrity of the Nation. It failed to make the necessary appropriations to carry on the ordinary affairs of the State, pay the interest on the State debt, or to aid in the raising of troops for service in the field, or for the defense of our own borders. But still the work of recruiting went on amid all these difficulties, and Indiana kept even with all calls until July, 1864, when 12,466 men were drafted, or furnished substitutes. In December, 1864, another call was made of 22,500, and in March of 1865 a draft of 2,424 men was made to complete the quota. Before the work was finished the Confederacy collapsed, and the drafted men were not needed.

These drafts were not made altogether without resistance. There was no actual resistance at the times of making the drafts, but in several localities enrolling and drafting officers were shot at and in some cases killed. A few extracts taken from the report of Adjutant-General Terrell will show the feeling:

June 12, 1863, the enrollment for the draft in Johnson county was resisted by armed men.

June 15, 1863, fifty armed men attacked the residence of James Sill, the enrolling officer of Marion township, Putnam county, and de-

manded the enrollment papers. When refused they fired into the house about sixty times, and retired without the papers. At the same time the enrollment books and papers were destroyed in Jefferson township of the same county. During the same week the books of Cloverdale township, same county, were stolen.

June 15, 1863, the enrolling officer of Whitestown, Boone county, was resisted by a company of rioters, and threatened with violence if he persisted in doing his duty.

June 18th Fletcher Freeman, the enrolling officer of Cass township, Sullivan county, was shot and instantly killed by concealed assassins, while engaged in the discharge of his duties.

June 11, the enrolling officer of Waterloo township, Fayette county, was shot at while in discharge of his duty.

June 10, J. Frank Stevens, while acting as assistant enrolling officer in Rush county, was shot and killed near Manilla. Another officer who was with him was seriously wounded at the same time.

About the 20th of June the enrollment papers of Indian Creek township, Monroe county, were destroyed.

On October 3, 1864, Captain Eli McCarty, while serving notices on drafted men, in Daviess county, was murdered. His body was thrown into the river and not found until several days afterward.

The internal disorders in the State, with the doings of the Knights of the Golden Cir-

cle, will be detailed in another paper. Notwithstanding all this opposition, all the feeling of sympathy with the South, all the discouragements from disasters to the Union armies, and the dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, Indiana's record stands as follows:

Drafted men and substitutes, call of August, 1862	3,001
Drafted men and substitutes, call of July, 1864	12,474
Drafted men and substitutes, call of December, 1864	2,424

Total drafted men and substitutes.	17,899
Total volunteers furnished by the State	190,438

Grand total 208,367

The population of Indiana, according to the census of 1860, was 1,350,428. The usual estimate is that the number capable of bearing arms is about one to five of the population. By this rule the arms-bearing population of Indiana, according to the census of 1860, was only 270,000. It is believed that no other State in the Union can show such a record, especially when the small number of drafted men is taken into consideration. In no other State was there such an extensively organized effort to discourage enlistments and to embarrass the government. Indiana furnished one-thirteenth of all the armies of the United States during the civil war. She gave more than \$15,000,000 in bounties to soldiers, besides about \$12,000,000 for the support of the families of soldiers.

WINONA ASSEMBLY AND SUMMER SCHOOL.

There has grown up in the northern part of Indiana during the last four years an institution which has already taken rank with the best Chautauquas in the country. It already enjoys a national reputation and numbers patrons and friends from every State in the Union. It adds a strong factor to Indiana's strong educational system, and one that will reflect more and more credit on Hoosierdom as the years pass. Something of its organization certainly will be of interest to the readers of the *Indianian*.

The Winona Assembly and Summer School Association was incorporated four years ago under the laws of Indiana. The leading promoters of the organization were Dr. S. C. Dickey, of Indianapolis; Mr. John M. Studebaker, of South Bend; Mr. Charles H. Connor, of New Albany, and the leading ministers in the Presbyterian Church of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Other large stockholders are Mr. John Wanamaker, Alexander McDonald, and Thomas Kane, of Chicago. The association owns the beautiful Winona Park, adjacent to Winona Lake, in Kosciusko county. Winona lies 110 miles east of Chicago and 120 miles north of Indianapolis, at the junction of the Big Four and Pennsylvania railroad systems. The Assembly grounds, well endowed by nature with sparkling springs and shady groves, have been developed under the care of landscape artists, and provided with every device which will serve the comfort and pleasure of residents and visitors, and supplied with modern sanitary and other appliances. All of the hotels, cottages and public buildings are substantially constructed. The association property, with the large number of cosy private cottages and store buildings, form quite a little town. The two hundred acres of terrace and lawn which once were a favorite camping ground of the red man, are now one of the most delightful resorts of his white brother.

Winona is non-sectarian in spirit and

purpose. While it has become a rallying point for Presbyterians, it does not permit denominationalism to obtrude upon any phase of its management. The affairs of the association are controlled by a board of directors, of which Mr. Thomas Kane, Mr. John M. Studebaker and Governor James A. Mount are prominent members. Dr. S. C. Dickey, of Indianapolis, is secretary and general manager.

Winona serves a threefold purpose—recreation, entertainment and instruction. The facilities for an enjoyable and recuperative outing are unexcelled. The lake is deep, clear, and admirably adapted for steamboats, yachts and row boats. It is abundantly large for all pleasure purposes, and less exposed to sudden and dangerous storms than larger lakes. It is well stocked with bass fish, and has fine bathing facilities. The grounds are well supplied with drives, walks, croquet and tennis courts, ball fields and bicycle track.

The provisions for entertainment are ample and of high standard. One never spends a dull hour at Winona. The Assembly program comprises two daily lectures or concerts by the best lyceum talent in the country, besides daily band concerts, socials, athletic and other contests. There are also popular courses in literature, science and history. The program covers a period of six weeks.

The educational work of Winona is regarded by the management as the foundation upon which the other features of the organization rest. It is as an educational institution that Winona asks to be judged. The work in this department lies in three fields, the cultural, the collegiate and the religious. To serve the large class of busy people who desire to pursue systematic home study the Winona Reading Circle has been organized. The Reading Circle has been in operation one year and is meeting with gratifying success. The course of study in this

department comprises four years' work on the growth of civilization in science, art, literature, social life, industry, politics and religion. The world's history is divided into four epochs, and each epoch serves as the ground of a year's study. The work of each will comprise the study of four books under the direction of the plans, outlines, notes and supplementary helps given in *The Winonian*, a monthly magazine published by the Winona Publishing Company as the organ of the educational department. Certificates of graduation will be granted upon satisfactory completion of the course. The Reading Circle is managed by Dr. W. P. Kane, with whom are associated Dr. R. O. Graham, of Illinois, and Superintendent W. A. Mills, of Indiana.

The collegiate work of the department is provided in the Winona Summer School. The Summer School is in session six weeks of each summer. It is conducted entirely on the university basis, and in fact is a summer university. Its organization is unique. "It is formed by a federation of leading colleges and universities coming together at Winona Lake for summer work, each college assuming responsibility for a single department of the school and conducting it with its own force of teachers. This not only affords students the advantage of instruction by the very best teachers in the country, but also an opportunity of coming into immediate contact with the various institutions which they represent. The professors in charge are in nearly every case heads of regular college departments, and all are teachers of large experience and wide reputation. Among the leading institutions thus represented are Wabash College, Purdue University, Indiana University, Monmouth College, Wooster University, the Western, the Chicago Manual Training School, the Kindergarten College, the Cincinnati College of Music, and Maryville College of Tennessee. There are maintained in all twenty departments, these departments offering eighty courses, and requiring the services of a faculty of forty teachers. The courses offered

are designed to meet the wants of teachers, college preparatory and college students. All lines of pedagogical and college study are provided for in the curriculum. Besides there are art courses, music, the cooking school, the manual training school, the school for librarians, and departments of physical culture and expression. In every department the work will be of college grade. W. P. Kane is president of the Summer School and W. A. Mills dean of the faculty.

Plans are about perfected, and part of the funds provided for the establishment and maintenance of a boys' school on Winona Park. It is designed that this school shall thoroughly occupy the field of secondary education and at the same time serve as a preparatory school for the larger universities in the East, as well as for our institutions of the West.

The religious work of the Winona scheme is under the management of the Winona Bible Conference, which holds a two weeks' session each summer. The Conference has attracted wide attention in the past and drawn many hundred ministers and Bible students from all parts of the country. The work of this department is under the direction of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, assisted by such able teachers as Dr. W. G. Morehead, of Xenia, O.; Mr. Selwyn and Rev. F. B. Meyer, of England, and Dr. Purves, of Princeton, N. J. It consists of lectures, round tables and special conferences on the nature, scope and mission of the Bible, on methods of church work, and the management of Sabbath schools, missions, etc. The principal feature, however, is biblical interpretation.

The promoters of the Winona Assembly and Summer School feel that they are doing a great work for the Hoosier State as well as for the Old Northwest. They feel that their labor deserves and does receive the appreciative recognition of our people. They hope, with a continuance of this support, to develop within our borders an institution which we all shall hail with pride.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF 1777.

The following Revolutionary reminiscence we find in an old periodical, where it is given as a well authenticated fact:

In the autumn of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obedience to laws predicated, on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the picket guards, thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The American forces were then encamped at Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty and spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chief was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman, with six small children, whose husband was at Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

About this time there were six brothers of the name of Dole, renowned for their many acts of heroic bravery, but which were in the character of marauders rather than

soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active, a fearless intrepidity characterizing their deeds, and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case, holding about 20 pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guards at Frankford, and was just entering the woods a little this side when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy, the letter bearing the character of her husband's handwriting. After a pause, he said, "Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say, that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article among us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying, he handed her a piece of money, and continued, "My means, madam, are adequate or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that which seems so impossible? And how do you know me, who never—"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head which, like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge all these miscreants. But hark! take the road to the left—farewell." So saying, he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already her fire burned beneath her

bread, when the awful word, "Halt!" struck her to the soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass, woman." "I have none, sir; my children are—" "This flour is mine—off, woman, and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed; humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearlessness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. "Fool! idiot!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you? See yonder guard house? If you interfere here, that shall be your quarters." "May be so, sir; but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer? Recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect—"

Sirrah! why bid me recollect? You plead in vain. Begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give the poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith and hopes of freedom, you shall," and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. "Run, madam, run—see, the guard house is alive—secure your flour, pass Vine street, and you are safe." 'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The unfortunate man gazed around him with fearless intrepidity. There was but one way of escape, and that through the woods. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer, pursued by the hounds. "Shoot him down! shoot him down!" was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the woods, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit, in the meantime, flew like lightning; the main guard was left behind, but the whole picket line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented it-

self, and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was already there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put into execution. He mounted his horse, and, eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed and hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprang from behind a tree and demanded immediate surrender. "'Tis useless to prevaricate—you are now in our possession." "Son of a slave! slave of a king! how dare you address a freeman! Surrender yourself. A Dole never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded poltroon—away, or die!" and attempted to pass. The guard leveled his gun, but himself was levelled to the dust. The ball of Dole's pistol had been swifter than his own. His case was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankford pickets, and on the left of him the city of Philadelphia, filled with British troops.

One way and only one presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in—a shout succeeded, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest, while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down, and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore, he turned round, took out a pistol, and, with a steady aim, fired at the first boat; a man fell over the side and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the woods. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil he was at least one of his principal agents.

IN THREE CENTURIES.

People don't live to be as old as Methuselah these days, but there are a number now living who, if they last until the end of the next year, will have seen three centuries. That, of course, does not mean that they then will be 300 years old, but only that they were born at the close of the eighteenth century and lived through this wonderful nineteenth to see the opening of the to-be-more wonderful twentieth.

There are a number of these old people in the United States, and some of them were born here, when the Republic was in its infancy. They saw the times that "tried men's souls"; they remember Washington and his continentals, and old Tippecanoe Harrison and old Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor fighting in Mexico at the head of the American army; and McClellan and Grant and Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Sherman and Sheridan mixing it up in the fratricidal strife that marked the passing of slavery and the martyrdom of Lincoln. They saw the first steamboats and the first railroad trains and the introduction of electricity; and in their old age they have come upon people balancing themselves upon two wheels and traveling about over the country at surprising speed; they have wondered at the harnessing of electricity and its use as a motive power to drive cars and carriages, and engines that once were run by steam; they have just seen a war between nations finished off in a few short months, with modern fighting implements, that in their youth would have lasted for years; they have seen the United States grow from an infant republic to a world power, and they appreciate the marvelous in the things that to the youth of to-day seem commonplace.

There were no records of births and deaths kept in this country when these old people were young, so there is no way in which their number can be computed with exactness. But a competent authority has estimated that there are at least 700 of them scattered about over the States. In the older countries of Europe, however, these records have long been kept up, and over there it has been figured out that on the first day of the twentieth century there will be over 4,000 persons living who were alive on the last day of the eighteenth century.

Servia is especially the country of centenarians, and leaves all other European countries hopelessly in the rear in the longevity race. One man in 2,260 has seen 100

years, and in all, Servia boasts 575 men of 100 years or over.

Ireland ranks next with one centenarian in every 8,130 of the population, or 578 in all. Spain favors length of years, and out of 43,000 Spaniards one is a centenarian, with a total of 401.

Norway numbers 23, or one in about 96,000.

England, Scotland and Wales rank next with 192, or one in about 177,000.

France has 213 centenarians, or one in 180,750.

Sweden ranks seventh with 20 only, or one in 250,000.

Germany has 78, or one in 705,000.

Denmark only claims 2, or less than one to 1,000,000 of its population; and Switzerland, with its reputed healthiness, seems not to possess a single centenarian.

In Northampton, England, a latter-day Methuselah lies buried in the porch of All Saints' Church. John Bailes's gravestone declares that he lived to be 126, but local tradition adds yet another four years to the total! This revised version is reached thus: Bailes affirmed that when he was a boy of twelve he was present at Tilbury when Queen Elizabeth reviewed her troops, and as that was in 1588 and he died in 1706 his age was 130 instead of 126. Against this is the testimony of the parish register, which reduces the age of its John Bailes to about 114. There is no proof that the John Bailes of the register was the Bailes of the tablet. The latter had a daughter who claimed two years more than a century for her span of life, and that achievement counts certainly in her father's favor. Leaving him, then, in undisputed possession of his 130 years, John Bailes began life under Queen Elizabeth and finished it under Queen Anne, thus seeing out all these rulers: James I, Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, James II, and William and Mary!

These old people seem to have stood to one side while the procession of life marched by; friends without number have come into their lives and gone out again; having lived longer, their griefs must have been greater, or at least more numerous than those of their fellows, but so, too, perhaps, were their joys. And now in the fullness of their days they are waiting resignedly for the summons to join those who have gone before to explore the great mystery.—New York Press.

THE INDIANIAN.

A Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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HIGH SCHOOLS.

An agitation is going on in some of the Eastern cities over the proposition to abolish high schools, or at least cut off some of the "trimmings," as they are called. The proposition is based on the supposition that high schools are preparatory for college, and that but a very limited number of the graduates enter college. It is said that in New Haven, a college town, only an average of seven of the high school graduates enter college annually. The second objection is the great expense of such schools, and it is argued that it would be cheaper for a city to cut off its high school, and then purchase scholarships in private preparatory schools for those who want to enter college. It is further claimed that nearly all of the graduates who do enter college are members of families abundantly able to pay for the preparatory course. In some of the cities of the Eastern States drawing and penmanship have been cut off from the high schools, being placed among the "trimmings."

There may be some "trimmings" that might well be dispensed with in the high school course, but the principal argument of those who oppose the system, viz., that the schools are only preparatory schools for colleges will not do. It is true that they are preparatory for those who want to enter college, and it is also true that but a very small per cent. of the graduates ever enter college, and that nearly all of those are from families abundantly able to pay for their preparatory training, but the fact remains that the high schools are the colleges of the common people, and the only college that a vast majority of the children will ever attend. The "higher institutions," the uni-

versities, are the colleges only of the rich, and they are becoming more so with every year. Year by year are added burdens to the expenses of students in our higher institutions that now bar the poor from attendance, and in a few years will bar even the moderately rich, and leave only the sons and daughters of very wealthy parents to gather the benefits arising from an attendance upon them.

Rather than abolish the high schools, the colleges of the common people, let us perfect them, make them more thorough, so thorough in fact that the graduates can well dispense with the extra college course. The object of the high school is to prepare the boys and girls of the country for the everyday, practical duties of life and fit their minds for the reception of the education they can only get by the experiences and observations, the readings and studies they will make as they pass along through life, and just such readings and studies as they will have to make through life even if they graduate from some college or university, if they desire or expect to become thoroughly educated. At best a college course is only a preparatory course; it is not a finishing course. The very term "commencement," used for the final examinations of graduating classes, arises from the fact they then, on leaving college, are to actually commence their education. Let us keep the high schools.

The handsomest high school souvenir that has reached the desk of *The Indianian* this year is that issued by the class at Tipton. It is beautiful in every way—in its conception and execution, its arrangement and its letter-press. It is liberally embellished with half-tone portraits of the classes and of individual members of former graduating classes. It contains a graphic history of education in Tipton county, with short biographical sketches of some of the former graduates, as well as of the class of this year. It is handsome enough to place in any library, and the School Board of Tipton could not do a better thing than to send it to every school and public library in this State. It would be the best advertisement of Tipton and its schools they could get anywhere.

With this number *The Indianan* enters upon its fourth volume. It has steadily grown in public favor since its first publication and its growth in this direction has been especially rapid since the first of January last. Our efforts to give to the readers a true conception of the various parts of the State, by historical sketches and descriptive scenes, are being appreciated.

It is to be hoped that the Old Settlers' Associations of the various counties will insist that the county commissioners publish and preserve in permanent form the proceedings of the Association, and the papers presented. They will be of incalculable value in the future, and ought to be preserved.

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Indianapolis, Ind.

B. L. Blair, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I have followed the course of *The Indianan* since its publication, and feel that you are to be congratulated on its excellence—this especially as to the later numbers. If kept at this high grade I consider it a most useful publication to the people of Indiana, and deserving of their cordial support. There is no reason why a periodical devoted to Indiana interests, and especially to local history and literature, should not be well patronized. Very truly yours,

J. P. DUNN, Secretary.

We heartily concur in the above:

DANIEL WAITE HOWE,

First Vice President.

JOHN COBURN,

Second Vice President.

WM. E. ENGLISH,

Third Vice President.

JOHN R. WILSON.

HIGH COMMENDATION.

Indianapolis, May 21, 1899.

Dear Mr. Smith—I must thank you for the pleasure I have had in reading your *History of Indiana*. The volumes were a pleasure from start to finish, and I am not so ignorant now as when I began reading them. You have packed your *History* with information in an unusual way; your writing is direct and lucid and extremely interesting; your acquaintance with Indiana records is

evidently exhaustive, and you have had the power of resistance which is so difficult for a historian, namely, the power to resist telling the irrelevant.

I think your method of giving the history by events rather than by chronology is to be admired and praised. I hope for the sake of the State in which we live that your *History* may have a great sale. It deserves recognition because of its superior merit. Cordially,

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,

Pastor Meridian Street M. E. Church.

It is stated that about one in eighteen of the population of Paris lives on charity with a tendency toward crime.

All attempts of foreigners to establish direct commercial relations with the interior of China have so far failed.

In St. Petersburg is the largest bronze statue in existence—that of Peter the Great, which weighs one thousand tons.

There are throughout the United Kingdom nearly 130,000 women engaged in teaching, almost three times the number of men.

In 1792 the first Boston stage coach started for New York, and now seven hundred railway trains are sent out of the city daily.

In 1880 it was estimated that there were 650,000 princes and other hereditary nobles in Russia, and since then the number has increased.



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THE GREAT STOCK-BREEDING FARM OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY.**F. A. NAVE.**

F. A. Nave, proprietor of the world-famous Fairview Stock Farm, was born Oct. 26, 1868, on the farm where he now resides,

and but a short distance from where his grandfather, John Nave, settled in 1828.

John Nave and family emigrated from Butler county, Ohio, to Fountain county, Ind., in 1828, and secured possession of land from the government and settled in a rude cabin and began to clear some land for cultivation. In 1831 the father died, leaving the widow with five sons and two daughters to fight the battle of life. It looked to be a great undertaking for a widow to bring up a family in the wilds. The Indians were plentiful and wild game was in abundance. As late as 1836 the boys stood in the doorway of the cabin and counted sixteen deer at one sight. However, after the death of the father, the mother decided it was a good place for her to get land for her boys to go to work. So they cleared and farmed, each year adding a few acres to their possessions.

As New Orleans was the only market, it was necessary to slaughter pork and grind the wheat there. But a slaughter house and mill were soon erected, and the products were drawn to the Wabash river, at the mouth of the Shawnee, where they would

**HERD OF HEREFORD CATTLE, FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**

build a flatboat each year, and when the winter rains raised the waters they would go to market with their products, coming back to Evansville by steamboat, and either walking or, in later years, by stage to their homes. This was an annual trip, and was the only way to obtain money. The success started in the above manner was phenomenal, and business was conducted together until 1848, when each son possessed a nice farm of about 200 acres. In 1853 Henry, the next youngest of the sons, decided to make a trip to Virginia. The journey had to be made with a buggy. On arriving at the sunny mountain side he became acquainted with the belle of the South, Miss Mary U. Shannon, who proved to be his faithful companion, and together they returned to what is now the world famous Fairview Stock Farm, which is owned by

for the months of March, April and May of 1899, which footed up over \$23,000, at prices ranging from \$150 for calves up to \$1,075 for two-year-old helpers. The "Breeder's Gazette" says: "There seems to be such a thing as 'luck' in this world, but it did not enter into the foundation of the Fairview herd or the remarkable career it achieved last fall under the public eye; it was all design. It was the realization of a fixed purpose, the result of an inflexible adherence to a high standard. The rise of breeders to reputation represent some curious phases which the public is apt to analyze. Some men of prominence may perhaps be called accidents, some achieve fame through a liberal expenditure of printer's ink, and others carve their names in the rock of public memory by public deeds. Of the last sort is F. A. Nave. A couple of years ago his name



RESIDENCE OF F. A. NAVE, OWNER OF FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

their youngest son, F. A. Nave. From 1853 until 1887 they endured many hardships; yet, with careful management and honest toil, they accumulated a snug fortune, and on January 1, 1887, retired from active business, turning their land possessions over to their children. From that time to the present the Fairview Stock Farm has almost doubled in size, and to-day is the home of one of the best herds of Hereford cattle in America—the herd that was champion at all the principal State fairs and at the Omaha Exposition in 1898. To illustrate the magnitude of the business at the famous Fairview Stock Farm, we have but to point to sales of pure bred Hereford cattle from this herd

was comparatively unknown to the rank and file of cattle breeders, but to-day it is as familiar as a household word among those who keep posted on pedigreed cattle breeding. Their famous farm is located about two miles south of Attica, and on a fine pike, which just makes a pleasant drive from the city. The land is beautiful, fertile and productive, and a large portion of it is coated with the richest of blue grass. How well Mr. Nave has succeeded in his business has been discussed from A to Z in all the prominent agricultural journals of America, and this is just a fair illustration of what can be accomplished when good judgment, industry and ambition are combined."

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JULY, 1899.



The Indianian

A HIGH CLASS
ILLUSTRATED
MONTHLY MAGAZINE



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THE STORY OF EIGHTY YEARS.



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HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA CLINTON COUNTY.

As a rule, nations are plants of slow growth. The world has been peopled for many thousands of years, and we are apt to look with pride on the growth of our own nation, and in our Fourth of July speeches to talk of the "gigantic strides" America has made toward empire. It has made gigantic strides, but it must be remembered that it lingered for two centuries or more before it began to grow at all. When our war for independence came there were scarce three million whites in all the country, yet nearly two centuries had elapsed since the first English settlement was made. A century and three-quarters have passed since the first French settlers came into what is now Indiana; yet the settlement of the territory practically did not begin until about the year 1800. So that, in one century Indiana has grown from two or three scattered settlements, containing only about 2,000 whites, to an empire of nearly three million people. Some sections have grown much more rapidly than others; in fact, the growth of some places within the last decade and a half has been little short of the marvelous, and as Indianians we may well be proud of our rapid strides toward an empire of population, an empire of industry, an empire of wealth. Certain natural advantages, such as location, or of natural wealth, have helped certain sections to grow more rapidly than others less favorably situated, or supplied by nature. The coal of the western and southwestern parts of the State, the location of the

great natural highways across the State, of the central portions, the gas and oil of the eastern sections have aided in the rapid development of those sections, while others that were compelled to rely almost wholly upon their agricultural resources, and in some cases had to contend with many natural disadvantages, such as the prevalence, in the early days, of malaria, have grown more slowly; but all sections of the State have of late felt the impetus, and while some counties may not show any marked increase of population, they will show a very marked increase in material wealth.

Just north of the center of the State is Clinton county. A part of the county was in the last cession of lands by the Indians. What are now Clinton and Boone counties was once known as Washington Territory, and was under the jurisdiction of Tippecanoe county. It was not until 1826 that the first settler located his farm and began life in Clinton county. That was seventy-three years ago. The Indians were still roaming over the country, loath to leave what had been theirs for centuries. That first settler found an almost level country, just rolling enough to furnish good natural drainage. It was alternately prairie and timber land. A number of small streams were flowing through the country in a sort of sluggish manner, here and there obstructed by collections of driftwood, gathered up by the periodical freshets. On occasions when the floods came much of the land would be over-

flowed, leaving marshes and swamps. The marshes and swamps and the sluggish streams were malaria breeders. The very air was pregnant with disease, and chills and fevers were the resulting consequence. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the country as a whole presented an inviting prospect. The soil was rich, promising faithful and sure returns for the labor of the farmer; wild game was still abundant; the forests offered fuel and material for the cabins and the barns, while almost every variety of birds known in America made the forests melodious with their songs.

The first settler located his farm and erected his cabin of logs, and entered upon

make them contented. For the first few years there was no market for their surplus products, and had there been markets they had no way of transporting the surplus to the markets. The level lands, with the soft and yielding soil, kept what few roads had been made from settlement to settlement almost impassable when the rains came, or the thaws of the spring took from them the frosts of the winter. Journeys on horseback were difficult, and by wheeled vehicles almost impossible much of the year.

Such was Clinton county when it was first settled. What it is to-day has been the work of slow but steady growth. By act of the Legislature, approved January 29, 1830,



JEFFERSON, OLDEST TOWN IN CLINTON COUNTY.

the work of his life. He was not long left alone. Others sought homes in this new section of the State. They brought little with them but health, intelligence and industry. One here and there had a cow; another would have a few head of sheep, or of hogs. Some of them remained, while others, discouraged by the ravages made in their health by the malaria, or possessed with an unrest that kept them from remaining long in any one place, left for new homes. Those who remained prospered as a rule. They had some hardships and privations to undergo at first, but they had enough enjoyment to

Clinton county was given its boundaries and name. It was named for DeWitt Clinton, of New York, who at that time was one of the most prominent men in the nation, owing to his successful advocacy of the Erie canal. Commissioners were appointed to put the proper machinery in motion for the government of the new county, and to select a site for its capital. At that time the only method of getting the surplus products of the farms to market was by floating them down some of the numerous streams on flat boats. Clinton county had no streams that could thus be utilized, hence it was almost cut off from

market. To get the supplies actually needed for the use of the settlers was almost impossible during most of the year, but notwithstanding these drawbacks settlers still kept locating farms and preparing them for cultivation. At that time the construction of a great canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio river was taking shape, and the new settlers fondly

Delphi and Lafayette became the market towns for the people of Clinton county. The fever of constructing a great system of public improvements under the control of the State was taking hold upon the imaginations of the whole people, and again visions of something in the future floated before the eyes and minds of the Clinton county dwellers. But again they were left in the lurch.



CLINTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

hoped that the canal would be located through their county, but in this they were disappointed; but when the canal was finally constructed through the county north of them it proved a great benefit, as it brought the markets nearer to them, and the twenty or thirty, or even forty miles to haul their produce, and to return with the things needed for their own use, was better than they had hitherto enjoyed.

The State did commence the construction of a railroad from Madison to Lafayette, which would have reached and passed through one corner of the county, but the project fell through before the road was completed to Indianapolis, and it was left for private enterprise to finish it. The Wabash railroad was finally constructed through Carroll county, and eked out what the Wabash and Erie canal failed to accomplish, but it was seem-

ingly a long way from some parts of the county. In 1851 a company was organized to build a railroad from Indianapolis to Lafayette. This was the first road to touch Clinton county, and it crossed only a very small corner, but still it brought the markets nearer than before to the southern half of the county. Other roads were talked of, and some of them projected on paper, but it was twenty years before any of them took shape. In 1870 a road was projected from Rockville to Logansport, and three independent companies were organized to build it, but

liberally voted aid for its construction and the work went rapidly forward. This is now the Lake Erie & Western. By this time the people of the county had the railroad fever in an acute form, and a company was organized to build a road to Kokomo, and the road was rapidly built, the county and townships voting aid. Then a road was to be built westward to the State line, and it again received all the help it asked. This was a narrow guage, and the guage of the one to Kokomo was changed to suit it. These two roads afterward became a part of the great



SCENE ON WILDCAT, CLINTON COUNTY.

were finally consolidated into one. This road was to traverse the county in the shape of an obtuse triangle. The people of Clinton county aided in its construction by giving the right of way, and about \$140,000 in money raised by taxation. This road afterward fell into the hands of the Vandalla company, and has proved a great boon to the county.

About the same time the road from Rockville to Logansport was agitating the people, another line was projected. This was to reach from Bloomington, Ill., to Muncie, Ind., and Clinton county was on the direct line. Again the people came forward and

line from Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., known as the Clover Leaf. The guage was again changed to the standard of other roads. By this time Clinton was about as well supplied with railroads as any county in the State, but still another line was wanted. The cities of Indianapolis and Chicago were to be connected by another line, and the natural route took this through Clinton county from the south to north, and is now the Monon. All these roads, with the exception of the Big Four, pass through Frankfort, thus making every part of the county easily accessible to the county seat. Clinton county has given about \$500,000 to aid in

the construction of railroads, but it has been money well expended, and the county is made rich thereby. The total value of the railroad property in Clinton county is \$2,000,000. The total value of property in the county amounts to \$16,000,000.

When it became necessary for the sons of Indiana to go out to war to battle for the perpetuity of the Union, Clinton county did her full share. When the first call to arms came the whole State seemed eager to go, but as the quota of Indiana was but small the patriots of only a few counties could be gratified. Among the counties that succeeded in sending a company for the first

responded, until the county had companies in the 40th, 45th, 72d, 86th, 100th, 115th and 154th regiments. She had full companies in all those regiments, and in some of them parts of other companies. For bounties and relief to soldiers' families the county contributed more than \$300,000. The people of the county were loyal, they stood shoulder to shoulder for the cause of the Union, and when the war came with Spain her young men were prompt to offer themselves to defend the honor of the flag, and a full company entered that war. More were ready if their services were needed.

From its first settlement Clinton county



COLEMAN'S GROVE, CLINTON COUNTY.

three months' service, Clinton was one. Clinton county had no cities to draw from, and but few towns, and they were small, so the great bulk of her citizens who were to take up arms for the country had to be drawn from the agricultural sections. Company C of the 10th regiment, as gallant a regiment as ever served any country, was from Clinton county, and in the re-organization for three years the county contributed another company. As the demands for troops multiplied, and regiment after regiment was formed, more of the young men of Clinton

has been rich in its agricultural resources, the soil being exceedingly fertile, but it has been made more productive by the drainage, and intelligent culture. As a rule the farms are well kept, and are cultivated by the most approved methods. The old roads, with their fathomless mud, in the rainy seasons, have given place to gravel roads, and now it is a pleasure to drive over the county. A good farm in Clinton county (and there are no poor ones), is a fortune to its possessor. Not many counties in the State have as good railroad facilities for reaching market, and tak-



MULBERRY SCHOOL.

ing it all in all Clinton is one of the best counties in the State. The people are liberal, progressive and intelligent. Their liberality and progressiveness is amply evidenced by the support given to the construction of railroads, the building of 360 miles of free gravel roads, and the advanced position they have taken in caring for the public schools. Good schools necessarily result in increased intelligence and culture, and Clinton may be proud of her schools. Her growth has not been as rapid as that of some of the other counties, especially those in the gas belt, but it has been steady, and manufacturing industries are beginning to find it a good place in which to locate, owing to its superior facilities and the intelligent spirit of the people.

In the early days of Indiana one of its chief products, especially in the central part, was ginseng. Ginseng was indigenous to the soil. It was found wild in the woods. It needed no cultivation, and all the farmer had to do was to dig up the root. Ginseng was supposed in China to have some magical medicinal quality, and was eagerly sought after. It became a great article of export from Indiana. Among the earliest settlers of Clinton county was John Blake. He opened, about a mile from Frankfort, a "ginseng" factory, and all the people, in the spring of the year, began digging "sang" root. This was the first industry started in Clinton county. The root was taken to the factory while green, and brought six and a quarter cents per pound. At the factory it

was dried, steamed and made ready for export. It was shipped to Philadelphia, and from there to China by the line of vessels established by Stephen Girard. Many people in Clinton county earned the money to pay the government for their lands by gathering "sang root." Mr. Blake opened the first tavern in Franklin. His son, John W. Blake, raised the first company in Clinton county for service in the civil war. Mr. Blake had just completed his contract for building the prison at Michigan City when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He was on his way to Frankfort on some law business, when at Lafayette he met Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds. General Reynolds told him a call would be made the next day for troops. Mr. Blake hastened to Frankfort. He had an important law case pending in the court. He told the judge that he desired to raise a company for the war. The judge at once continued the case indefinitely, adjourned court and gave him the use of the court room for recruiting purposes. By 2 o'clock that afternoon the roster was full, and a letter was forwarded to Governor Morton reporting the company for duty. It became Company C, Tenth Indiana.

Among the illustrations is a characteristic one of the early days in Clinton county. It was no uncommon thing among the early settlers to make up a team from different animals. In fact the roads were such that it was absolutely necessary to harness every animal that could draw a pound. The team we reproduce was a noted one, made up by "Tuskey," "Darby" and "Jane."



KIRKLIN SCHOOL.

When the county was established commissioners were appointed to select a site for the seat of justice. The little town of Jefferson had been laid off, and it was ambitious to be selected as the county seat. Its most progressive citizen was Abner Baker, farmer and merchant. He was full of life and energy, and knew how to present a matter to his fellow-citizens in a favorable light. Jefferson was a little off from the geographical center of the county as the boundaries had been fixed by the Legislature, but that was a matter easily remedied, by purloining a narrow strip off one side of Tippecanoe county, and to effect that Mr. Baker set himself diligently to work. The strip off Tippecanoe county could only be obtained through

way in unfathomable mud, swimming streams and otherwise periling his life, which on one or two occasions he came near losing. He at last obtained the signature of every person in the strip proposed to be annexed, with one single exception. His part of the work was done and thoroughly done, but, it is said that even the best laid plans of mice will sometimes miscarry, and likewise those of men. He placed the petition in the hands of another to present to the Legislature, but it never reached that body. It was another exemplification of the old adage that what one wants done he must do himself.

Napoleon was a great commander, perhaps the greatest the world has ever known,



A TEAM OF YE OLDEN DAYS.

the Legislature, and Mr. Baker set about the work of securing the necessary names to a petition asking that the strip be added to Clinton. It was the spring of the year, and that season, in those early days was not the best for travelling in Clinton. There were no roads, and such pathways as had been used were easily rendered almost impassable by the rains. That season Providence appeared to frown on the efforts to make Jefferson the central city of Clinton, and the rains descended with more than the usual freedom, making the mud deeper than ordinary. Clinton is intersected by a number of small streams; that is, they are small in dry seasons, but that spring was an unusually wet season, so the streams were swelled to roaring rivers. Mr. Baker, with an energy worthy of success, pressed on, forcing his

and he always succeeded when he went to the important points himself. He failed and lost his throne because at Bautzen he sent Ney to seize and hold the only line of retreat of the allies, and at Waterloo because he sent the same general to seize Quatre Bras, instead of going to those two points himself. In both instances Ney stopped to rest, and while he was resting the enemy seized the all important points and fortified. In 1864 General Grant lost the capture of Petersburg and Richmond because he entrusted the important movement to a general who stopped to reconnoitre. Mr. Baker lost the county seat for Jefferson because he entrusted his important petition to another instead of presenting it himself. While he was waiting for the annexation of the coveted strip an enemy got into his field and

sowed tares. Mr. John Pence had some land and he was ambitious to be the founder of a new town, so he offered to donate sixty acres of his land and one hundred dollars in money if the commissioners would locate the county seat on his land. A bird in the hand was worth more than a whole covey which depended upon the action of the Legislature, and Mr. Pence carried off the prize, and the city of Frankfort was the result. The land given by Mr. Pence was surveyed, streets and town lots were marked off, and the county was ready to go into a real estate speculation. As the land cost the county

enjoyed a veritable boom, but there came a halt after awhile. The county was slowly settling up, and new farms were being opened, but few persons came who wanted to settle in a town whose outlook for the future was so very unpromising. It was near the center of the county, it is true, but it was surrounded everywhere by mud, mud, mud. To get to it required patience, and lots of it, strong horses and well built wagons, and few there were in the county who would willingly undertake the journey unless necessity, that awful mother of the unfortunate, compelled them to go. There was



CLINTON STREET. FRANKFORT, 1868.

nothing it was insured against loss, which is not always the case with those who speculate in town lots. The first sale of lots took place July 12, 1830, and fifty-five lots were sold. The cheapest went for \$10.01, and the highest at \$120. A second and third sale followed, but no lot brought more than \$50 in either sale. The county realized \$2,719 from the sale of the lots, from which had to be taken the cost of the survey, but it had a square reserved for public purposes, and some more lots.

The work of erecting buildings in the new town began at once, and for a few months it

the place to pay taxes, and there the courts were held, so the country people were compelled to make occasional visits, but without frequent visits from the farming community there were few inducements for settlers in the town. Forty years, years of great growth to the country at large, years filled with great events, and Frankfort had reached a population of but little more than 1,000, but a change was coming, a change that was to be the forerunner of events that would make out of Frankfort one of the prettiest and happiest of the smaller cities of the great Hoosier State.

An era of railroad building had come. Frankfort had slept for forty years, but she had slept with one eye open and now that her hour had come she opened the other eye, and went into the railroad market with a vim and energy that was sure to bring success. She not only went in with vim and energy, but with liberality. Her people were willing to be taxed to secure the benefits of railroad connection with the outer world. They were willing to be taxed heavily, knowing that heavy taxes are more easily paid in times of prosperity than light taxes in times of adversity and depression. In

a lusty throat, and that day the thousand lusty throats did excellent business. Now Frankfort is quite a railroad center, four leading lines passing through the city. She is in direct connection with two important cities on Lake Erie (Toledo and Sandusky), with Michigan City and Chicago on Lake Michigan, with St. Louis on the west and Indianapolis and Cincinnati on the south and southeast. It is not quite thirty years since the first train entered the town, and now fully fifty trains pass through the city every day of the year.

The coming of the railroads brought other



GREENLAWN CEMETERY, FRANKFORT.

their school books they had read that one swallow does not make a summer, and they reached the conclusion that one railroad would not make a city such as they desired to see, so they spread their nets for more swallows—and got them. It was on the 14th day of October, 1870, that the first train of cars reached Frankfort. It was a great day for the little town. As has been said her population was then but little more than a thousand, but every one of the thousand had

things. Business in all departments revived, the improvement in the business brought an accession to the population. The old things passed away and all things became new. The old court house disappeared and a new and elegant structure took its place. The old school houses followed the court house, and now Frankfort can boast of several as handsome and commodious school houses as can be found anywhere in the State. A spirit of enterprise took hold of the people.

Mud had been the great enemy of Frankfort; it had kept away the farmers, but now the depths of that mud were to be sounded, and new highways were to be made, highways with a graveled bed over which it would be a delight to drive. The old, sleepy town has disappeared and a live, bustling, energetic little city has taken its place, with well improved, well lighted streets. It is a little city of homes. It can boast of no very costly residences, but it has a number of very handsome ones, but its peculiar delight to the visitor from abroad is the great number

plied from flowing wells, and the water is driven from the reservoir to all parts of the city. The city has ample fire protection, and an efficient fire department. - For the church-going people, and all people should be of that kind, there are churches of almost all denominations, and some of them of very handsome architecture and of capacious seating arrangements.

Although Frankfort was made the county seat of Clinton county as early as the year 1830, the school facilities of the town, for fifteen years thereafter, were but little su-



EAST CLINTON STREET, FRANKFORT.

of pretty and cozy cottage homes. It excels in its cottage architecture. It has one blessing denied to many other cities; it is abundantly supplied with pure water for drinking and potable use. It appears to be located over an underground lake or river, found at a depth of about sixty feet. Wells are easily driven to any required depth, and they are sure to reach this abundant supply of water, no matter where they are located.

The water from many of these wells flows freely without the aid of any artificial methods of raising. They become beautiful ever-flowing springs. In the others it rises almost to the surface, making pumping easy. The reservoir of the city water works is sup-

perior to those of the townships throughout the county. It appears from the records that the first school in what is now Center township was taught in the year 1829, in a log cabin on what is known as the Bunnell farm, Jacob L. Harley being the teacher. The first school house in the township was erected on the same farm the following year, 1830. J. W. Bowles taught the first school therein. Up to the year 1839 the village of Frankfort afforded to its school children only the accommodations of a log school house with its rough furniture and few, if any, school appliances. In that year (1839) the log building was replaced by a small one room frame structure in which school was

held for three or four months of each year. Five years later, in 1844, a one story brick building, still standing on the corner of Columbia and Ohio streets, and now used as a dwelling, was completed, and furnished with what was then thought to be ample accommodations for the schools of the town. The school terms were short and the changes of teachers frequent, thus preventing any thorough or systematic school work. In fact no attempt was made prior to the year 1866,

strong demand for more and better accommodations. Some years prior to this and before the war a building had been planned, money raised by private subscription for its erection, the foundations laid and the brick work completed up to the second story. Owing to the disorganization of business at this time the building remained in this unfinished condition until the year 1865. At that time all persons having aided in the construction of the building thus far had



HIGH SCHOOL, FRANKFORT.

except as it was done by private enterprise, to have anything in Frankfort more than a detached or ungraded school system. This one story brick building, together with some rooms rented for school use, constituted the public school accommodations of the town for more than twenty years, until the year 1866. During this time Frankfort was without railroad connections with other towns and hence its growth in educational and other matters of public enterprise was slow. In 1865, however, the school population had increased to about 175 and there was a

either abandoned their interests or had consented to its use as a public school building. At the spring election of 1865 for the election of a trustee for Jackson township—Frankfort was not then incorporated as a town and Center township was a part of Jackson—the question of the completion of this building came up for final settlement. Of the two candidates making the canvass one was non-committal on the question and the other was pledged to complete the building at once. The result was the election of Mr. Enos Hoover as trustee, and he was pledged



WARD SCHOOLS IN FRANKFORT.

to complete the building in time for school to open in the autumn of 1866. This was accordingly done, the building being ready for occupancy in September. It was a two story brick structure of four large and well lighted rooms, erected at the cost of \$5,000. For his prompt action in this work Mr. Hoover deserved much credit and received honorable mention as an able and efficient official. School was opened in the new building in September, 1866. The teachers were Prof.

E. H. Staley, principal, Thomas J. Armentrout, Miss Linnie Slayback and Miss Painter. A division of the work was made and the teachers assigned to the high school, grammar, intermediate and primary departments. This division, however, was more nominal than real. The high school course covered little more than advanced work in the common branches, the attendants being the more advanced pupils from the town and those who came in from the country to pre-

pare for the work of teaching. Prof. Staley was both principal and superintendent, and to his early, efficient management and instruction the Frankfort schools owe much. His term of office extended over a period of six years—from 1866 to 1872. In 1867 Frankfort was incorporated as a town and the schools passed into the hands of a town board of trustees. In 1870 the town was reached by its first railroad, giving railroad connections with neighboring cities on the north and south and opening up new avenues and facilities for trade. This led to a rapid advancement of interests and a noticeable increase in population. The schools of the town were now very popular. The attendance had gradually increased until the once commodious brick building was entirely inadequate to accommodate the large enrollment. More room was again demanded and something must be done to meet this demand.

In 1872, Prof. Staley, having resigned his position was succeeded by Prof. John P. Rous, who continued in charge until 1874. The schools thus far had labored under great disadvantages. There had been lack of sufficient accommodations; there was imperfect classification, and so the schools lacked uniformity in their discipline and instruction; the public funds were limited and the terms of school correspondingly short. The lack of a well defined course of study made the several departments more or less disconnected and the best results were not attainable.

In 1873 a new school board was appointed, consisting of Samuel Ayres, D. P. Barner and J. H. Paris. These were leading business men of the town, thoroughly interested in the welfare of the schools and conversant with their needs. Preparations were at once begun for the erection of a new and commodious school building. The school buildings of other cities were inspected, architects were consulted and no effort spared to make the new building such as would meet the needs of the schools and be a credit and an honor to the city. The building erected is a large and handsome three story brick with stone trimmings. It contains ten study rooms with seatings for 500 pupils, a chapel with a seating capacity of 400, and two offices. The building is furnished throughout with single seats, is conveniently ar-

anged, has large halls and high ceilings, is well lighted, is heated by steam, and is, considering the time of its erection, a very convenient and comfortable building.

During the winter of 1873-4 no public schools were maintained, the public funds being allowed to accumulate preparatory to the formal opening in the new building in the following year. A private school, however, was held in the old building and many children availed themselves of its advantages. School was formally opened in the new building September 21, 1874, with Prof. J. E. Morton as superintendent and with eight teachers in charge of rooms. A temporary classification had been made and a course of study covering eight years' work in the grades and three years in advanced work had been arranged prior to the opening of school. The school year of 1874-5 was nine months in length and showed an enrollment of more than 400 pupils with an average daily attendance of 345.

At the opening of school in September, 1875, the Frankfort high school was organized with C. S. Ludlam as principal. Prof. Ludlam continued to serve as principal for four successive years and established the high school on a firm and substantial basis.

For the school year of 1876-7 Superintendent J. E. Morton was succeeded by Prof. R. G. Boone. Superintendent Boone revised the work of the grades and extended the high school course to four years. Oral instruction was made the basis of teaching in the primary grades, text-books, except readers, not being put into the hands of the pupils before the fourth year grade. Courses of reading and study were outlined for teachers and teachers' meetings were held at which educational philosophy and method were discussed. The standard of teaching was raised and teachers were able to give authority for what they did in their schools. Superintendent Boone held his position for ten years. He did much to popularize the schools both at home and abroad, raised their efficiency to a high standard, created educational sentiment in the community and established the educational interests of the city upon a sound basis. He resigned in 1886 to accept the chair of pedagogy in the Indiana State University.

Prof. E. E. Griffith was elected to succe. 1

Superintendent Boone, assuming control of the schools at their opening in September, 1886. Superintendent Griffith continued in charge for four successive years and rendered much valuable and efficient service. Under his judicious supervision the attendance and interest were largely increased. He resigned in June, 1889, and accepted the superintendency of the Indiana State Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Indianapolis. He was succeeded by B. F. Moore, the present superintendent, who assumed the supervision of the schools at their opening in September, 1890.

for the remainder of the year and steps were at once taken by the trustees to rebuild. The new building was a two story brick with basement, and consisted of four study rooms and two small teacher's rooms. It was constructed on the best approved plans of ventilation and lighting, the rooms being placed diagonally with the points of the compass and the children being seated so that they received the light over their shoulders. During the summer of 1890 an addition was built consisting of four large and convenient study rooms making, with the original build-



WEST CLINTON STREET, FRANKFORT.

For school purposes, the city has been divided into three districts or wards. The first ward was originally set off in the summer of 1882. The building erected was a two story brick structure finished in stone and completed January 1, 1883. It consisted of four study rooms, two teacher's rooms and a large basement to be used for playroom. But six months of the school year of 1883-4 had passed, when, on Monday morning, February 25, about 1 o'clock, the building was totally destroyed by fire. Rooms were provided for the accommodation of the schools

ing, accommodations for 400 pupils. Every room in the building is now occupied and some of the rooms are taxed beyond their capacity. The enrollment in this ward for the year 1898-9 reached 435. Mr. Charles A. McClure has been principal of this ward since 1889.

The second ward embraces that portion of the city in which the buildings erected in 1865 and 1873 are located. Fortunately these buildings are near each other and near the center of the ward as set off for school purposes. This makes it possible for both

buildings to be used for grades and for both to be under the same supervision. The two buildings have available seating capacity for between 600 and 700 pupils. The enrollment in this ward is the largest in the city, having reached during the year 1898-9 598 pupils. Miss Mary Morrisson, who has served continuously as teacher in this ward since 1879 and whose term of service exceeds that of any other teacher in the city, was for many years the efficient principal of this ward. She was succeeded in 1892 by Mr. S. P. Kyger, the present principal. Miss Morrisson still retains her position as teacher.

The third ward was organized in 1886. The building erected was of the same general plan as of that erected in the first ward in 1884. It consisted of eight study rooms with seatings for 400 pupils, and an office. School was first opened in this building in September, 1886, with George E. Long as principal. The enrollment for the first year was 158 pupils. It has since increased until in 1898-9 the enrollment was 388. A few weeks before the close of school in 1890, at 2:15 o'clock on the afternoon of April 21, this beautiful building was destroyed by fire. The children were accommodated in other wards and in rented rooms where they finished the work of the year without serious inconvenience and the trustees proceeded at once to rebuild. The new building is almost a duplicate of the old, except that it is more substantially and safely built.

As has already been stated, the high school was organized on its present basis in September, 1875, C. S. Ludlam being its first principal. Before this time what was designated as the high school was merely an advanced grade of work in the common branches. No effort had been made to systematize the higher grade work into a definitely outlined and comprehensive high school course.

The high school building is situated on the east bank of Prairie Creek, one block east of the public square. This central location makes the building easily accessible to pupils from all over the city, and is without doubt the most convenient site available. The steadily increasing attendance had filled the old building to its utmost capacity and made the work of the teachers laborious to the extreme. Realizing that they must as

early as possible provide more healthful and roomy quarters for this rapidly increasing attendance, the board of trustees began an investigation of the plans of various high school buildings over the State with a view to more understandingly assuming the responsibility of providing a building which would be adapted to the present and future needs of the school. The contract for the construction of the building was let October 11, 1891, and work was at once commenced upon the foundations, which were completed before the close of the year. The entire building was completed and accepted by the board November 10, 1892. The building is a model of beauty and convenience and reflects great credit upon the wisdom of the board of trustees, Messrs. D. A. Coulter, W. S. Sims and Joseph Dunlap, who gave so much of their time to the planning of the building, and their personal supervision to its construction. It is, including the attic story, three stories in height, with a basement with a clean height of 13 feet. The ceilings of the first and second stories are 16 feet in height, except that of the large audience room on second floor, the ceiling of which is trussed and has a height of 35 feet. The extreme dimensions of the building, not including the tower, are 102x119 feet. The tower, which extends from the northwest corner of the building is circular, with a diameter of 18 feet and an extreme height of over 100 feet. The foundations are broad and massive, constructed of Silverwood sandstone with cement footings. The walls of the superstructure are faced throughout with Ohio sandstone, the inside walls being of brick. The cornices and other roof adornments are of galvanized iron, painted and sanded, the roof being of select slate. The main entrances on Clinton and Walnut streets are reached by handsome and spacious flights of steps cut from Bedford limestone. A hallway 17 feet in width runs the entire length of the building on the lower floor connecting the two main entrances. On the second floor is a large assembly room, with seating capacity for 1,000 people. The cost of the building, including heating apparatus and furniture, was about \$50,000.

In this building are the offices of the board and superintendent, the city library, the entire eighth grade of the city, enrolling

121 pupils, and the high school, enrolling 258 pupils in 1898-9.

In June, 1891, through the generosity of Mr. Daniel E. Comstock, the Sallie May Byers Memorial Fund was established in connection with the high school. This fund was established in memory of Miss Sallie May Byers, a member of the first class to graduate from the school. Since that time the fund has been added to until it now consists of \$1,500, placed with the city council, the interest upon which is annually distributed in cash prizes to members of the graduating class.

brary has been increased from less than 300 volumes to almost 3,000 volumes, besides the necessary replacement of worn out volumes. The books are selected with a view to their use for reference and in supplementary work. They are distributed to the different ward schools and the high school, and are so placed that each teacher and pupil may have access to them at all hours of the day. It would be impossible to enumerate the many ways in which they influence the work and characters of those to whom they are available.

Prior to the year 1874-5 no systematic



NORTH MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT.

The first attempt to provide the schools with a reference library was made during the school year of 1876-7. In January, 1877, the first books were put in. These were added to during the year until at the opening of school in September, 1877, the pupils had access to 300 volumes. These books were purchased with a view to their adaptation to the needs of the entire school. Under the guidance of Superintendent Boone and the judicious and energetic assistance of Judge Samuel H. Doyal, then a member of the board of trustees, the development and organization of the library proceeded vigorously during the succeeding years. During the sixteen years of its development the li-

records were kept from which statistics sufficiently accurate for comparison may be obtained. Since 1874-5, however, accurate and reliable statistics of the progress and growth of the schools are obtainable. These statistics show that the attendance has increased from 553 in 1874-5 to 1,836 in 1898-9; the teaching force has been increased to over 40 and is still insufficient. The high school has sent out over 325 graduates. Where the schools occupied but one building in 1874-5, the now occupy five, and the total valuation of school property has increased to about \$125,000. The school buildings are of modern design, are well lighted, heated and ventilated, are convenient in arrangement and

well adapted to the purpose for which they have been constructed. They are furnished with desks of the latest pattern and are supplied with the necessary appliances for the illustration of work in the different branches of study. The reference library has been increased and improved and made readily accessible to the pupils of all grades. Manual training is being introduced into the primary grades and is meeting with such favor as will make its introduction into the entire school course only a matter of time. The present board of trustees, Messrs. D. A. Coulter, W. A. Merritt and U. M. Palmer, are aggressive, earnest school officials, and are in hearty sympathy with everything that will raise the standard of efficiency and increase the usefulness of the schools. An excellent school sentiment prevails in the city. Frankfort has for many years been pointed out as a city having a school system of superior excellence. To maintain and, if possible, to increase this high standard of excellence, is the wish of teachers, patrons and school officials, and to this end they are together putting forth honest, sincere efforts.

It is an interesting and significant fact, that consideration of the various phases of a town's life, is not exhausted without a more or less comprehensive study of its club interests. This fact is an evidence of what, now, is scarcely disputed, that the club has come to stay, as a distinct factor in development. This is particularly true of the literary club in its relation to intellectual development. In the light of this view, that the literary club movement of a town, is a partial measure of its intellectual status, it is peculiarly gratifying to Frankfort to review this movement within its own borders.

In the year 1888 the club idea bore its first visible fruit in Frankfort in two distinct organizations, the Woman's Club and the Tourist Club, which sprang into existence almost simultaneously. In the autumn of that year a number of women were called together by Miss Donnohue, a highly cultured member of the city high school faculty, for the purpose organizing a society to promote the intellectual interests of its members. This organization was effected, its purpose incorporated in a formal constitution, its

membership selected, and a program of the history and literature of early England decided upon. The Woman's Club has always limited itself to twenty members, among whom have been numbered some of the brightest intellectual lights of the town. The work done has been along lines of history and classical literature, including the study of England, Germany and France, and has been of an unusually high order. From its initial meeting, on through the successive years, the club has realized more and more the purposes for which it was organized—the growth in culture of its members and the indirect benefits that accrue to the community at large. One feature of this club, which has distinguished it from others, has been the larger per cent. of teachers, most of them non-resident, upon its list of members. This has raised the mentality of the club at a sacrifice to some degree of its stability; for in creating a shifting membership it has probably narrowed to a certain degree its sphere of influence. However, the eleven years of its life have been years of steady progress and of effected aims; uninterrupted except for a season of intermission continuing throughout the past year, during which its membership being depleted, in some instances by removal from town of its teaching contingent, and in others, by the stress of more urgent duties at home, the club was discontinued for a year's vacation, its members to be reassembled in September, with fresh aspirations and renewed vigor.

At about the same time the Woman's Club was founded, and in much the same manner, the Tourist Club had its birth, its progenitor being Mrs. Van Sickle, a sister of Mrs. Emma Mont MacRae, of Purdue University, and a woman of intellect and ambition. At her suggestion a few women assembled and organized what they first called the History Club, but shortly after its inception Miss Claybaugh, one of its members, returned from a visit to a neighboring State and described a club whose meetings she had attended and whose methods she had much admired. The name of this society was the Tourist Club, and so favorably did its purposes impress the newly organized society of Frankfort women that its name and plan of work were immediately adopted.

The club has always been exactly what its name implies—a veritable study club of travel—and its thirty members are guaranteed more sightseeing on less time and money and with less discomfort and fatigue than is enjoyed by any other tourist aggregation. The plan of their first excursion was somewhat unique in that, instead of making the first stop at New York and the next at some foreign port, in the manner usual to tourists, they, like "Charity," began at home and stopped first at Crawfordsville, incidentally viewing the beauties of Indiana scenery in that vicinity, and making a friendly call on Lew Wallace, with whom they discussed such of his books as had then been written. They then went on to the next point of interest. Thus they have proceeded in leisurely manner, until the world has been circumnavigated; the history, literature and art of each country reviewed; acquaintance made with all the famous men and women of each country, with the peculiar advantage over the actual traveler in this last instance, of finding these notables always at home, always affable and eager to be interviewed.

The Tourist Club has seasoned philosophy with wit, has mingled the social element with intellectual achievement and by its catholicity of resource and interest has been a distinct factor in all phases of the progress of Frankfort.

For three years the Woman's Club and Tourist's Club were the only exponents of the club idea; but the efficient work done by them helped to spread the sentiment already steadily growing, and in the fall of 1891 there sprang into existence a third club. This was the Monday Night Club, organized by Mrs. Allen McMurray, for the benefit of both men and women. The original number, seven gentlemen and their wives, has been augmented to a total of eighteen members.

The first two years were spent in miscellaneous work; then followed a year each of American literature, church history, political history of the United States, French history, French literature and English literature. There is a close community of interests between the members of this club, and this, with the broad-mindedness, progressive spirit and high grade of mentality of its members has been the making of a very

strong organization, whose influence is widely felt. One especially creditable feature of its management, is a magazine exchange, including in its list all the foremost publications of the day.

A year after the formation of the Monday Night Club a small number of women with a desire to go back and glean again in the fields of knowledge gone over in their earlier years, formed a club, which, in view of their expressed purpose, they appropriately named the Aftermath. This purpose has been subserved by a course of study embracing for its first six seasons the history and literature of America, England, ancient Greece and Rome, a course in mediæval history and some miscellaneous work.

The past year has been devoted to phases of sociological study, which are engaging the attention of the thinking world. Under the tutorship of Mrs. Jeannette Ruby, a cultured woman of Lafayette, who for years has studied this work in various colleges, they have made a close study of much of the modern realistic fiction which exploits the questions of sociology. So practical and helpful and at the same time so intensely interesting has this scheme of study been found that the club has planned work along the same lines and under the same guidance for the ensuing year. Some of the subjects to be viewed are: "The True Aim of Literary Study," "John Ruskin and the Ethics of Wealth," "Balzac, the Historian of Society," "Victor Hugo and the Sins of Society," "Ibsen and Democracy," "Social Hypocrisy," "Heredity," these and the various other subjects to be illustrated from the works of authors treating of them.

When, in the autumn of 1894, the girls of the preceding year's high school graduating class conceived the idea of perpetuating their class organization in some form of club, it was unanimously agreed that no name would be so fitting as that in honor of their favorite teacher—Miss Louise Meyer. Louise Meyer remained their club name, until their patron saint and instructor changed hers; when they were constrained to do likewise. And they have retained this name, Louise Wood, as their club name ever since. Mrs. Louise Wood remained their teacher, preparing their yearly programs and supervising the performance of duties, until

her removal to LaPorte, where her husband was elected to the superintendency of schools. During the three years since she has directed the work, criticised and advised through correspondence, prepared papers to be read before the society and been the inspiration of their entire effort. The club incorporated in its first constitution the condition that none but unmarried women be admitted to membership, but since the majority of the original members have broken the spirit of that law, a more lenient view is taken and the constitution probably revised in that particular. Their work has been confined exclusively to classical literature, and with the fresh, bright minds occu-

honor, the Emerson Club. A permanent organization was effected with J. A. Wood, then principal of Frankfort high school, as president. The works of Emerson and Carlyle occupied the first year and engendered within the minds of the members an interest in philosophical subjects, whose fruits during the five years of the club's existence, have been an earnest grappling with the great questions of science, philosophy, religion and society.

The second year of the club began with the study of theosophy, which, while being an attempt to solve the problems of the universe, was thought by the members to be based too much on occult mysticism to be



EAST WASHINGTON STREET, FRANKFORT.

pled with it, has been a source of great pleasure and profit.

Of the various literary clubs of Frankfort there remains to be sketched the only man's club and one of the most brilliant the town can boast. And the Emerson Club may tell its own story.

On the 5th of October, 1894, a small number of gentlemen met at the office of the county superintendent to discuss the advisability of forming a literary club for the purpose of studying subjects congenial to its members. It being the desire of these gentlemen to begin study with Emerson and his work it was decided to name the club in his

of practical value. So it was replaced by the study of Christian evidences, with more gratifying results. The work of the third year was a review of mediæval Europe, with special emphasis upon the forces of civilization of the Middle Ages, from which has been evolved the modern European state. The fourth year was spent in a study of evolution, with Spencer's "First Principles" and Lyman Abbott's "The Theology of an Evolutionist," as a text. A varying phase of this same idea was worked out during the past year and a development of it, based on the book, "Through Nature to God," dealing with the presence of sin in the world from

the evolutionist's view point, is being looked forward to as the culmination in interest of the entire course of study.

This is the story of the Emerson Club as told by its records. The rest is told inaudibly in the brilliant minds, solid worth of its members and the ever-widening horizon of its influence.

Besides the clubs enumerated there are the Twentieth Century Club, Chautauqua Circles and numerous Bible history clubs, of more recent organization.

The majority of the clubs belong to the State Federation, and all of them have open social meetings for friends of the opposite sex, except the Emerson Club, which is distinctively a bachelor organization and evidently proud of it, for no wife or sweetheart has ever gained admission to its councils, nor has a woman ever graced its annual banquet. The work done by these clubs has been gradually moving from abstract to concrete, from theoretic to practical, until there is scarcely an aspect of the town's life that is not benefited by their atmosphere. Besides this indirect influence upon home, school, business and society, the clubs have been directly responsible for bringing to the town many notable lectures and high-class entertainments it would not have enjoyed without this club activity.

Jefferson is the oldest town in the county. It was laid off in 1829. The meeting of the commissioners to start the machinery of the county government held their meetings there and the first court of the county also held its sessions at Jefferson. Jefferson was ambitious to be the county seat, but how it failed in that ambition is told elsewhere in this article. The first store in the county was opened at Jefferson, and for some years pork packing was a prominent industry. The Clover Leaf railroad runs through the town. It is in the midst of a rich and prosperous agricultural section and has an excellent school.

The most important town in the county, next to Frankfort, is Colfax at the junction of the Big Four and Vandalia roads. Mulberry is one of the prettiest little towns in

the State. Kirklin is growing to be an important station on the Monon.

Clinton county owes much to the memory of Leander McClurg. His firm and patriotic stand during the civil war was one of the inspirations of the people of the county, and led largely in the ready response the people made to the calls for troops. In the memorable session of the General Assembly of 1861 he was a member of the House of Representatives. The war was beginning to cast its shadows over the country, and some of the members indulged in unpatriotic talk. They were sternly rebuked by Mr. McClurg, and on more than one occasion he announced that should the South hurry the nation into war it would herald the destruction of that section. In 1862 he was elected to the Senate as a war Democrat. It was in the session of 1863 that those who opposed the further prosecution of the war attempted the most revolutionary measures to cripple the State government and prevent the further enlistment of troops. During that exciting session Mr. McClurg stood as the firm and steadfast friend of Governor Morton. He opposed his party colleagues in all their reactionary measures and was one of those who left the Legislature, breaking a quorum, to prevent the passage of an act to deprive the Governor of the control of the militia.

At home his voice was always raised for the most vigorous prosecution of the war; and his energy, eloquence and patriotism infused a like spirit in the people of his county. Mr. McClurg was emphatically a self-made man. He was born at Dresden, Ohio, September 23, 1831. In 1839 his parents removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he obtained the basis of his education by attending school a few weeks each winter, working on the farm during the summer. He studied law by himself, and in 1850 removed to Frankfort, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851. While practicing his profession he became editor of the Frankfort Crescent, and proved to be a vigorous political writer. In 1856 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1884 he was unanimously nominated by all parties for circuit judge, but died before the election.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS FOR JUNE.

1. When was the first court established in Indiana? and how was it constituted?
2. What did it attempt to do in the way of making grants of lands?
3. What courts existed under the Territorial government?
4. What controversy arose between the judges of the courts and the Territorial Legislature?
5. What courts were established by the Territorial Legislature?
6. What was the first system of courts established by the State?
7. What was the pay of judges under the first State constitution?
8. When was the practice changed in the courts?
9. What was the court of common pleas?
10. Of what does the present judicial system consist?

ANSWERS.

1. Under the French domination there were no courts in the Territory northwest of the Ohio river. Each commandant of the posts was supreme, and decided all questions for himself, and in his own way. When Lieutenant St. Ange, commandant of the Post at Vincennes, was called to take command at Fort Chartres he left Vincennes under the management of two men, who were instructed in case of disputes to call a court of some of the leading citizens. When the British took command of the country they made no effort to establish courts of any kind. After the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, Virginia assumed jurisdiction over all the territory, and appointed Col. John Todd county lieutenant of Illinois, as the whole country was named. The British commander at Fort Chartres set up a court at that place consisting of seven judges, but it did not attempt any jurisdiction, except over the territory immediately surrounding the fort. Col. Todd under his authority as county lieutenant

sought to establish a court at Vincennes, consisting of five judges. This was done in 1779.

2. The court established by Col. Todd assumed to have the right over all the land of the territory, and to dispose of it as suited their own ideas. They made many grants to their own friends, and then proceeded to assign to themselves many thousands of acres. Their method was to have one member absent himself from a sitting of the court, and while he was thus absent the other members would vote him a grant of several thousand acres. On another day he would be present, but another would be absent, and he would be voted a tract. In 1787 Col. Harmar, on his arrival, put a stop to this granting of land, and all the grants made were afterward ignored by Congress.

3. Under the first territorial organization three judges were appointed by Congress. These judges had legislative powers as well as judicial. Under the second form their legislative powers were taken away from them. The first court was held at Vincennes, beginning its sessions March 3, 1801. Under the second form of territorial government the judiciary was to consist of three judges appointed by the President. The judges could hold court singly or together. Congress gave power to the territorial legislature to divide the Territory into districts for judicial purposes.

5. The territorial legislature, under its powers to define the judicial districts, attempted to establish courts. It provided that the people of each county should elect three associate judges, who, together with one of the judges appointed by the President, should constitute a court. The judge appointed by the President was to preside at the sittings of the court. The law further attempted to constitute certain districts, and assign one of the judges appointed by the President to each district. It also attempted to define the jurisdiction of the courts. The United States judges refused to be bound by

the law, holding it repugnant to the law under which they were appointed. The legislature memorialized Congress on the subject, and at the same time set up another judicial system. It divided the Territory into three judicial districts, and provided that the Governor should appoint a presiding judge and two associate judges for each district. Two years later the State was admitted into the Union and a new system was made necessary.

5. This question is practically answered in the replies to numbers three and four. The first court established by the territorial legislature, that in which the United States judge was to preside, was never perfected, owing to the refusal of the judges to act under the law. The last law was in operation only a little over a year, and but few sessions were held, its jurisdiction not having been clearly defined.

6. Under the constitution adopted in 1816 the judicial system of the State was to consist of a Supreme Court, circuit courts and such other inferior courts as the Legislature might provide for. The Supreme Court was to consist of three members appointed by the Governor, with and by the consent of the Senate; the circuit courts were to consist of a presiding judge and two associate judges, the presiding judge to be appointed by the Legislature and the associate judges to be elected by the people of each county. It was required that the presiding judges should be learned in the law, but no qualifications were necessary to give a man the right to be elected associate judge. The whole machinery was absurd and resulted in many queer decisions. The Legislature afterward established what were known as probate courts to take jurisdiction over all matters of probate.

7. Under the first laws the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court was fixed at \$700 per year, and of circuit judges at \$700.

8. Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1851, the common law practice prevailed in the courts. The constitution of 1851 made it obligatory on the first General Assembly held under it to appoint a commission to revise, simplify and abridge the rules of practice and to provide for the abolishment of the distinct forms of actions

at law and for administering justice in a uniform mode of pleading and practice.

9. The Court of Common Pleas was established mainly to do away with the old probate courts, but it was given civil and criminal jurisdiction in certain cases. It created great confusion in the judicial system, and was finally abolished in 1875.

10. The present judicial system is composed of a Supreme Court, of five members, of circuit courts, of an appellate court, and in some of the larger counties there are what are denominated Superior Courts, and criminal courts. The constitution originally provided for a Supreme Court, circuit courts and such other inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The work of the Supreme Court grew so heavy that at one time the Legislature provided for the establishment of what was known as the Supreme Court Commission. This was to consist of five members, appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court, and was to hear and determine such cases as should be submitted to it by the court. In 1881 an amendment to the constitution was adopted striking out the word "inferior" so as to permit the Legislature to establish an intermediate court between the circuit courts and the Supreme Court. Under this provision an appellate court has been established, but its life is only temporary, but if the number of judges on the supreme bench is not enlarged the appellate court will be retained.

QUESTIONS FOR JULY.

1. Into how many branches is the State government divided?

2. What constitutes the executive branch and what are its powers?

3. What is the legislative branch? how is it constituted and what are its powers?

4. What are the powers of the judicial branch?

5. What officers constitute the administrative branch and what are their powers and duties?

6. What are the powers and duties of the Lieutenant Governor?

7. What State officers are constitutional officers, and in what respect do they differ from other State officers?

8. What State officers are not constitutional officers, and how were they established?

9. How are vacancies in State offices filled?

10. The filling of what vacancy occasioned a great struggle before the people and in the Legislature?

DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1840. Antarctic continent discovered by the American exploring expedition under command of Lieut. Wilkes.

1840. Nearly all of Natchez, Mississippi, swept away by a tornado; 317 persons killed.

1840. Outbreak of the great temperance revival.

1841. United States Bank failed, causing great financial distress throughout the country.

1841. Steamer President sailed from New York, with a large list of passengers, and was never heard of afterward.

1841. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, died.

1842. Seminole war ended. It had lasted seven years. The struggle between the Indians and whites for possession of Florida had been going on for nearly three centuries.

1842. The exploring expedition under Lieut. Wilkes returned to New York, after a voyage of more than 90,000 miles.

1842. Outbreak of Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island.

1842. John C. Fremont started on his first great exploring expedition across the mountains.

1842. Mutiny on board of the United States brig of war Somers. Midshipman Spencer, a son of the Secretary of War, and two seamen were hanged by the court-martial.

1843. Bunker Hill monument completed.

1843. Appearance at noonday of the great comet.

1843. Great excitement over an expected ending of the world. The "Millerites" had set a day for the final winding up of earthly things, and men and women all over the country donned their white robes ready for the resurrection.

1844. The first telegraph line built. It extended from Washington to Baltimore.

1844. Great riots in Philadelphia.

1844. Great floods on the Mississippi river.

1844. Anti-rent riots in New York.

1844. The great gun, "Peacemaker," exploded on board the steamer Princeton. Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, Commodore Garrison and Kennon and others were killed. President Tyler was on board the vessel, but escaped injury.

1844. Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of Indiana, died.

1844. Neah Noble, Governor of Indiana, died.

1845. Texas annexed.

1845. President Polk declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico.

1845. One thousand houses destroyed by fire at Pittsburg.

1845. Great fire in New York; 1,300 houses burned.

1845. Samuel Bigger, Governor of Indiana, died.

1846. Ether discovered.

1846. Sewing machine invented.

1847. Battle of Buena Vista.

1847. Vera Cruz captured by Gen. Scott. He at once began his wonderful campaign, which ended with the capture of the City of Mexico.

1847. First manifestations of spirit rappings, table turnings, etc.

1848. Peace made with Mexico.

1848. Gold discovered in California.

1848. Six hundred houses burned in Albany, New York.

1848. Ex-Governor James B. Ray, of Indiana, died.

1848. Ex-President John Quincy Adams died.

1849. Astor Place, New York, riots.

1849. The country ravaged by the cholera.

1849. Fifteen blocks of buildings and twenty-three steamboats burned at St. Louis.

1849. Ex-President Polk died.

1850. Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," tours the United States.

1850. Fugitive slave law passed by Congress.

1850. Great fire in Philadelphia; 350 houses burned; twenty-five persons were killed, nine drowned, and 120 wounded.

1850. Ex-Governor William Hendricks, of Indiana, died.

1850. Ex-President Zachary Taylor died.

1851. The yacht *America* won the great race in England, bringing to America the prize cup, which is still held by the Americans.

1851. A panic occurred in a five-story school building in New York; 1,800 children rushed for the doors and fifty were killed.

1851. Louis Kossouth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the United States.

1851. Henry Clay died.

1851. James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist, died.

1851. The library of Congress, containing 35,000 volumes, was destroyed by fire.

1851. San Francisco destroyed by fire; 2,500 buildings were burned and great loss of life occurred.

1851. The new Constitution of Indiana adopted.

1852. Commodore Perry visited Japan with a naval expedition, and concluded a treaty with that country.

1852. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published.

1852. Daniel Webster died.

1852. James Whitcomb, United States Senator from Indiana, died.

1852. Free schools established in Indiana.

1852. The notorious free bank law passed by the Indiana Legislature.

1853. First World's Fair held in the United States.

1854. The steamer *Arctic* sunk in the Atlantic; more than 300 lives were lost.

1854. The Kansas-Nebraska (squatter sovereignty) bill passed.

1854. San Juan de Nicaragua bombarded by an American fleet. This was a most disgraceful thing on the part of the Americans.

1854. Know-Nothing riots in various parts of the country.

1855. Bank of the State of Indiana chartered.

1855. Senator Charles Sumner assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, in the Senate chamber.

1857. Great financial panic in the United States.

1857. Dred Scott decision. This decision, the passage of the fugitive slave law, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, were the causes which aroused the North to a determined opposition to slavery, which eventually culminated in the rebellion.

1857. The steamer *Central America* lost; 427 persons perished.

1858. A large party of emigrants massacred by the Mormons at Mountain Meadow.

1859. Philip Barton Key killed by Daniel E. Sickles, a member of Congress.

1859. The great petroleum excitement in Pennsylvania.

1859. Senator Broderick, of California, killed by Judge Terry, in a duel.

1859. John Brown made his raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

1859. W. H. Prescott, the historian, died.

1859. Washington Irving died.

1859. Charlestown, South Carolina, almost destroyed by fire.

1859. Ex-Governor David Wallace, of Indiana, died.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA

THIRD PAPER.

In the earlier elections of United States Senators from Indiana, party or political lines were not drawn. In fact, there was then no such thing as political parties. Oliver H. Smith was a Whig, but he defeated William Hendricks for the Senate by a combination of Whig and Democratic votes. That is, the supporters of Hendricks voted for Smith in preference to Noble. Two years later White defeated Blake, the Whig candidate, by a similar combination with the supporters of Howard. By 1844, however, when White's term was drawing to a close, party lines were beginning to govern all such contests. In that year the Whigs had a majority in the House of Representatives, but the Senate was equally divided between the Whigs and Democrats, with the casting vote in the hands of a Democratic Lieutenant Governor. That Lieutenant Governor happened to be Jesse D. Bright, one of the most skillful political leaders the State has ever had. He was a young man and was ambitious for a seat in the Senate, but kept that ambition a secret. At that time there was no United States law governing the manner of electing a Senator, but each State was left to its own devices. In Indiana the custom had been from the very beginning of its State life, for the House to invite the Senate to meet it in joint convention at an appointed hour, to go into the election of a Senator. When the Legislature met in December, 1844, the House passed the usual resolution, but much to the amazement of everybody the Democratic Senators voted against accepting the invitation, and it was rejected by the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor Bright. Again and again did the Whig House renew its effort, but each time it was rejected by the same casting vote.

The election of 1845 gave the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. James Whitcomb was then Governor, and was regarded as the ablest man in his party. He had been elect-

ed Governor by a handsome majority at a time when it was thought no Democrat could succeed. This gave him additional prestige with his party. He was ambitious for a seat in the Senate, and Whigs and Democrats throughout the State conceded him the seat, but when the Legislature met it was discovered that some one else had been plowing in the field, and Lieutenant Governor Bright appeared as a full-fledged candidate. The tariff then was a burning political issue, as it has been in later years. Whitcomb was a free trader of the most pronounced type. He wrote for his party a pamphlet on the question, intended to be used as a campaign document, as it was used then, and has been made to do duty in several other campaigns. The party undertook to raise a fund to have it printed and circulated. The Governor was not a rich man, but he was what was called well-to-do, but in money matters was very close. He subscribed twenty dollars to the fund. The Lieutenant Governor, who was not as rich as the Governor, gave two hundred dollars. This amazing liberality was contrasted with the penuriousness of the Governor, and Bright was chosen as the Democratic candidate and was elected Senator on the first ballot, defeating Joseph Glass Marshall, who would have been elected the year before had the Senate united with the House in a joint convention.

Jesse D. Bright was born in Norwich, New York, December 18, 1812. While he was still a lad his parents removed to Indiana, settling at Madison. There Jesse grew to manhood, getting but a limited education, but growing strong physically. He studied law and entered upon its practice, but gave his attention mainly to politics. He was a man of strong mind and stronger will. He had scarcely attained his majority when he became the leader of the Democratic party in Jefferson county. He was person-

ally popular, and although the county was Whig he succeeded in getting himself elected probate judge. He was ambitious and let nothing stand in the way of his political success. Under President Tyler he was appointed United States Marshal for the district of Indiana, and this gave him an opportunity to extend his acquaintance throughout the State. He was an excellent judge of men and it was not long before he had devoted friends in every part of the State. He was already the party dictator in Jefferson county, and that gave him a prestige with his party everywhere. The Whigs got into a wrangle among themselves, at one time in Jefferson county, and put forward two candidates for the State Senate. Bright came out as the Democratic candidate and was elected. He at once took the lead in the Senate. In 1843 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Mr. Whitcomb. He made a complete canvass of the State. He was not a learned man on any point, and his education on all points was very deficient, but he was possessed of a



HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT.

strong way of putting his case before the people that made him an effective stump speaker. During his campaign he added to the number of his friends in his party, and made many devoted followers. From that time until 1860 he was practically the autocrat of the Democratic party as Oliver P. Morton was later of the Republican.

He became a leader of the Democracy of the State and maintained his sway with an iron hand. If he offended any one he never undertook to placate him, but left him to follow his own devices. How he was elected to the Senate has already been told. He carried into the Senate the same iron will he had displayed in Indiana and became one of the leaders of his party in that body. He entered the Senate just as the annexation of Texas was about to cause a war with Mexico. He was a staunch adherent of his party policy in that war, and allied himself with the strongest advocates of slavery, and on every question that came up touching slavery he voted with the most extreme of the Southern members. When his term expired he was re-elected by a vote of 99 to 46 for Hon. Charles Dewey. Before this time there had arisen in his party a very strong antagonism to him. This antagonism was led by Joseph A. Wright, who was his rival for the leadership of his party. The bitterness between the two was most intense. Wright was the more popular with the populace, but Bright controlled the machinery of the party, and was by far the boldest politician. Mr. Bright was never very careful in his choice of words when he wanted to denounce an enemy, and always in speaking of his rival used the strongest words he could find in his vocabulary. In the use of words Wright was but little, if any, behind Mr. Bright. In political matters he was always prompt—quick to decide and quick to act. In 1850, when he was a candidate for re-election Hon. Robert Dale Owen announced himself as a candidate to contest the prize with him. Charges were made that Bright was seeking to re-elect himself by corrupt means. Mr. Bright was in Washington at the time. There were no railroads across the mountains, but the Senator went to the Postmaster General and obtained permission to ride in the mail coach to Wheeling, and over the mountains he sped as fast as horses could carry him. Then down the river by boat to Madison, and from Madison to Indianapolis by rail. His appearance on the scene was unexpected by his enemies and at once stampeded them.

By this time he was the strongest man in his party in the Senate and when Vice President King died a few days after being sworn

into office Mr. Bright was elected Vice President pro tempore, and so served until March 4, 1857. The troubles over the attempt to force slavery on Kansas occupied much of the attention of the Senate. Sumner, Chase and Hale were then members of the Senate and were opposed to slavery. Mr. Bright as President of that body refused to assign them a place on any committee. In the discussion of the affairs of Kansas he always took the most extreme Southern view. All through those troubles he stood by Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He opposed Senator Douglass at every stage except when that distinguished statesman undertook to pass his squatter sovereignty measure. Mr. Bright sustained him in that.

In 1857 he was again re-elected. The Republican party was then fast rising to power and the Democratic party was divided by tions. In 1860 his party in Indiana declared for and the Democratic party was divided by factions. Friends of Breckinridge and led them in a hopeless contest in the State. New aspirants for leadership had grown up, such as Hendricks and McDonald, and Mr. Bright found the power he had wielded so long slipping away from him. He had grown domineering in his party and the younger politicians would not follow him. In the campaign of 1860 he worked with untiring energy, but could only rally a small vote for Mr. Breckinridge. This soured him and he was more than ever bitter in his denunciations of those who had opposed him. On the 5th of February, 1862, Mr. Bright was expelled from the Senate on a charge of treason. The groundwork of the charge was a letter he wrote to Jefferson Davis, in which he styled him "President of the Confederation of States." The letter was as follows:

"My Dear Sir—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend, Thomas Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement to firearms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect."

This letter was dated March 1, 1861, and was written before the outbreak of the civil war, but after the organization of the rebel government and at a time when it was certain war would ensue. The bearer of the

letter was arrested while on his way to the confederate capital. When the State Legislature met in 1863, the Democrats having a majority on joint ballot, Mr. Bright asked for a vindication by being elected for the forty or fifty days of his term, but his party friends refused. This embittered him, and he removed from the State, going to Kentucky, where he served a term or two in the State Senate. He laid his defeat in 1863 to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and was ever afterward a bitter enemy of that gentleman, and it was mainly through his machinations that Mr. Hendricks was defeated for the presidential nomination in 1868.

The political rival of Mr. Bright at Madison was Joseph Glass Marshall, the greatest orator Indiana ever produced. Mr. Bright, by refusing to let the Senate go into a joint convention in 1845 had prevented Mr. Marshall from being elected to the United States Senate, and the enmity between the two men became more bitter than ever. It culminated in 1851 in a challenge to a hostile encounter from Marshall. The parties went to Louisville, Ky., to arrange the details of the meeting, when friends interfered and the matter was settled. In 1874 Mr. Bright removed to Baltimore, Md., and died there May 20, 1875. Before the war he became the owner of extensive tracts of land in Kentucky and a large number of slaves. Mr. Bright can not be called a great man, but he was a great politician and party leader. As a presiding officer of the Senate he was firm and dignified and had many warm personal friends among his political enemies.

As the term of Senator Edward A. Hannegan was drawing to its close his party friends with much sorrow saw it would not do to re-elect him because of his convivial habits, and all minds turned to James Whitcomb, who had sought the support of his party when Mr. Bright was chosen. On the 14th day of December, 1848, the Legislature met in joint convention and Mr. Whitcomb was elected, receiving 75 votes, the Whigs supporting Caleb B. Smith. Mr. Whitcomb did not receive the full Democratic support, as 15 members voted for Mr. Hannegan. Mr. Whitcomb did not live to serve out his term, dying in New York, October 4, 1852.

At the time of his death Mr. Whitcomb was the ablest man of his party in the State, and with the exception of Joseph G. Marshall the ablest man of any party. He was born near Windsor, Vermont, December 1, 1795, and died while just in his prime. His father was a farmer, and making a living by cultivating the soil was a precarious thing in the Green Mountain State, so while James was a small boy his parents removed to the West, opening up a farm near Cincinnati. In those pioneer days there was little in farm life but hard work and privations. Schools were few, and they were taught only during the winter months, and the sons of farmers ambitious for an education had to attend school under many difficulties, always having their share of the work at home to do. James was a studious boy, ambitious for something better than farm life, with its hard work. He read all the books he could get, his father uttering many complaints about his son neglecting his work to read books. When in school James studied hard, and when school was not in session he put all his spare time in study, so that he eventually fitted himself for college and entered Transylvania University. By teaching during vacations he managed to keep himself in college until he graduated, when he entered upon the study of the law, having chosen that profession. In 1822 he was admitted to the bar in Kentucky, and in 1824 came to Indiana, making his home at Bloomington. His studious habits clung to him, and it was not long before he became known as a thorough lawyer. He developed a talent for public speaking and was always regarded as very able in the presentation of a case to either a court or jury.

He had not been in the State quite two years when he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Governor James B. Ray. He discharged the duties of his office with great ability. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate and was re-elected in 1833. He took a prominent part in all the debates of the Senate, and was the special champion of those who were opposed to the State entering upon the proposed system of public improvements. In 1836 Mr. Whitcomb was appointed by President Jackson commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and he held that position until 1841, dis-

charging its duties with remarkable fidelity. To better qualify himself to settle the disputes which were arising over land titles he studied the French and Spanish languages that he might be able to read the grants in the original. He returned to Indiana in 1841 and began the practice of law at Terre Haute. He was an able lawyer and soon commanded a very large practice, but he was not long permitted to remain in the pursuits of private life. In 1843 he was nominated by his party as its candidate for Governor. The Whigs had controlled that office for several terms, and as they were the warm advocates of the internal improvement system, and as that system had not been wholly abandoned, and as Mr. Whitcomb was known to be strongly opposed to it the Whigs thought their success sure, but Mr. Whitcomb was elected. He was re-elected in 1846.

He served as Governor at an important era of the State. Indiana had become involved in a net work of internal improvements, including canals, railroads and turnpikes. A great debt had been incurred with heavy interest charges; a financial panic had prostrated business everywhere and the State had been unable to meet the interest on the debt. Governor Whitcomb advocated a settlement with the creditors, and one was finally made whereby the State turned over to the creditors the Waabsh and Erie canal, together with the lands given by the general government to aid in its construction for one-half of the debt, and issued new bonds for the remaining half. At the time this was regarded as a great achievement, but of late years many have doubted its wisdom. It was during his administration that steps were taken to adequately care for the insane, the blind and the mutes of the State. It was also during his administration that the war with Mexico was waged, and under the Governor Indiana readily filled its quota of troops.

Governor Whitcomb was the first to introduce party politics into the construction of the Supreme Court. Under the first constitution the judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Prior to his time men had been selected for those exalted positions on account of their great

learning in the law, without regard to what party they belonged to. The term of two of the judges expiring he sent to the Senate the names of two new men, thus making the whole bench of the Democratic faith. They were rejected by the Senate, and he sent in others, but every nomination was of a Democrat, and the Senate rejected them as fast as sent in. When the Senate adjourned he made temporary appointments of the two old members, and renewed the fight at the next meeting of the Legislature, but without success. Finally, after trying three Legislatures, he obtained a majority vote in favor of his nominees. His action caused a bitter newspaper war and created great excitement in the State.

He was elected to the Senate, as has been related, but his health was then broken down, and he was forced to frequently absent himself from the sessions of the Senate.



HON. JAMES WHITCOMB.

In consequence of this failure of his health he was not able to take that active part in the deliberations his talents and learning fitted him for. He was a disappointed man when he went to the Senate, having ardently desired that place two years before, when he was set aside by his party for Mr. Bright, a much younger man, and possessing far less real ability. When he reached the Senate he found Mr. Bright firmly entrenched both with his party colleagues and with the administration. While they were both Democrats their political methods were very dissimilar, and they had but little in common, and as Senator Bright was a man who never

brooked opposition or interference Mr. Whitcomb found himself with but little influence. This disappointment aggravated, no doubt, his disease, and he died before filling out half his term.

Senator Whitcomb was a great student throughout his life, and wasted but few minutes of his time. His studies were not systematic and because of that want of system he was not so profound in his learning as he would have been had he pursued a different course. Mentally he was a strong man, and had his health permitted he would have risen to great distinction in the Senate. His manners were courteous and kind. He was a fine amateur musician and played the violin with remarkable skill. Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in his book of reminiscences, tells the following circumstance which occurred at Knightstown, where he and Mr. Whitcomb stopped over night in one of their journeys:

"Entering the cabin there sat before the fire a lame young man by the name of Amos Dille, with an old violin in his hand, scraping away, making anything but music. He laid the violin on the bed and started with our horses to the stable. As he closed the door Mr. Whitcomb took it up, soon put it in tune and when Amos returned was playing light and beautiful airs. Amos took his seat by me seemingly entranced, and as Mr. Whitcomb struck up 'Hail Columbia' he sprang to his feet, exclaiming: 'If I had fifty dollars I would give it all for that fiddle; I never heard such music before in my life.' After playing several tunes Mr. Whitcomb laid the instrument on the bed. Amos seized it, carried it to the fire where he could see it, turned it over and over, examined it in every part, and sang out: 'Mister, I never saw two fiddles more alike as yours and mine.'"

Mr. Whitcomb was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and was a great worker both in the church and Sunday school. While Governor it was his custom on each Sunday morning to mount his horse and go around among the people urging the children to attend Sabbath school. The State erected a monument over his grave and placed a statue of him in Monument Place, Indianapolis.

When Senator Whitcomb died Hon. Joseph A. Wright was Governor. He and Senator Bright were at sword's points. The hostility between the two was of the most intense kind. Wright was popular with the masses of the party and had been nominated for Governor in opposition to the wishes of Bright. The contest for leadership between the two continued all of the first term of Governor Wright and at the opening of the second term it was especially virulent. Wright was ambitious to go to the Senate, but could not appoint himself to the vacancy. He determined to select some man who was hostile to Bright, and yet who would not be in his way when the Legislature met, so he chose Hon. Charles W. Cathcart. Mr. Cathcart was born in the island of Madeira in 1809. After securing a good English education he followed the sea for several years. In 1831 he removed to Indiana and settled at Laporte, where for several years he acted as a land surveyor for the United States. He served several terms in the State Legislature, and in 1844 was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1846. He was a man of strong mind and was an effective stump speaker. For many years he wielded a great influence in the northern part of the State, especially with the members of his own party. He was a staunch friend of Wright and was opposed to Bright. During the later years of his life he became a follower of those who taught spiritualism and became an earnest advocate of that doctrine. Mr. Cathcart only served in the Senate for a period of about thirty days.

Before the Legislature met after the death of Senator Whitcomb, it became evident that Senator Bright would prevent the election of Governor Wright. The Senator controlled what in these days would be termed the "machine." Through the machine he controlled his party in the General Assembly. As he had disappointed Whitcomb in 1845 he was to disappoint Wright in 1853. The Legislature met in December, and John Pettit was elected to the vacancy.

John Pettit was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, in 1807. His parents were devoted Presbyterians, and their fondest desire was to see their son a minister of the church

they loved so well. When he was sufficiently prepared he was sent to college. Soon after entering college he reached the conclusion that he was not cut out for a minister, and he informed one of his teachers he had made up his mind to turn from theology to law. The professor was ardent in his devotion to his cause and labored with young John earnestly and faithfully to win him back to the proper way, but wholly failed. John had a mind of his own and he determined to use it. The persistence of the teacher finally aroused the anger of the student and he suddenly left college, and returned home. There, instead of the arguments of the professor he met the appeals of his mother to return to school and follow the course they had marked out for him. John had no objections to a college education, but did object to the theology part of it. He offered to return to college if they would give up all efforts to make a preacher out of him, and let him follow his own devices. Reluctantly they gave in to the determination of the boy, and he returned to college.

The professor, however, was not willing to give him over, and renewed his efforts and persisted until at last John again fled from college, but this time he did not return home. He made up his mind to do for himself. He started out in search of employment, and at Waterloo found employment in the office of a lawyer. There he studied law while engaged in the duties for which he had been employed. In 1830 he determined to start West. His employer helped him and he began his journey. By the time he reached Troy, Ohio, his means were exhausted and he engaged in school teaching. By teaching he earned enough money to return what had been loaned him by his employer at Waterloo, and enough to pay his way to Lafayette, Indiana. He arrived in Lafayette, in 1831, with his means almost exhausted again. At Lafayette he began the practice of law, and soon became known as a very able and very successful practitioner.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, who knew him in those days, once said: "I knew him well. Our associations were of the most intimate character, and I say it in no disparagement of him, he was no scholar, but had a mind and force of intellect which could success-

fully grasp great and mighty questions. Judge Pettit came here at a time when he was associated with great minds, such as Albert S. White, Rufus A. Lockwood, Judge Ingram and Thomas Brown. He had not the polish of White, nor the scholarly attainments of Lockwood, yet in their intellectual contests Judge Pettit proved himself their equal. He had a large heart, and it was as good as it was large. His greatest fault was, he carried his faults on his sleeve."

In 1838 Judge Pettit was elected to the Legislature. In 1839 President Martin Van Buren appointed him United States district attorney for Indiana, which office he filled until 1843, when he was elected to Congress, which position he filled three terms. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, and on that he left a deep imprint. In January, 1853, he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Whitcomb. In 1855 he became judge of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, then joined with other counties. In 1859 he was appointed by President Buchanan as chief justice of the Territory of Kansas, which office he held until Kansas was admitted into the Union. In 1861 he returned to Lafayette and resumed practice, and was thereafter elected city attorney, in which capacity he served four years. In 1867 he was elected mayor. In 1870 he was elected a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, retiring from that position January 1, 1877. He died June 17, 1877, at his home in Lafayette, at the ripe old age of seventy years. That Judge Pettit had eccentricities and idiosyncracies sharply defined is shown by the group of portraits of the members of the constitutional convention now in the Capitol. They are all there except Judge Pettit. The following, taken from one of his published decisions, while Supreme Court Judge, is characteristic: "A soldier was at home on furlough, and was about to return to the ranks, where death was quite as likely as life. He had \$175, and an adult brother and an infant sister, and, with a brother's love for her glowing in his breast, he went to his trusty friend and said: 'Here is all I have. I am called to the post of honor, but of danger. If I return, give it again to me; but if I die, give

it to my infant sister or her guardian.' The writing was made accordingly. The soldier died and the money was paid to the infant sister, according to the contract, and we will not disturb its possession. We hold that the written memorandum was an obligation to pay the money to the soldier if he lived to demand it, but if not, to pay it to his sister. The soldier died, and the money has been paid to his infant sister, and no ruthless hand should be allowed to disturb that sacred memorial of a brother's love."

Judge Pettit was full of eccentricities. He hated with a good hatred and loved with an intense love. In the Senate he became quite prominent, for he possessed talents of a high order, and whichever side he took he acted with the most intense earnestness. In politics he was a Democrat of the extreme type, and yet he frequently differed with his colleague, Senator Bright.

By 1854 the opposition to the extension of slavery began to make inroads on the hitherto unbroken strength of the Democracy in Indiana. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri compromise, awoke a most determined spirit of opposition and the Democratic party was divided into two factions, known as "Free Soil" and Administration Democrats. The elections of 1854 resulted in giving to the Free Soil Democrats and Whigs a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and they combined in the determination to elect a Senator that would oppose the further extension of slavery. Mr. Pettit was serving the unfinished term of Senator Whitcomb. He had been elected at the instigation of Mr. Bright, but in the Senate was not as subservient as Mr. Bright desired, and as he was known to be pronounced in his views in favor of the most extreme policy of the administration there was no possible chance of his securing the support of those opposed to that administration. The Whigs and Free Soil Democrats were known to favor the election of Joseph G. Marshall, the great political enemy of Mr. Bright at Madison. The only way to defeat him was to prevent an election, and the same tactics that proved so successful in 1844 were resorted to. The Senate had a majority of

administration Democrats and that body steadfastly refused to go into a joint convention for the purpose of electing a Senator, and the State was left for two years with but one representative in that body. The year 1856 was a very exciting one in political circles. It was the one that witnessed the first great struggle between the Democratic party and the new Republican party, that had grown up on the ruins of the Whig. It was a presidential year, and the Democrats were successful in Indiana. They carried the State not only for their candidate for President and Governor but secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Matters were somewhat reversed, however, from 1854, as the Republicans and Free Soil Democrats, through the hold-overs, controlled the Senate. The Democrats now feared that the tactics of two years before would be used against them, and they be cut out of electing a Senator, or rather two, as the time of Mr. Bright was about to expire, and there would be two vacancies.

The Republicans and their allies proposed to go into convention and let the Democrats elect a successor to Mr. Bright, on the agreement that they be permitted to elect one for the remaining four years of the term out of which they claimed to have been defrauded by the action of the Senate in 1854. The Democrats refused to enter into any agreement. The constitution provided that on a fixed day after the assembling of the Legislature the two houses should meet in joint convention for the purpose of counting the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and they did so meet. On the completion of the count the Lieutenant Governor, who was presiding, declared the joint convention adjourned to another day. On that day he adjourned it still to another day. When this time arrived, while the Senate was still in session, with a temporary presiding office in the chair, without any preliminary warning the Democratic members left the chamber and repaired to the hall of the House, where the Lieutenant Governor declared the joint convention assembled for the purpose of electing two members of the United States Senate. The Republican members of the House attempted to protest, but a vote was taken and Graham N. Fitch was elected for the short term and

Mr. Bright to succeed himself, each receiving 83 votes, no Republicans or Free Soil Democrats voting. All this time the Senate was still in session, with a majority of its members in their seats and taking part.

As soon as it was announced that Bright and Fitch had been declared elected the Re-



HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

publicans and Free Soil Democrats of the General Assembly met and drew up a protest against their being admitted to seats in the Senate. The protest set forth that it had been the unbroken custom in the State for the House to invite the Senate to meet it in joint convention for the purpose of electing a Senator, and that this had not been done. They also set forth that under the constitution of the State it was required that there must be present in the Senate at least 33 members, and in the House at least 67 members before either house could transact business; that there were present at the alleged joint convention less than a majority even of the Senate, and as no roll call was made of the House there was nothing to show that a quorum of that body was present; that the vote showed that less than a quorum voted. They also set forth that there had been no legitimate call in any way for a joint convention; that the undisputed rule in legislative bodies was that when they met in joint convention for a specific purpose the powers of that convention ended when the specific

object had been accomplished, and that it could not adjourn itself to another day; that in this case the presiding officer himself had assumed the authority, without any motion being made, or any vote being taken, to adjourn the convention to a future day.

This protest was sent to the Senate, but that body, after a long discussion, decided that a Legislature could not question the right of any one to a seat in the Senate by a protest, that the only way in which a seat could be questioned was by some other person appearing and claiming to have the right to the seat by an election. In 1859 the Republicans and Free Soil Democrats having a majority in both houses of the General Assembly elected Henry S. Lane and Jonathan McCarty, and they went to Washington and contested the seats of Bright and Fitch, but the Senate ruled that the matter had been disposed of at the previous session. Mr. Fitch served out his term and Mr. Bright served until he was expelled in February, 1862.

Gramham N. Fitch was one of the really able men of Indiana. He was born in Genessee county, New York, December 5, 1810. He received his education in the schools of that vicinity and then studied medicine. In 1834 he removed to Indiana, making Logansport his home. It was not long before he had a very large practice, and in a comparatively short time became known throughout the State as a most skillful surgeon. He was a man of strong mind and of positive character. In 1836 he was elected to the State Legislature, and again in 1839. In 1844 he was made a professor in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and filled a chair in that institution for several years. In 1838, when the Indians were removed from Indiana they at first refused to go and the militia were called out. Mr. Fitch was an officer in a company of dragoons, and his company, among others, was called upon, but the Indians deciding to go without force Dr. Fitch accompanied them as a surgeon.

In 1848 Dr. Fitch was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1850, defeating in the latter race the late Schuyler Colfax. He was a strong speaker and became known in Congress as an able debater. On leaving Congress he returned to the practice of his profession, but did not lose his interest in pol-

itics, always being one of the trusted leaders of his party. He was elected to the Senate as has been related, in that contest being favored by Senator Bright. In the Senate, however, Mr. Bright found his colleague disposed to have a mind of his own, and to speak it freely. He was a man of great personal courage and when thoroughly aroused was not apt to hunt for the smoothest words in debate. This freedom of speech twice came near bringing him into a hostile encounter, the last time being with no less a personage than the late Senator Douglass, of Illinois. The rapid rise of the Republican party had alarmed the South, and on every occasion, in season and out of season, in Congress the Southern members were throwing out threats of dissolution of the Union. Senator Fitch at last tired of this and made a scathing speech, in which he denounced the disunionists, and warned the South that any attempt of that kind would result in its destruction. His speech caused dismay in the ranks of the disunionists, and one fire-eater took umbrage at it to such an extent that he determined to challenge the Senator to a duel. He called on one of his friends to carry the challenge. The friend knew the Senator and told the angry man unless he wanted to die he had better not send that challenge, saying that the Senator was a dead shot with a rifle, and would undoubtedly choose that weapon, and at a distance of one hundred yards he could cut a half-dollar every time. Nothing more was heard of that duel.

The trouble with Senator Douglass arose from a different cause. A son of Senator Fitch had been appointed by President Buchanan as United States Attorney for Illinois. This was done over the protest of Senator Douglass and he assailed the appointment in the Senate. Mr. Fitch replied in a way that angered Douglass, and a correspondence took place that for some time threatened to result in a hostile meeting, but the matter was finally arranged.

In the great campaign of 1860 Senator Fitch advocated the election of Breckinridge as against Douglass, but when war came he unhesitatingly pronounced for the Union and organized the 46th Indiana regiment and went to the field as its commander. He was soon placed in command of a brigade and

with it captured Memphis. He was pronounced in his Democracy at all times, and when his party took up Greeley, in 1872, he refused to support him, but voted for O'Connell. He was a man of positive convictions, and when convinced he was right nothing could shake him. Physically he was a magnificent specimen of manhood; firm in his friendships, he never compromised with an

enemy. He hated shams of all kinds, political and social. If he made a political promise he religiously kept it. He practically retired from politics after the war, but had he resolved otherwise his force of character and his ability would have made and kept him as one of the great leaders of his party. Mr. Fitch died November 29, 1892.

FACTS ABOUT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin, printer, journalist, writer and statesman, was born in Boston in 1706; died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

From the slight foundation of about two years' schooling he achieved wealth, a reputation as a diplomatist and statesman, became an accomplished scholar, a man of letters, a philosopher of no small importance and an investigator and discoverer in science.

He was the first self-made man of any eminence in our country.

His newspaper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, was the best in the colonies. It was a single sheet folded to twelve by eight inches, and appeared twice a week.

According to Parton, he originated the modern system of business advertising in his newspaper. "He was the first man who used this mighty engine of publicity as we use it."

Some difference of opinion exists as to his being the originator of the plan of distinguishing advertisements by little pictures or cuts. One claims that he did, but another avers that his rival, Bradford, of the *Mercury*, used them first.

His greatest success came from his almanac, the immortal "Poor Richard." In those days almanacs took the place of books with the masses, who could not afford to buy books. Poor Richard was issued as Franklin's almanac in 1773, and he announced that it was prepared by Richard Saunders, who soon became "Poor Richard" for short.

Poor Dick's fame was world wide. Seventeen editions were printed in English, fifty-six in French, eleven in German and nine in Italian. It has been translated into Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Welsh, Polish, Gaelic, Russian, Bohemian, Dutch, Catalan, Chinese and modern Greek, and still lives.

Franklin was postmaster at Philadelphia from 1737 until 1753. He was then appointed postmaster general of all the colonies, holding office until 1774, when he was dismissed by the British government on the eve of the revolution.

He was Governor of Pennsylvania for three years after the revolution, giving the salary received to charity.

Swimming was a great delight to him, and he excelled in it. At seventy-nine he writes of himself as falling asleep while floating and sleeping an hour lying on the water.

Physically Franklin was stout when young, and he grew stouter as he grew older, being in old age corpulent and heavy, with rounded shoulders. His height was about five feet ten inches. His pate was very bald, fringed with thin, white locks. He was very muscular and vigorous-looking, retaining until old age unusual strength.

In 1731 Franklin conceived the idea of a circulating library supported by subscription in the rooms of his club, the Junto. He carried the idea into effect, and this grew and expanded and became the mother of subscription libraries in North America.

Twenty years later he obtained a grant

of £2,000 from the Assembly, stirred up subscribers, and helped to establish the first hospital in America, the Pennsylvania. He wrote the striking and original inscription on its cornerstone.

He lived in a large house, with a garden attached, on a court called by his name for long afterward. This was back from the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets.

In 1743 he attempted to establish an academy at Philadelphia, which failed. In 1749

he renewed the effort and was successful. The academy occupied a building at Fourth and Arch streets. Six years later it was chartered and became a college, the College of Philadelphia. During the revolution the charter was revoked, and another college created that was worthless. Then, eleven years afterward, the old college was restored to its rights and combined with the State University. This union created the present University of Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Record.

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,

With smile that well her pain dissembles,

The while beneath her drooping lash

One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,

Though heaven alone records the tear,

And fame shall never know her story,

Her heart has shed a drop as dear

As e'er bedewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,

'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,

And bravely speaks the cheering word,

What though her heart be rent asunder,

Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear

The bolts of death around him rattle,

Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er

Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief,

While to her breast her son she presses,

Then breathes a few brave words and brief,

Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,

With no one but her secret God

To know the pain that weighs upon her,

Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod

Received on freedom's field of honor!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Eighty years of busy life, no idle or wasteful moments from infancy to death in old age, is the record of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Almost the entire of that long life was spent in the service of his country. No American ever filled so many high and exalted positions, and America has never furnished a superior in any of the walks of public life in which he took part, and he trod in almost all of them—a legislator for his State, secretary of his father on a diplomatic mission, Senator in Congress, many fields of diplomacy, in the cabinet, at the head of the executive department of the country, and lastly in its legislative halls, he trod in all those paths, performing his duties with remarkable ability, fidelity and patriotism. It is hard to find in the history of any country one who served so long and in so many spheres, filling each place with the same ability. He entered the service of his country at the age of fourteen years, and with but two or three short intermissions served his country until at the age of eighty-one he dropped in death at his post. His was a busy life, an active life; he had no idle moments, he wasted no moments. Hard and persistent work was his pleasure, study was his recreation. Born just as his country was beginning to heave in the throes which preceded the war of Independence, he lived to see the struggling colonies expand into a nation that stretched from ocean to ocean; as representative of his country to one or the other of the countries of Europe he personally witnessed the rise and fall of Napoleon. He saw him as he overran Holland; he was in Russia when that frozen country was invaded by the "grand army;" from his window in Paris he saw Napoleon reviewing the troops the morning after his return from Elba. Few men have seen so much history as fell under the observation of John Quincy Adams.

It was in Massachusetts the great Revolution was born. It was from Bostontown that the pamphlets went forth to all the country sowing the seeds of liberty. It was the Adamses, the Hancocks, the Ameses, the Quincys, the Warrens, that sowed the seed. In Virginia it was watered by the Lees, the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, the Henrys; in New York by the Hamiltons, the Clintons, and the Schuylers. Among those in Massachusetts who toiled in season and out of season in the cause of liberty, and who helped to guide the infant republic to success were Samuel and John Adams. John Adams was one of the committee to draft the immortal declaration which gave to the world a new nation. He had previously named Washington for the command of all the armies of the war for independence. If he had done nothing of public note but those two things his name would deserve to be immortalized in American history, but he did a great deal more. He was a member of the commission that negotiated the final treaty of peace which confirmed the right of America to a place among the nations of the earth; he was the first American to represent this nation at the court of that country from which it had just been separated by an eight years' war. From his loins sprang John Quincy Adams. He was born on the 11th day of July, 1767. From almost the first he displayed remarkable traits of character. His father's law students took great interest in the boy and began his education. It was continued by his mother when the students went away to the army. He witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill and knew that his father was one of those who had been proscribed by the British government and had been specially excepted from the pardon promised to all the others who were in rebellion.

When he was ten years old he wrote the following letter to his father, who was away

attending to his duties as a member of the colonial congress:

"I love to receive letters very much—much better than I love to write them. I make but a poor figure at composition; my mind is much too fickle. My thoughts are running after bird's eggs, play and trifles until I get vexed with myself. Mama has a troublesome task to keep me steady, and I own I am ashamed of myself. I have but just entered the third volume of Smollet, though I had designed to have got half through it by this time. I have determined this week to be more diligent, as Mr. Thaxter will be absent at court, and I can not pursue my other studies. I have set myself a stint, and determined to read the third volume half out." He concluded the letter as follows: "Sir, if you will be so good as to favor me with a blank book, I will transcribe the most remarkable occurrences I meet with in my reading, which will serve to fix them upon my mind."

All through his long life he copiously placed in his journal the remarkable occurrences he met with in life or in his readings, until he left behind him many ponderous volumes of notes which are, in reality, an epitome of the history of the times in which he lived, and of the men whom he met.

The next year his father was sent on a mission to France and took his son with him. On the voyage and in France he impressed the great men he met at his father's rooms with the strength of his mind and his capacity for absorbing knowledge. He studied French and made remarkable progress in that direction. On their return to this country they were accompanied by Chevalier de la Luzerne, the French minister to the colonies, and M. Marbois, his secretary. In his father's journal of the voyage is the following description of a scene he witnessed: "They were in raptures with my son. They get him to teach them the language. I found, this morning, the ambassador seated on a cushion in our state room, M. Marbois in his cot, at his left hand, and my son stretched out in his, at his right; the ambassador reading out loud in Blackstone's Discourse at his entrance on his professorship of the common law at the university, and my son correcting his pronunciation of every word and syllable and letter." Within a few months

he again left this country for France and the Netherlands. While his father was engaged in the duties of his mission the young son was studying under private tutors. Francis Dana having been appointed minister to St. Petersburg he took young Adams, then only



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

fourteen years old, with him as secretary. He was recognized in this capacity by Congress. The history of the United States does not furnish another such incident.

A year later he spent the winter in Stockholm, and then traveled alone through Sweden, Denmark and Germany. He was with his father in Paris while the treaty that was to put an end to the war was being negotiated, and witnessed the signing of that important document. He had acted as his father's secretary almost the whole time since he was eleven years old, and he accompanied him in that capacity when he went to England as the first ambassador from this country to that court, but he did not remain. The temptation to remain in such a position was very great. He was but eighteen years of age, and had met with most of the great men of the old world, and at the early age of fourteen had held the important position of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and could now have the same position at a much more important court. He weighed the matter well; to stay would be exceedingly pleasant; to return meant, as he said, at least two years at college and three more in the

study of the law before he could enter upon professional life. At last his decision was made, and of it he wrote at that time: "My father has been all his lifetime occupied by the interests of the public. His own fortune has suffered. His children must provide for themselves. I am determined to get my own living and to be dependent upon no one. With a tolerable share of common sense, I hope in America to be independent and free. Rather than live otherwise, I would wish to die before my time."

He returned home, entered Harvard College, graduated in two years, taking for his theme, "The Importance and Necessity of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community." On leaving college he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He was not long permitted to follow private pursuits, for at the age of twenty-seven years he was appointed by President Washington Minister to the Netherlands. At that time Europe was being convulsed by the French Revolution, and his appointment to so responsible a post at that early age shows the regard the President had for his capacity. Three years later he was sent to Portugal, and when his father became President he was transferred to Berlin, at the earnest suggestion of Washington. While engaged in his diplomatic duties he persistently pursued his literary studies and work. When Jefferson became President he recalled Mr. Adams, but a few months after his return he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and almost immediately chosen Senator of the United States. It was at a time when the Federal party was dissolving, but Massachusetts was strongly federal. The aggressions of Great Britain were becoming more and more oppressive, and Mr. Adams took strong and energetic grounds in favor of resistance. This angered the Federals, and Mr. Adams deeming an action of the Massachusetts Legislature as a censure of his course resigned. He was elected Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard College, and engaged in that work with his accustomed ardor and laborious exactitude.

When Madison became President he appointed Mr. Adams Minister to St. Petersburg, where at the early age of fourteen he began his diplomatic career as Secretary of

Legation. He was received with distinguished honors by the Russian court. He was called from his post to assist at the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Great Britain to end the second war with that country. He signed that treaty as his father had signed the first, and was then appointed Minister to England the first after the conclusion of peace, as his father had been the first after the close of the Revolution. On the advent of Mr. Monroe to the presidency, Mr. Adams was made Secretary of State. He was the leader of the cabinet, and was always spirited in his foreign policy and was the author of the document that has since been known as the "Monroe Doctrine." He was a man of vast information upon almost all subjects, and while Secretary of State prepared for Congress an elaborate report on weights and measures, following the history of weights and measures from the earliest beginning.

At the close of Mr. Monroe's administration he was one of the candidates for the succession. Jackson, Clay and Crawford were the other candidates. The electoral college failed to make a choice, Mr. Jackson receiving the most votes, with Mr. Adams second. It devolved upon the House of Representatives to make the choice, and the vote of Kentucky being given to Mr. Adams, through the influence of Henry Clay, he was elected. He made Mr. Clay his successor in the office of Secretary of State, and immediately a cry of bargain and sale went up. He had a stormy time of it during his administration, and was pursued by the most bitter political acrimony. He was a candidate for re-election, but was badly defeated by Gen. Jackson.

He returned to private life and again took up his literary pursuits. A favorite study with him was astronomy, and to it he gave much of his time, notwithstanding he had passed his three-score mark. In 1830 he was elected to Congress and entered upon what may be called the most remarkable part of his public life. For a little more than seventeen years he remained a member of the House, and was the leading figure in many stirring and stormy scenes. He was always punctually in his seat. He never had to be sought for by the sergeant-at-arms when his vote was needed. He took part in

all the important debates, bringing to the discussion the wealth of learning and information with which his mind was stored. He earned and received the title of "Old Man Eloquent." He entered Congress at a time when the slavery agitation was beginning to stir the whole country, and his fight for the right of petition was the most remarkable contest that ever took place on a parliamentary floor, and his victory was as remarkable as the contest itself. For several years he stood single-handed and alone, day after day, renewing the contest, assailed by threats of expulsion and assassination, denounced in the most virulent and abusive manner, he stood, like a lion, majestic in his courage and in his powers of endurance and of repelling assaults until he won the admiration of the world. The history of that contest is that of an important era of the country and had he failed in his contest the reign of constitutional government would soon have been ended.

The great contest began in 1831. Mr. Adams presented a number of petitions asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In presenting the petitions he said that he believed the subject was one over which Congress had jurisdiction, but that he was not in favor of its exercise. The petitions kept pouring in until the friends of slavery became alarmed, and in 1836 appointed a committee to consider what disposition should be made of them. The committee reported a series of resolutions, declaring that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in the States, that it ought not to interfere with it in the District, and that all petitions on the subject should be laid upon the table without the liberty of debate. Mr. Adams opposed the resolutions. They were adopted by the House almost unanimously. Mr. Adams continued to present petitions as often as they were sent to him. In January, 1837, he presented one which he said was signed by the wives and daughters of his immediate constituents, and moved that it be read. The motion was laid upon the table. Mr. Adams then announced that he would call up that motion every day so long as the freedom of speech was allowed him. He then presented another petition on the same subject, saying

that as a part of the speech he intended to make on the subject he would read the petition, and began to read. He was interrupted by cries of order, but he continued to read. The Speaker tried to stop him, but he went on, his voice rising higher and higher, as the confusion became greater, until he fairly shouted out the concluding sentences. On the 7th of the following month he presented about two hundred petitions, one after another, and then picked up a paper, exclaiming in a shrill tone: "Mr. Speaker, I have in my possession a petition of somewhat extraordinary character, and I wish to inquire of the chair if it be in order to present it?"

Then followed one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in Congress. The Speaker replied that he could not determine unless Mr. Adams would state the character of the petition. Mr. Adams informed him that the petition purported to be signed by eleven slaves, but his own mind was that the signers were not what they purported to be, and said he would send it to the Speaker. This put the Speaker, Mr. James K. Polk, in a dilemma, and he said that a petition from slaves was a novelty, and he could not determine the question, but would refer it to the House. Up to that time the House had been paying but little attention, but when it discovered the nature of the petition, and its character, cries of "Treason!" "Expel the old scoundrel!" "Put him out!" were heard from every part of the hall. Mr. George C. Dromgoole, of Virginia, was selected to prepare a resolution that Mr. Adams should be censured by the Speaker. The preamble of the resolution set forth that Mr. Adams had presented to the House a petition signed by negro slaves, thus "giving color to an idea" that slaves could properly petition Congress. Several other resolutions of a similar character were presented. The contest began at 1 o'clock and continued until 7, Mr. Adams standing undaunted all the time, refusing to be seated, saying that if he was guilty as charged he was not entitled to a seat among honorable men. Referring to one of the resolutions, he said that he was charged with presenting a petition from slaves asking for the abolition of slavery, and suggested that if the author of the resolution had taken time to read the petition he would have found it of a very dif-

ferent character, as it asked for the perpetuation of slavery.

This was a bombshell, and the ludicrous position the Southern members had got into only added to their exasperation. Mr. Adams then delivered one of his most impassioned speeches defending the right of petition, ending by declaring that not even the Sultan of Turkey could walk the streets of his capital and refuse to receive the petitions presented to him. In referring to the Drom-goole resolutions, with one of his sarcastic sneers, he said: "If I understand the resolution of the honorable gentlemen from Virginia; he charges me with 'giving color to an idea.'" At this contemptuous double entendre the whole House broke into an irresistible peal of laughter. Mr. Adams was too much for the House, and it realized that it had got itself into a dilemma, and finally adjourned without action. The next day the discussion was again taken up, and continued day after day, Mr. Adams refusing to let the matter be disposed of without some decisive action. Finally it was declared that the petition was one that could not be received, but no censure was placed upon the great champion of the right of petition. While the discussion was going on many threats were made against Mr. Adams. He was then more than seventy years of age, but he stood undaunted. In one of his speeches he thus hurled defiance at his opponents:

"Do the gentlemen from the South think they can frighten me by threats? If that be their object, let me tell them, sir, they have precisely mistaken their man. I am not to be frightened from the discharge of a sacred duty, by their indignation, by their violence, nor, sir, by all the grand juries in the universe. I have done only my duty; and I shall do it again, under the same circumstances, even though they recur to-morrow."

In January, 1842, he presented a petition from Haverhill, Massachusetts, asking for the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Adams moved that the petition be referred to a committee, with instructions to present the reasons why the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. Now had come the time for the Southern members to not only crush this man who for years had been a thorn in their flesh, but to crush the right of petition.

Resolutions were drawn up and presented, and Mr. Marshall, of Virginia, was selected to make the great speech against Mr. Adams. His speech was one of the most bitter he could fulminate. Mr. Adams rose to reply. He began in cold, measured tones of contempt. He recited the unasked honors that had been heaped upon him by Washington, Madison and Monroe, the great Virginians. Then, with a flash of scorn, he hastily pictured the great Marshall, of Virginia, and pointed his long, shaky finger at his assailant, compared him with the Marshall that had so long reflected credit upon the whole country. With withering sarcasm he held his assailants up before the House, and then with a breath he demolished their whole line of argument. Raising his voice to its highest pitch, he called for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. "Read it! read it!" said he, "and see what that says of the right of the people to reform, to change, to dissolve their government!" When the passage was read, he shouted out, "Read that again!" The indignation and triumph of his voice, as he shouted out, "Read it again!" swept the House off its feet, and great cheers were heard on the floor and in the galleries. The discussion continued eleven days, when, on the motion of Mr. Botts, of Virginia, the resolution of censure was laid on the table by a very large majority vote, thus completing the triumph of Mr. Adams, and since then the right of petition has never been questioned.

Mr. Adams was the principal figure in another remarkable scene in the House, one that has become historical. On the opening of the Twenty-sixth Congress the clerk began to call the roll of the House according to custom, but when he reached New Jersey he announced that five seats from that State were contested, and, feeling himself incompetent to decide the question, he had determined not to call any of the names. This was in violation of all the customs of the House, it being the custom to place on the preliminary roll those names properly certified, leaving the contestants to make good their claims before the House after its organization. A scene of confusion ensued. Motions were made to require the clerk to call the names certified, but he refused to

entertain the motion, there being no Speaker. He thus blocked all efforts to organize the House. On the fourth day, when the clerk began to reiterate his statement as to why he would not call any of the members from New Jersey, Mr. Adams sprang to his feet. It was recognized at once that a crisis had been reached, and that the Old Man Eloquent would lead them out of the disorder, and cries went up from all parts of the hall, "Hear John Quincy Adams!" He made one of his impetuous speeches, in which he pointed out how the House was being disgraced by the refusal of one of its creatures to perform his sworn duty. He said:

"We degrade and disgrace ourselves; we degrade and disgrace our constituents and our country. We do not and can not organize, and why? Because the clerk of the House, the mere clerk whom we create, whom we employ, and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne and sets us, the representatives, the vicegerents of the whole people, at defiance, and holds us in contempt! Is he to control the destinies of sixteen millions of freemen? Is he to suspend by his mere negative, the functions of government, and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll! It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily." Here he was interrupted by a statement that the clerk said he would resign before he would call the roll. "Well," said Mr. Adams, "let him resign, and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his all-powerful talent, learning and genius. If we can not organize in any other way—if this clerk of yours will not consent to our discharging the trusts confided to us by our constituents, then let us imitate the

example of the Virginia House of Burgesses, which, when the Colonial Governor, Dinwiddie, ordered it to disperse, refused to obey the imperious and insulting mandate, and, like men——"

Here he was interrupted by one grand chorus of applause from every part of the hall, and shouts of approval were heard, making the clerk tremble for his safety. Mr. Adams submitted a motion requiring the clerk to call the State of New Jersey. Similar motions had been made before, but the clerk had refused to entertain them, but Mr. Adams was equal to the occasion, and when he was asked "Who shall put the question?" he thundered forth, in a voice that was heard above all the tumult, "I intend to put the question myself." As that decision resounded through the hall, Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, sprang to the top of his desk, and moved that Mr. Adams take the chair and act until a Speaker should be elected. He attempted to put the motion, but was met with such a burst of affirmative voices that he declared the motion carried, and Mr. Adams was conducted to the chair by two of the men who had been most bitter in their former denunciations of him.

In November, 1846, he was stricken by paralysis, but recovered sufficiently to take his seat at the opening of Congress. As he entered the hall, the House rose to receive and greet him, and he was conducted to his chair with marked honors. On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose to address the Speaker, when he suffered another stroke. He fell to the floor, exclaiming, "This is the last of earth—I am content." He was taken to an adjoining room where he lingered until the 23d, when he died. Thus ended the longest and busiest public career in America.

THE MONTH OF JULY IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in July:

July 1-3, 1863, battle of Gettysburg fought.

July 1, 1898, battle of San Juan, Cuba.

July 2, 1773, John Randolph born.

July 2, 1875, end of the great Beecher-Tilton lawsuit.

July 2, 1881, President Garfield shot by Giteau.

July 3, 1898, Cervera's fleet destroyed by the Americans.

July 4, 1776, Declaration of Independence signed.

July 4, 1808, Fisher Ames of Revolutionary fame died.

July 4, 1826, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died.

July 4, 1831, James Monroe died.

July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

July 5, 1846, Col. John C. Fremont declared Sonoma, California, independent of Mexico.

July 6, 1747, John Paul Jones born.

July 6, 1759, Joshua Barney, one of the naval heroes of the Revolution, born.

July 6, 1802, Daniel Morgan, a distinguished general of the Revolution, died.

July 6, 1835, John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, died.

July 7, 1865, Atzerodt, Payne, Harold and Mrs. Surratt executed for the murder of President Lincoln.

July 8, 1792, Washington City chosen as the capital.

July 9, 1850, President Zachary Taylor died.

July 10, 1778, France declared war with Great Britain to help the American colonies.

July 11, 1767, John Quincy Adams born.

July 11, 1804, Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

July 13, 1786, Winfield Scott born.

July 13, 1787, the great ordinance for the

government of the Northwest Territory passed by Congress.

July 13-16, 1864, draft riots in New York.

July 14, 1818, Nathaniel Lyon, one of the heroes of the civil war, born.

July 14, 1853, Crystal Palace, New York, opened.

July 17, 1763, John Jacob Astor born.

July 17, 1808, Santiago surrendered to Gen. Shafter.

July 18, 1792, John Paul Jones died.

July 23, 1793, Roger Sherman, the eminent jurist, died.

July 23, 1835, Gen. Grant died.

July 24, 1862, Martin Van Buren died.

July 25, 1750, Henry Knox, a distinguished general of the Revolution, born.

July 26, 1739, George Clinton, afterward Vice President of the United States, born.

July 26, 1834, Governor Jonathan Jennings, of Indiana, died.

July 26, 1863, John J. Crittenden died.

July 26, 1877, outbreak of the railroad strike at Chicago.

July 27, 1865, first message sent over the Atlantic cable.

July 28, 1833, Commodore William Bainbridge died.

July 28, 1868, the fourteenth amendment to the constitution declared.

July 31, 1763, James Kent, the eminent jurist, died.

July 31, 1777, Lafayette made a major-general in the American army.

July 31, 1816, Gen. George H. Thomas born.

July 31, 1875, Andrew Johnson died.

MEMORIAL DAY.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

I.

She saw the bayonets flashing in the sun,
The flags that proudly waved; she heard the
bugles calling;

She saw the tattered banners falling
About the broken staffs, as one by one
The remnant of the mighty army passed;
And at the last

Flowers for the graves of those whose fight
was done.

II.

She heard the tramping of ten thousand feet
As the long line swept round the crowded
square;

She heard the incessant hum

That filled the warm with blossom-scented
air—

The shrilling life, the roll and throb of drum,
The happy laugh, the cheer. Oh, glorious
and meet

To honor thus the dead
Who chose the better part,
And for their country bled!

—The dead! Great God! she stood there in
the street,

Living, yet dead in soul, and mind, and
heart—

While far away

His grave was decked with flowers by stran-
gers' hands to-day.

STATE PRIDE.

BY MARY E. CARDWILL.

One day during a national convention of women, held in a Southern city, an Indiana woman sat down near a group of women who had attracted her by their active and intelligent interest in the proceedings of the convention. A remark made by one of them drew her into the conversation they were having before the session opened. Presently she said: "You ladies are from Massachusetts, are you not?" "Oh, no," several hastened to reply, "we are from Ohio." Their tones were politely surprised, yet could scarcely have conveyed greater self-satisfaction had the words been "we are from heaven." The effect may be said to have been that of State pride epitomized.

The episode will not seem strange, since it is consistent with the well known loyalty of Ohio people to their State. An Ohioan, ashamed of his birthplace, no matter in what obscure corner of Ohio it is located, would be an anomaly, almost a phenomenon. Thus the feeling can never be called sectional or provincial. Moreover, the man from Ohio will nearly always give a reason why he esteems his State worthy of his affection, more properly I should say reasons, as he seldom stops at one reason for his pride. Usually he refers to the presidential timber the State has produced. He might in the item of statesmen alone go farther and cite the constantly increasing number of great men from Ohio as not only a reason for their fellow-citizens' pride, but a result of it. For it is no doubt with a State, as with an individual, when great things are expected of it great things will be attained.

Why is it that just across the line, westward, the strongest possible contrast to the feeling in Ohio is found? A few years ago a lady in Indianapolis, who had come there from another State, remarked: "I have never yet met a person who was born in Indiana." She spoke seriously, and seemed perplexed, even perplexed, at what she considered a very peculiar condition. Her vexation, of

course, implied doubt—a doubt too amply justified—that there was an unwillingness on the part of Indiana people to acknowledge their birthplace. It is said to be quite common for people born and bred in the southern part of the State, when away from home, to claim Kentucky as their residence. Kentucky people, it may be said by the way, have State pride to excess, for they seem to regard the rest of the country of little importance, save as a boundary of their own loved precincts. People in the northern and central portions of Indiana probably find numerous ways of evading the questions of their Hoosier birth when they are traveling, or are residing in what, for some unaccountable reason, appears to be a more favored region.

All over the State the attitude of Indiana toward their home has been for years, perhaps from the beginning of the State's existence, apologetic. They are ready to acknowledge local exceptions, but acquiesce almost as readily in the ridicule which has been so often heaped upon the State in general.

Local pride flourishes in many localities. "Our city, our county, our neighborhood are exceptions." This feeling is common, and, while narrow and provincial, not wholly to be condemned, though it exercises an influence derogatory to State loyalty by arousing a feeling of rivalry between communities and making it appear that each is different and specially worthy, when it should simply be recognized as contributing to the greatness of the style as a whole. Local pride commends itself when it leads to local improvement; if it becomes overweening, transcends the bounds of self-respect, it makes itself ridiculous and reflects upon the State, and at least indirectly upon itself as a part of the State.

It is said Ohio's pride began with its early settlers and had its rise in their character as people of education and standing in

the Eastern homes from which they came. It did not occur to those people to question their worth as a people. Their loyalty was a loyalty to themselves, and was kept alive by ambition fostered in its turn by the exceptional educational opportunities provided by the pioneers for their children. Ohio's State pride may be said to be an outgrowth of a firmly rooted belief in the possibility of the intellectual greatness of citizens reared in a superior atmosphere.

Does Indiana's shame-facedness spring from the character of her first settlers? Few would be willing to cast such a stigma upon our pioneers, the dwellers in our cabins in the clearing a hundred years ago. Perhaps it is true these pioneers were a somewhat ruder race than those who stopped farther east. It is certainly true the soil of Indiana was tilled by soldiers rather than by scholars. The characters of the first civilized inhabitants must necessarily have been molded by the protracted warfare with the Indians and by the peculiar hardships pertaining to the settlement of a country overgrown with dense forests in many parts.

But if books were comparatively little known to Indiana's pioneers, they were a brave, hardy, patient people, whose intelligent labor has paved the way to the present greatness, not in one, but in all things pertaining to the greatness of a State. It is time we recognize with gratitude the noble character and efforts of those first stigmatized by the name of Hoosier.

The Hoosier's lack of pride in early times may have been due to excessive modesty, an overestimate of the scholar and of book-knowledge. The test of time has given us a better means of judgment. We know now that the foundations of our State were well laid. We know that as soon as possible due regard was paid to education, and that educational facilities were furnished the children growing up in the State. We know that in things of the mind the development has more than kept step with the State's material progress. We know that in spite of our depressing lack of self-appreciation we to-day rank high among States because of our literary culture and the number of our writers of more or less distinction. We rank high in educational circles because of our

good schools and prominent educators produced in our schools and colleges. We rank high in political affairs because of the many distinguished statesmen we have contributed to the service of the country. Why do not all these things lead every citizen of the State to glory in the name of Indiana?

Perhaps while our early settlers builded better than they knew, they did not do exactly what was expected of them in the way of material prosperity. The material wealth of the State is not yet fully developed, nor has it approximated appreciation in the minds of most of our people. Probably its possibilities will not be realized for many years to come. Yet in different parts of the State farmers are doing scientific farming with most gratifying results. In recent years new and valuable agricultural products have been cultivated with success, and probably few States offer soil for a greater variety of crops. Almost all kinds of fruit are raised in sufficient quantities for profitable export. The coal fields of southern Indiana, in the last quarter of a century, have added immensely to the industrial resources of the State. The latest reports of our State geologist show an undeveloped wealth of minerals within our borders. The discovery of natural gas in the last decade has led to an almost unprecedented increase in the manufacturing interests of the State. To the natural facilities for transportation, afforded by the Ohio and other rivers, have been added a most complete railway system connecting our towns and cities and rural districts with each other and with the country at large. In short, nothing seems lacking to make Indiana one of the richest, if not the richest, State in the Union.

From an æsthetic point of view alone, State pride should be a constant brightly burning fire in every Indianian's breast. Few States surpass, and few equal Indiana in beauty. The semi-grandeur of the knob region of the southern portion of the State is rivaled only by the lovely lake country of the north, while the level lands and broad, sweeping prairies of the central part give added variety most pleasing to the eye. Nature herself has joined with art to make our State one of which we have every reason to be proud.

SURVIVING GENERALS OF THE WAR.

Friday of last week was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the surrender of the last force of Confederates engaged in the civil war. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the officer commanding, had been dead six years, and Gen. Canby, the Union officer to whom Gen. Smith submitted, joined the majority long ago, having been killed by Captain Jack, the Modoc chief, in one of the Indian wars. Nevertheless, there is hardly a city in the United States to-day that does not include among its active citizens several men who were general officers in the Nation's greatest struggle. Because of its political supremacy as the capital of the Nation, Washington, perhaps, can boast a longer list of retired officers than any other city, but New York, as the commercial heart of the country, leads every other town in the number of residents not of the military calling before the civil war, who went into the contest at the start, rose to the rank of general before the close and then returned to peaceful pursuits. The Spanish-American war and its Filipino addendum have been too brief for the evolution of so long a list of great volunteer soldiers as the civil war brought into being, but there is a list all the same, in which the names of Wood, Funston and H. G. Otis shine resplendent, and there is no reason to doubt that some of the volunteer general officers of 1898-99 will be in active life as late as 1930.

There is no more picturesque figure among the surviving civil war generals than Granville M. Dodge, who is still as regular in his devotion to business at his office, in the Washington building, as any of his employees. General Dodge was one of the most efficient military men on the Union side, resourceful, resolute and intrepid. Some of his victories were among the most noteworthy of the entire struggle. In the siege of Atlanta he was so badly wounded that his life was despaired of, and he carries the scar on his forehead to this day. It is for his

achievements in peace, however, that he will be remembered best and longest, for it was his genius and energy that planned and built the first steel highway across the continent. It is doubtful whether the work of any other living American has been of greater importance to the United States than the linking together of the East and West by rail. It unified the country as nothing else could have; it was the beginning of the end of the vexatious Indian problem, and it caused nothing less than a revolution in the commercial affairs of the United States.

General Dodge first crossed the Missouri River at the point where Omaha now stands early in the fifties. He had a large "party of exploration" with him, but not a member thereof knew a word of the Indian tongue, or was acquainted with the Indian character, while the ins and outs of "plainscraft" were still to be learned. No sooner had the advance guard of the locomotive stepped on the further side of the Missouri than it was surrounded by a big crowd of Pawnees, who gazed curiously at the wagons, insisted on taking away whatever struck the savage fancy, and, as Dodge learned afterwards, dubbed the explorers a lot of squaws. However, they were not daunted and Dodge himself started out alone ahead of the party.

"I struck the Elkhorn River about noon," says the General when he tells the story to his friends. "Being tired, I hid my rifle, saddle and blanket, sauntered out into a secluded place with my pony and lay down to sleep. When I awoke my pony was gone. I looked out upon the valley and saw an Indian running off with the animal. I was twelve miles from my party and must admit that I was terrified. I was young and that was my first experience. I don't know what possessed me, but I grasped my rifle and started for that Indian, yelling at the top of my voice. The pony held back, and the Indian, seeing me gain upon him, let the horse go, jumped into the Elkhorn and swam

across. In 1865 that same Indian served under me. He then told me I made so much noise when he was running off with my pony that he was 'heap scared.' "

The Union Pacific was finished in 1869. Since then General Dodge has built other lines; all told, he has laid out and constructed more miles of railroad than any other man in the world, and, at sixty-nine, is still in the railroad business. It has yielded him money enough to make retirement quite feasible if he could only content himself to be inactive.

General Dan E. Sickles is one of the richest retired fighting men living in New York, and at seventy-six his active life is about over. General Dodge's wealth is acquired, but General Sickles's came by inheritance, his father leaving him a fortune estimated at \$3,000,000. Yet it is probable that Sickles owes his riches to the civil war, for in 1861 the father cast the son off because of the circumstances following the killing of Philip Barton Key. This was the second estrangement between the father and son. The first came when the latter was a boy. He chafed at the paternal restrictions, ran away from home, hired out to a printer as devil, learned the case and for some time worked as a journeyman compositor, exactly as if he had been born poor. But the life didn't suit him, and he returned to his father, accepted the offer of college training, and went into law and politics.

In 1861 he was almost penniless because of the second estrangement with Sickles senior, but managing somehow to get together enough money to raise a regiment, fairly forced himself on the War Department as a colonel. His military record won his father's heart again, and since then General Sickles has got along without financial jolts. Had his advice been followed early in the seventies, while he was United States minister to Spain, the Spanish republic idea would probably have prevailed and there would have been no Spanish-American war. Later, when the Virginian trouble arose, Sickles favored no compromise with the Spaniards, and, had there been none, the Spanish-American war would have been fought more than a quarter of a century earlier than it was.

General Sickles lost a leg in the civil war,

and, therefore, stair-climbing is a task to him. The Sickles house in lower Fifth avenue has three or four floors, but contains not an inch too much room to suit its owner. Some years ago, however, he decided not to climb stairs any more, and, accordingly, bought the two adjoining houses, cut doors between their ground floors, fitted up the upper floors for apartments, which he leases, and appropriated the ground floors to his own use, thus doing away with stair-climbing, but retaining as much room as he needs.

Anson G. McCook is another New Yorker who served in the civil war as a general officer. He was an Ohio boy to begin with, and went to the front as a minor officer, coming out as a brevet brigadier. New York seemed to offer the best opportunities at the close of the struggle and he came here to practice law and help in publishing the *Law Journal*. At sixty-four he is as active as some men at thirty-five. In the early days of his residence here he took much interest in athletics and outdoor sports, and at one time was noted among his friends as an amateur boxer of no mean ability. He is now a little too stout to box with comfort to himself. Ever since the civil war he has been a prominent figure in public life, both here and in Washington, where for years he was Secretary of the Senate.

Daniel Butterfield, who fought in thirty-eight battles and won the brevet of major-general of volunteers in the civil war, afterward being made a colonel in the regular army, was a merchant here when the contest began, though a native of Utica. He re-entered civil life through the post of assistant United States treasurer in this city, resigning from the army to take the place. Horace Porter, present ambassador to France, is an ex-general officer of the civil war, who located in New York some years ago as the resident representative of the Pullman Car Company, and has since identified himself as closely with the town as a native could.

Thomas T. Eckert, whose name is familiar to all who ever wrote dispatches on telegraph blanks, has been a resident of New York since shortly after the civil war, in which he won the rank of brevet brigadier of volunteers. He was one of the first young men in the United States to master the Morse

system of dot and dash writing, and his services as manager of the United States military telegraph were inestimable. Just before the war he forsook telegraphy for a brief time to hunt gold in North Carolina, but the quest was unsuccessful, and he has been a telegraph man ever since. His dearest ambition is to publish a book telling of his war experiences with the telegraph, and when he gets time he will write it.

Martin T. McMahon, who was also a brevet brigadier of volunteers at the close of the civil war, was practicing law in Buffalo with Grover Cleveland when it broke out, but has lived in this city most of the time since the struggle closed. He had a taste of diplomatic life under President Johnson as United States minister to Paraguay. His profession is the law, but he has been a Democratic city official more than half the years of his residence here.

Wager Swayne was made a major-general

of volunteers in 1865, having fought gallantly through the civil war. He didn't settle in New York till 1880, being engaged by the government for some time after war to help carry out certain reconstruction measures in the South. He is a lawyer, and his specialty is telegraph and railroad litigation. He is a great clubman; they say, indeed, that few living New Yorkers belong to a larger number of social organization than he. He is a native of Ohio. In 1894 he enlivened the city canvass somewhat by writing a lot of campaign poetry, though previously nobody had suspected him of possessing poetical gifts.

C. H. T. Collis, who was Mayor Strong's commissioner of public works, was a civil war volunteer general. And there are several others. General Collis settled in Philadelphia just after the close of the struggle, but has lived here seventeen or eighteen years.—New York Press.

SOLDIER REST! THY WARFARE O'ER.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,

Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;

Dream of battlefields no more,

Days of danger, nights of waking.

In our isle's enchanted hall

Hands unseen thy couch are strewing,

Fairy strains of music fall,

Every sense in slumber dewing.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,

Dream of fighting fields no more;

Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,

Morn of toil, nor night of waking.

No rude sound shall reach thine ear,

Armor's clang, or war-steed's champing,

Trump nor pibroch, summon here

Mustering clan, or squadron tramping,

Yet the lark's shrill life may come

At the daybreak from the fallow,

And the bittern sound his drum

Booming from the sedgy shallow.

Ruder sounds shall none be near,

Guards nor warders challenge here;

Here's no war-steed's neigh and champing,

Shouting clans or squadrons stamping.

A ROMANTIC STORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

At the battle of Eutaw Springs, in the midst of the conflict, as the two armies hurled on each other with a fearful force, two officers of the same rank became engaged in a desperate personal conflict. Their swords flashed with inconceivable rapidity, now one advanced, and now the other, each bending the whole thought of his soul to the single adversary before him, and growing unmindful of the din around him. They heeded not the crash of artillery, the rapid clang of arms, the loud shriek of pain, nor the wild cry of despair. But it soon became manifest that the loyalist officer, though somewhat inferior to the other in weight, was the better swordsman. This the American perceived, and resolving at all hazards to conquer his foe, he beat down his guard, closed in, grasped him in his firm embrace, and made him prisoner.

When the captor and his prisoner met after the battle, it was observed that there was a strong personal resemblance between them. They were both youthful, high-minded and chivalrous gentlemen; and a strong unanimity of feeling existing between them, with a respect already implanted by their respective bearing in the combat, a familiar acquaintance sprang up, which gradually grew into friendship, and ended in a sincere and ardent mutual attachment, as chivalrous in its nature as it was romantic in its origin. Some little time after the battle, the American officer returning home on a furlough, requested and obtained permission for his captive friend to accompany him.

They traveled like brother knights of old, each pledged to the other's defense, and bound to consider all alike as common friends or common enemies. Their route lay through a district which was the sanguinary field of many bloody collisions, and cursed by prowling detachments of Tories, who exercised a robber's privilege of warring on all whom it pleased their fancy to construe into foes, or who tempted their avarice or excited

their vengeance. One day the two heroes were suddenly overtaken by a shower, and, throwing their cloaks over their shoulders, they retreated under the shelter of a group of trees. Suddenly there appeared on the road a party of Tories, who with drawn swords, and shouting over their anticipated plunder, dashed forward to the spot where stood the two friends. The high-souled American resolved not to fall into the hands of those whom every instinct of his nature and every impulse of his virtuous mind stamped as men to detest and loathe, as stinging aspens in the bosom of his country; and the heroic Briton, scorning the motives that actuated them, and although to make himself known was but to obtain safety and freedom, also resolved to defend himself to the last, and fall or live the friend of him by whom he had been so generously distinguished. But their cunning and their valor achieved for them a glorious triumph. With waving swords, and with signals to the rear, as if urging companions behind them to follow, they spurred their horses, and both together dashed upon the approaching enemy. The fury of their onset, the determined vigor with which they whirled their weapons above their heads, and their shouts for their supposed companions to follow, alarmed their opponents, who offered but a feeble resistance, and then fled rapidly, leaving the field to their victorious enemy, whom they outnumbered by many fold.

With numerous adventures that more effectually linked their friendship, they arrived safely at the home of the American officer. Here the Englishman was welcomed, and in the home of his friend he found those who generously admitted to their confidence and friendship one who had become attached to one of its promising members. In course of his sojourn here, some remarks were dropped which led to inquiries, and the father of the American, to the unmingled joy of all parties, discov-

ered that the two officers were first cousins. Their striking personal resemblance thus became accounted for, and perhaps their involuntary and mental attraction may be attributed to the same cause.

The joy of the American family in discovering a kinsman so lofty in virtue and possessed of all generous qualities, and one who brought to their circle high talents and brilliant parts, that daily won upon their hearts, was greatly augmented by the appearance of an attachment springing up between the new found cousin and a sister of the American. This lady was amiable and highly accomplished, and charmed by the bearing of the generous stranger, she soon yielded to him more of affection and admiration than was due to a cousin. He also was moved by her beauty and her many amiable traits, and thus they became betrothed, to the unbounded satisfaction of the brother. The Englishman had as effectually been conquered by the beauty of the sister as by the superior strength of the brother. He was a prisoner, soul and body, in the conqueror's family. The reader may be assured that what we write is not fiction, though it sounds marvelously like legends of knightly love and conquest in the olden time. The facts of the story are given by Dr. Caldwell, author of a life of General Greene, who knew the parties when a boy, and saw them often.

But alas! our romance now becomes a tragedy. The stern front of Mars breaks in upon the scene, and Fate, with his iron hand, rends the happy picture. The youth-

ful foreigner has been exchanged, and a summons comes demanding his presence in his regiment. The duty is a sad one, but his honor compels him to yield, and the lady, worthy of his chivalrous heroism, bids him go, as she would be the last to wither his laurels. Never went forth mailed knight followed by prayers of greater loveliness or accompanied by the blessings of superior beauty. Their parting was a scene of woe and tenderness. The future was a blank, with no landmark that might show them where to hope. Danger and death hovered on the horizon, and gloomy uncertainty racked the present. The lover was to bear arms against his betrothed's brother, and the two friends were again to assume to each other the deadly front of war. But they parted, duty pointing to each his course. Ere the lovers separated, however, they pledged themselves to remain faithful to each other, and, in the event of a happy reunion to become united in wedlock. With mingled hopes and fears the Britain hastened to his regiment, leaving a sad vacuum in the circle where he had brought so much joy and left so much sorrow. But his noble heart was soon doomed to sink beneath a blow, that, at once, and forever, prostrated his hopes of happiness, and consigned them to the grave where lay buried his love. But a few weeks after the departure of the officer the young lady was stricken down by an epidemic, which ravaged alike on the young, the hopeful and the beautiful, as it did on the withered and the defiled, and her hopeful page of life was closed suddenly and forever.

DEWEY AS ADMIRAL.

Admiral Dewey is the only admiral in the United States navy and as such his position is somewhat unique, and he is accorded honors that seem strange to Americans who do not understand the etiquette of the navy. When the admiral officially arrives on board or leaves his flagship, the marine guard is assembled, the band plays a march, the captain of the vessel and other officers salute him, the drums sound "four ruffles," the bugles sound four "flourishes" and a salute of seventeen guns is given him. A vice admiral's salute is fifteen guns, a rear admiral's thirteen guns, and a commodore's eleven guns. There are three government officers who receive more guns in salute than an admiral; the President, twenty-one guns, and Vice President and a United States ambassador nineteen guns each. The admiral's flag is blue with four white stars, the vice admiral's blue with three stars, the rear admiral's blue with two stars and the commodore's a swallow-tailed blue flag with one star. The admiral designs his own uniform to suit himself, while that of other naval officers is fixed by the department.

On his route home Admiral Dewey will visit the ports of other nations and meet the fleets of other navies, where the rules that govern the meeting of war vessels and their commanders will be observed. If Admiral Dewey meets a fleet commanded by an officer of higher rank than his own he must salute first, when the other officer will respond with seventeen guns. He must then call upon his ranking officer, who almost immediately returns the visit. This is

reversed if Dewey is the ranking officer. If the vessels are under way Admiral Dewey must not pass ahead of his superior's flagship. So in lowering and raising colors the ranking officer of any fleet takes the lead, the others following according to rank. If Admiral Dewey and a British officer who ranked him were on the Olympia and at the same time left it for the other vessel Admiral Dewey would be the first to leave the Olympia, but the British officer would be the first to reach the deck of his own ship. The British navy has officers so far and high above our admiral that by comparison he does not seem to amount to much. First, it has two honorary admirals of the fleet, one of whom is the Prince of Wales, and, curiously enough, the other is Emperor William of Germany. Following these in rank are five admirals of the fleet, and all of these outrank Admiral Dewey. Besides these are nine admirals. The highest officer ever known in the British navy is a lord high admiral, which office is now unfilled, although it is proposed to promote Prince George of Wales to the vacancy.

In the matter of pay Admiral Dewey does not compare with officers of the same rank in the British navy; nor does he receive more than is earned by very many professional men and by the officers of large corporations. His pay is \$14,500, although the recent law, known as the personnel bill, may change it a little. An admiral in the British navy receives \$17,335, while the pay of the "admiral of the fleet" is about \$20,000. But no American officer is compensated so well as the British of the same rank.

ORIGIN OF STATE NAMES.

The origin of the name of each of the forty-five States is found in the following list:

Alabama—An Indian name, meaning "Here we rest."

Arkansas—From the Indian *kansas*, "smoky-water," with the French prefix *ark*, "a bow."

California—For an island of the name, where gold was found, in a Spanish romance.

The Carolinas—In honor of Charles II, the Latin version of whose name is *Carolus*.

Colorado—Name means red or muddy, from the color of the water of Colorado river.

Connecticut—Indian name, "A long river."

The Dakotas—For the Dakota Indians.

Florida—A Spanish word meaning "blooming," flowery.

Georgia—In honor of George II.

Idaho—An Indian name.

Illinois—From the Indian "*illini*," men, and the French affix "*ois*," making "tribe of men."

Indiana—From the word "Indian."

Iowa—Indian word meaning "drowsy ones."

Kansas—In Indian means "smoky water."

Kentucky—Indian "*kain-tuck-ee*, at the head of the river."

Louisiana—In honor of Louis XIV.

Maine—So called to distinguish from the islands along the coast.

Maryland—In honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.

Massachusetts—"Country about the great hills," Indian.

Michigan—Indian, "great lake."

Minnesota—Indian, "cloudy water."

Mississippi—Named for the river, name

meaning "the great father of waters."

Missouri—Name means 'muddy water,' said in reference to the muddiness of the Missouri River, or for the "*Missouris*," a tribe of Indians.

Montana—Spanish word meaning "mountain."

Nebraska—Indian, meaning "shallow water."

Nevada—A Spanish name, meaning "snowy."

New Hampshire—In honor of Hampshire, England.

New Jersey—For the Island of Jersey, in the British channel.

New York—For the Duke of York, brother of Charles II.

Ohio—The Shawnee for "the beautiful river."

Oregon—From the Indian, meaning "river of the West," or the Spanish word *oregona*, "wild thyme," which is abundant on the coast.

Pennsylvania—"Penn's woods," in honor of William Penn, and the Latin word *sylvania*, meaning woods.

Rhode Island—From its fancied resemblance to Rhodes in the ancient Levant.

Tennessee—In Indian means "river with the great bend."

Texas—Probably a Spanish name.

Utah—An Indian name.

Vermont—From the French "*verd mont*," green mountain.

The Virginias—In honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen."

Washington—For George Washington.

Wisconsin—Indian for a "wild and rushing channel."

Wyoming—An Indian name.

OUR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Declaration of Independence, to many who celebrate the day, is like that earlier declaration intrusted to Moses on Mount Sinai—a matter of ancient history—and many an ambitious youth or thoughtless elder touches off his fireworks and drinks soda at will, giving little heed to the occasion celebrated as though it originated with the people before the flood.

Independence Day belongs to modern times, never more fully realized than when we pause for a moment's reflection, and read in our grandsire's record of daily events, "This day read from my pulpit to the congregation the Declaration of Independence."

That body of fearless men who made up the Continental Congress of 1776, after placing their names upon the immortal document, ordered that this declaration should be read to the soldiers in the army, and in other public places, among which were the meeting houses of the various towns. It was to be done in the latter, on the first Sunday after it was received by the town authorities. In the manuscript records of each little town then existing may be read in the handwriting of the town clerk, "The Declaration of Independence read last Sabbath at the meeting house, and by vote ordered to be placed on the records."

In the confusion of a modern celebration it would be difficult to convince any one of the situation of affairs here in Boston when the first copy of the Declaration was received. General Ward was in command of the town; been such from the time Washington left it for New York, after his brief stay, following the evacuation. When preparing to go, the commander-in-chief wrote to Ward asking him to remove to Boston (if he were not afraid of the smallpox), and to take command of the five regiments to be left there for the defense of the town; direct the erection of works, and attend to matters in general. He took command as requested, and found the town in a state of confusion, disorder, disease and poverty. His task to restore order, and cleanse, fortify,

and defend the place was most discouraging. Of it he wrote to Hancock, "I had everything to do and nothing to do it with." Things were but little improved when he received the following communication:

Philadelphia, July 6, 1776.

Sir—The inclosed Declaration of Independence, I am directed to transmit to you, with a request that you will have it proclaimed at the head of the troops under your command in the way you shall think most proper. I have only to add, that the importance of it will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner as that the whole army may be fully apprised of it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

The Declaration of Independence was first read in Boston, amid great rejoicing, from the balcony of the Town House, on July 18. Doubtless it was repeated in Faneuil Hall and the Old South Meeting House as well as in the army. But those historic buildings have been so changed as to make it difficult for one of to-day to enter into the spirit of that first reading of the immortal document.

If the patriot of 1899 would put himself in touch with the patriots of 1776, let him visit the old meeting house at Sandown, N. H., or at Rock Hill, in Salisbury, Mass., or at Rockingham, Vt., in each of which he will see the meeting place of the people in its primitive simplicity, as when the minister from the high pulpit unrolled the scroll and read to his congregation the act of the Continental Congress, to the support of which they had pledged their lives and fortunes. I have stood in each of these rude meeting houses until I have seen rise up in fancy from the square pews the whitened head of the aged father extending his arms in earnestness, with hand raised behind his ear to enable him to catch the words as they fall from the minister's lips. I have seen the mother in sable mantle bow her head in cheerful assent, while she wiped away the tears from eyes that would not cease their

weeping since the loss of a noble son at Bunker Hill. I could read in the tell-tale countenance of some half-persuaded Tory, "Let them maintain if they can." From the upper gallery I have detected the shining face of a negro slave, ready to smile assent to what he saw gave pleasure to his master in the pew below, little realizing that it meant, ultimately, freedom to himself. I have stood outside when the congregation, having sung, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," have come out, gathered in groups, and discussed the grave question of the hour.

In the old parsonage in the little town of Burlington there are still treasured the interleaved almanacs of the minister of the Revolution. The grandson of the minister of that period, Samuel Sewall, often turns to these records of his grandsire's and brings to mind the events of those months that cover the early scenes of the Revolution. Rev. John Marritt was a participant in many respects, and made his records of those events as he did those of his domestic affairs, having little thought that his grandson, after one hundred and twenty years would be able to prove what to many would be only conjecture. "July 15 (Sunday) read the Declaration of Independence."

'Tis the event of July 4, 1776, that we celebrate to-day, but the events of that date, one year earlier, and of the entire transaction of a revolutionary character that belong to that time in Massachusetts we may have in mind when we raise our flags, fire our guns and make merry to-day.

On July 4, '75, Washington was entering upon his duties at Cambridge, as commander-in-chief of the army. On the previous day he had drawn his sword beneath the old elm on Cambridge Common, and began his remarkable record there. From general orders July 4, 1775, we have the following: "The Continental Congress having now taken all the troops of the several colonies which have been raised, or which may hereafter be raised for the support and defense of the liberties of America, into their pay and service, they are now the troops of the United Provinces of North America." Thus on that day, July 4, there was formally made known the fact of the Continental army, which was destined to make possible the event that we celebrate to-day.

"Let no one think that our Fourth of

July celebration was inaugurated at once or on the first anniversary. It was not a day for public convocation and joyful demonstration for some years. The people had a day which they were most faithful in observing. It was the 5th of March, and on each anniversary of the Boston massacre they had a public oration; great crowds of people gathered in Faneuil Hall or the Old South Meeting House to listen to the speakers of the time. The last of these meetings was in March, 1783. At this meeting the plan of observing the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was presented and carried. To James Otis, the presiding genius of our colonial revolution, may be credited the thought of an oration on the 4th of July. It was the last public act of that brilliant man. He was the moderator of the massacre anniversary meeting. Dr. Thomas Welsh had given the oration, when the following action was taken:

"Whereas, The annual celebration of the Boston massacre on the 5th of March, 1770, by the institution of a public oration has been found to be of eminent advantage to the cause of virtue and patriotism among her citizens, and

"Whereas, The immediate motives which induced the commemoration of that day do now no longer exist in their primitive force, while the benefits resulting from the institution may and ought ever to be preserved by exchanging that anniversary for another, the foundation of which will last as long as time endures, it is therefore

"Resolved, That the celebration of the 5th of March from henceforth shall cease and that instead thereof the anniversary of the 4th of July, 1776, a day ever memorable in the annals of this country for the Declaration of Independence, shall be constantly celebrated by the delivering of a public oration in such places as the town shall determine to be most convenient for the purpose, in which the orator shall consider the feelings, manners and principles which led to this great national event, as well as the important and happy effects, whether general or domestic, which have already and will forever continue to flow from this auspicious epoch."

"As a result of this action on the part of the people of Boston, there was held on July 4, 1783, the first general celebration of the day.

"Hon. James Sullivan was the moderator of the meeting. Dr. John Warren, the brother of the lamented Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, had been selected as the first Fourth of July orator. It was held in Battle Street Church, that building that had felt the crash of a cannon ball from the fortification of the Provincials during the siege. Rev. Dr. Cooper offered the prayer. He thanked God for His goodness to the American States, and the glory and success with which He had crowned their exertions. There were in attendance the General Court, the Honorable Council, escorted by the brigade train of artillery, commanded by Major Davis. A salute of thirteen guns was fired. Governor John Hancock was prevented from attending this meeting by illness, a recurrence of which was not uncommon in his case. The oration is said to have been a worthy pattern for

all succeeding Fourth of July orators. The officers of the militia dined at the Bunch of Grapes and the brigade train at the Exchange Tavern. Thirteen patriotic toasts were drunk by each corps. One was, 'May the spirit of union prevail in our country.' This to the people of Boston, just emerging from the trying experiences of a long war, had greater significance than it often has when repeated in later years. John Adams, the apostle of liberty, said: 'The fourth day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other.'—Boston Transcript.

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Indianapolis, Ind.

B. L. Blair, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I have followed the course of *The Indianian* since its publication, and feel that you are to be congratulated on its excellence—this especially as to the later numbers. If kept at this high grade I consider it a most useful publication to the people of Indiana, and deserving of their cordial support. There is no reason why a periodical devoted to Indiana interests, and especially to local history and literature, should not be well patronized. Very truly yours,

J. P. DUNN, Secretary.

We heartily concur in the above:

DANIEL WAITE HOWE,
First Vice-President.

JOHN COBURN,
Second Vice-President.

WM. E. ENGLISH,
Third Vice-President.

JOHN R. WILSON.

HIGH COMMENDATION.

Indianapolis, May 21, 1899.

Dear Mr. Smith—I must thank you for the pleasure I have had in reading your *History of Indiana*. The volumes were a pleasure from start to finish, and I am not so ignorant now as when I began reading them. You have packed your *History* with information in an unusual way; your writing is direct and lucid and extremely interesting; your acquaintance with Indiana records is evidently exhaustive, and you have had the power of resistance which is so difficult for a historian, namely, the power to resist telling the irrelevant.

I think your method of giving the history by events rather than by chronology is too be admired and praised. I hope for the sake of the State in which we live that your *History* may have a great sale. It deserves recognition because of its superior merit. Cordially,

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,
Pastor Meridian Street M. E. Church.

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LAWTON AND HIS SWORD.

An effort is being made in the State to raise money to present a sword to General Lawton, in the name of the people of the State. In some quarters the "truly good" are opposing this matter, and proclaiming that it is a species of toadyism. They say that, after all, General Lawton has done nothing more than his duty. That is true. It is the bounden duty of every soldier to give the very best efforts of his mind and body to the defense of his country, and to carry her arms successfully when she is unfortunate enough to be engaged in war. If he has genius to command, genius to circumvent the enemy, to win victories, his duty is to use every power of that genius to the best advantage, and it is possibly true that the presentation of a sword would not make him fight with one bit more ardor, or display one particle more genius than he would do if no sword should be presented to him. It is not to make him battle with more earnestness, more zeal, that the gift of a sword is contemplated, but to show to him and the world that the people of Indiana take pride in his glorious record. The sword will be an object lesson for the future. America has no Legion of Honor; but she ought to have. We pay too little regard to our heroes; not only our heroes in war, but in civil life. Every day, almost, records some deed of heroism in civil life. One day last month a fireman on one of our railroads, ran to the front of his engine while it was at full speed,

and leaning forward, snatched from death a child playing on the track. A few days later a section hand on another road, lost both legs in saving a woman who had fallen on the track. They were heroes. While we do not have a Legion of Honor in which to enroll them, they should be given a medal for life saving. Indiana could not do a better deed, a prouder act, than to present to Gen. Lawton a sword. The Legislature could not do a better thing than provide for the giving of medals to those who save life.

Quite a number of city superintendents of the State have notified us that they intend to make Indiana history an important part of the historical studies in their schools for the coming year. This is as it should be. It is a great mistake to begin history study with foreign countries or ancient times, and put that of our own country or State last. To our children our own history is much the most important, and when that is well studied, then it will do to take up that of other countries.

With the July number of the Indiana School Journal, Mr. D. M. Geeting assumes control. The Journal has long been an important factor in the educational affairs of the State, and under Mr. Geeting's management it will become a greater power than ever before.

The Indianian continues to receive good words from the press and from the educators of the State.

The June meeting of the County Superintendents' Association was one of great interest. The success of the common school system of the State depends on the county superintendents. As a rule, they are deeply interested in their work, and are eager to seize every opportunity to advance their schools. An efficient superintendent is beyond all price, and that so large a number of those in office were re-elected speaks in high praise of their past work.

A WORK OF GREAT VALUE.

The Northern Indiana Historical Society has just entered upon a work that promises to be of great historical value. It proposes

to issue a series of publications on the early explorations of that part of the State. The first of the series is on "The St. Joseph-Kankakee Portage." It has been prepared with great care, and gives all the facts ascertainable as to the location of the portage used by Marquette, La Salle and others in their various journeys through the Illinois country. No period of the world produced men of more adventurous disposition than the French of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They were the great explorers of this continent. They had two objects in view—the extension of the territories of their monarch, and the spread of the gospel among the Indians. The missionaries went hand in hand with the explorers, if they did not precede them, and everything that can be gathered of their early explorations is of value. There were two portages in Indiana, one from the Maumee to the Wabash, by the way of Little river, and the other from the St. Joseph to the Kankakee. The publication just issued by the Northern Historical Society establishes the landing place on the St. Joseph and the route to the Kankakee. We hope the society will proceed with its investigations, and perhaps sometime the Legislature may be aroused to some action to help in this work.

The commission in control of the new travelling library system of the State has been actively at work trying to get the system in perfect order before the libraries are started on their travels. The prime object the Legislature had in view in taking up this matter was to furnish, as far as possible, those sections of the State that were without adequate facilities, and were unable to supply on their own account. One difficulty the commissioners will meet, and that will be from the fact that the great majority of requests will come from sections abundantly able to supply themselves, while those sections intended to be benefited will get but few opportunities to get books. One of the hopes of *The Indianian* is to see the day when every township in the State will have a good library of its own. It is possible the establishment of travelling libraries will put that good day away off in the future, as the tendency will be, when books can be ob-

tained at the expense of the State, not to make any efforts to buy books for themselves. We hope for the best, however.

Vincennes has organized a historical society with a large number of members. Vincennes is the one great historical point in Indiana; in fact, in all the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Around it centers the history of the country from the Allegheny mountains to the Pacific ocean, and it is of the greatest importance that all that pertains to its early history should be gathered together and preserved. The Indianian has often contended that county commissioners should step forward and aid the organization of historical societies, and assist in gathering and preserving such historical data as may be obtainable. It is to be hoped that the commissioners of Knox county will take the lead in this matter, because of the historical importance of the county.

Under the new law township trustees are required to present in September, to the Advisory Board, an estimate of what they will need to meet the expenses in the various departments for the coming year. The supplying of proper reference books and periodicals for the use of the children has become a necessary part of our educational system, and the trustees should not forget this important matter when making up their estimates.

The Indianian desires to call the especial attention of its readers to the paper on "State Pride," in this issue. It is from the pen of Miss Mary El. Cardwill, so well known as a writer. She strikes the right key. Few States of the Union have as many reasons for pride as has Indiana. The man or woman who is not proud of having Indiana for a native State, and who will not express that pride at all proper times, has a mind too small to merit their living longer on this earth.

VALUE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

A biblical student in this city declares that if the descriptions of Solomon's temple are accurately given in the Bible and by secular authorities the total value of that edifice and its contents must have exceeded \$50,000,000,000. In the first place, the value of the materials in the rough is estimated at

\$12,500,000,000. and the labor at \$3,000,000,000. According to Villalpandis, 10,000 men were engaged in dressing cedar lumber, 80,000 were engaged in cutting stone, and 60,000 in bearing burdens, for a period of seven years, who, in addition to their wages, received 50 cents a day for food. According to the same authority, which is corroborated by Josephus, the vessels of gold were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to American money, is equal to \$2,326,481,015. The vessels of silver are calculated at \$3,231,715,000, the vestments of the priests and the robes of the singers \$10,050,000, and the value of the trumpets of gold was \$1,000,000.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

A WORK OF THE HIGHEST VALUE.

Lafayette, Ind., June 13, 1899.

The Indianian Company, Indianapolis

Dear Sirs—I wish to congratulate you both upon the nature and character of the work you are doing through "The Indianian." It is a work of the highest value and excellently well done. Certainly no teacher can afford to be without "The Indianian," and I look confidently to the time when your subscription list will enable you to do even greater things than you are now doing.

Sincerely,

STANLEY COULTER,

Professor of Biology.

Purdue University.

EARLY NAMES OF LAKES AND RIVERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Lake Ontario was called Lake Frontenac. Lake Erie was called Erike, Erige, or Erie. It was also called Lake of Conti. Lake Huron was called Karegnondi, and Lake of Orleans. Lake Michigan was called Lake of Puans, Lake of the Illinois, Lake of the Illinene, Lake of the Illinonacks, Lake Mischigonong, and Lake of the Dauphin. Lake Superior was called Lake Superieur, and Lake of Conde. Green Bay was called Bale des Puans. Illinois river was called River Seignelay. The Ohio River was called Ouabousklou, Ouabachi, Ouabache, Oyo, Ouye, and Belle Riviere. The Mississippi River was called River Colbert, River St. Louis, Meschasipi, and Meschasabe. Missouri River was called Pekitanoni, Riviere des Osages, and Massourites.

The illiteracy of the new recruits for the English army is commented upon in the report just published in London. Only forty-one in one thousand are well educated, and eighteen are utterly illiterate. Thirty-five per cent. of the applicants are rejected for physical disability, and this proportion is said to show a slight improvement over former reports.

It is said to be a Russian remedy for insomnia to have a dog sleep in the room and preferably in the same bed. The explanation is that it operates through a sense of companionship or of security, and that it may act suggestively. It is said to be a success where other means have failed.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which, in their cases, are tied round the ankle with straw ropes, and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick.

It has been resolved by the Florida Legislature that the action of the War Department in sending a negro paymaster to pay the troops stationed in Jacksonville many months ago "was against the wishes of the white people of this State" and was "unwise, unjust and unnecessary."



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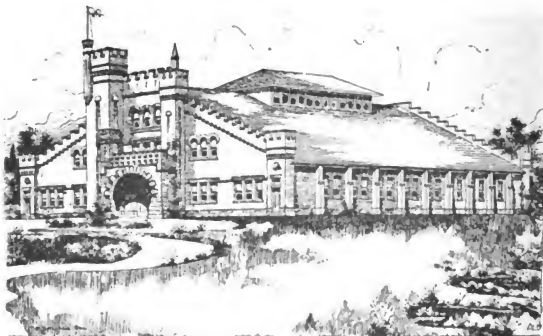
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Indiana ...State Board of Commerce...

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 10, '08.

The Indianian, Indianapolis, Ind.

Your plan for interesting young people and school teachers in questions pertaining to the history of Indiana is excellent. The educational benefits that may grow out of it are large, and your success in this undertaking will be a great help to educational work in this State. A greater interest in its history will stimulate the pride of the people in the State, and will lead to the development of its best possibilities.

I earnestly hope that you will realize the full measure of success you deserve.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM FORTUNE,

PRESIDENT.

TO THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

We have devised a plan to arouse a universal interest in our State History and hold that interest until some good comes from it. Your active support of this plan decides the degree of its success. Our endorsements are from the best men in the State, and our patronage from the most progressive. 20,000 copies of THE INDIANIAN this month is our record.

SHALL WE CONTINUE?

This is for you to say. If you desire to test this plan, before ordering Histories for all y our schools, send us an order for one or more Sample Sets and we will continue THE INDIANIAN to your schools free of charge.

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Indianapolis Ind

Oct. 12th, 1898.

B. L. Blair Co.,

City.

Dear Sirs:-

Your idea that particular stress should be laid upon the teaching of Indiana history in the public schools, is very sound and the effort you are making to have it done, is praiseworthy. Every citizen should know the leading facts in the history of his state, as well as in that of the nation. Such knowledge develops public spirit, patriotism, good citizenship. We need all of these and always shall need them, and anything conducing to their growth should be encouraged.

Yours truly,

John H. Holliday



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Oct. 13, 1898.

B. L. BLAIR Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: The teachers of this State are not unmindful of the direct school work you are doing. I am especially glad to see the strong effort you are making to advance State knowledge, interest and pride. You are bringing some good influences to help the teachers who are striving to rouse a deeper interest in local geography, history, civil government, and nature study. Any help that will add to the interest and knowledge in home surroundings, in their better forms, will add materially to the betterment of school work. By your magazine, sets of questions, and excellent history of Indiana, you are leading the homes and schools to know more of the work of each other, and to bring them nearer together in purpose, thought and interest, and thus to make the more mutually helpful. Every hour and evening that parents study school questions with their children is so much gained for good citizenship and better social conditions. Chas Kinsley says: "He is a thoroughly good naturalist who knows his own parish thoroughly." The truth of this statement is put to all other branches of learning.

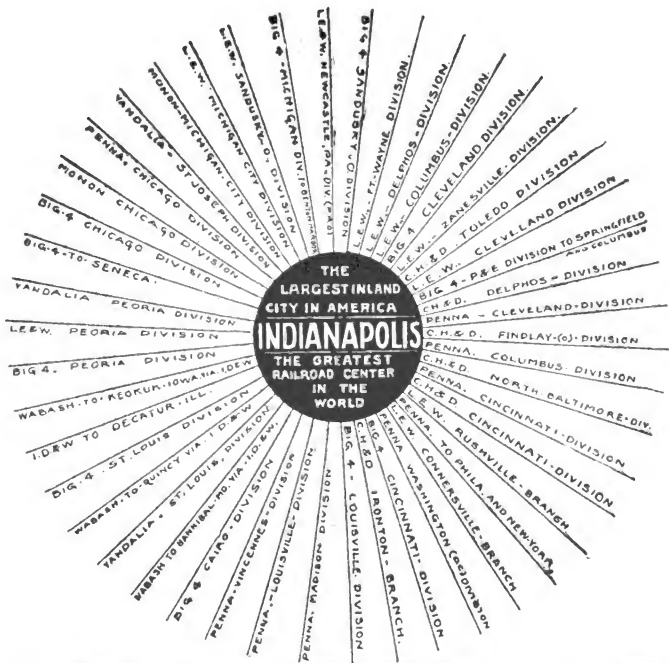
Thus you are furthering one of the vital objects to which good teachers are giving attention. The more homes you can reach in any community the more good you will do the cause of education, of good government, and mutual helpfulness at home and the school. May prosperity attend your efforts, is the wish of the teachers of Montgomery county.

Yours very truly

G F KENASTON, Supt City Schools,
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STATE OF INDIANA
Department of Public Instruction.

DAVID M. GEETING, Superintendent.
F. A. COTTON, Deputy.

Indianapolis Nov. 10, 1898.

The Indianian,

105 Monument Place,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen:

I have observed with pleasure the effort you are making to arouse the general interest among the school people and patrons in the subject of Indiana history. The questions you are propounding and the answers you are publishing each month, if handled by the teachers as you design, cannot fail to render a great service to the State. Especially is this true if your idea of forming history classes in each district of the State is carried out by the teachers. I heartily endorse your effort and hope it may be attended with the success it deserves.

Yours very truly,

D. M. Geeting

I most cheerfully indorse the above letter.

Very truly,

F. A. Cotton

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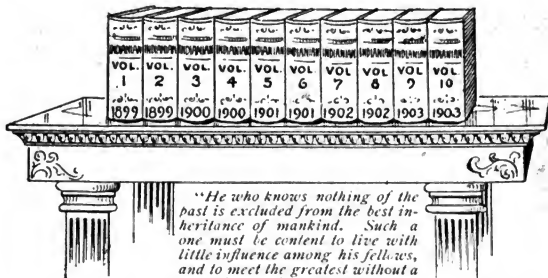
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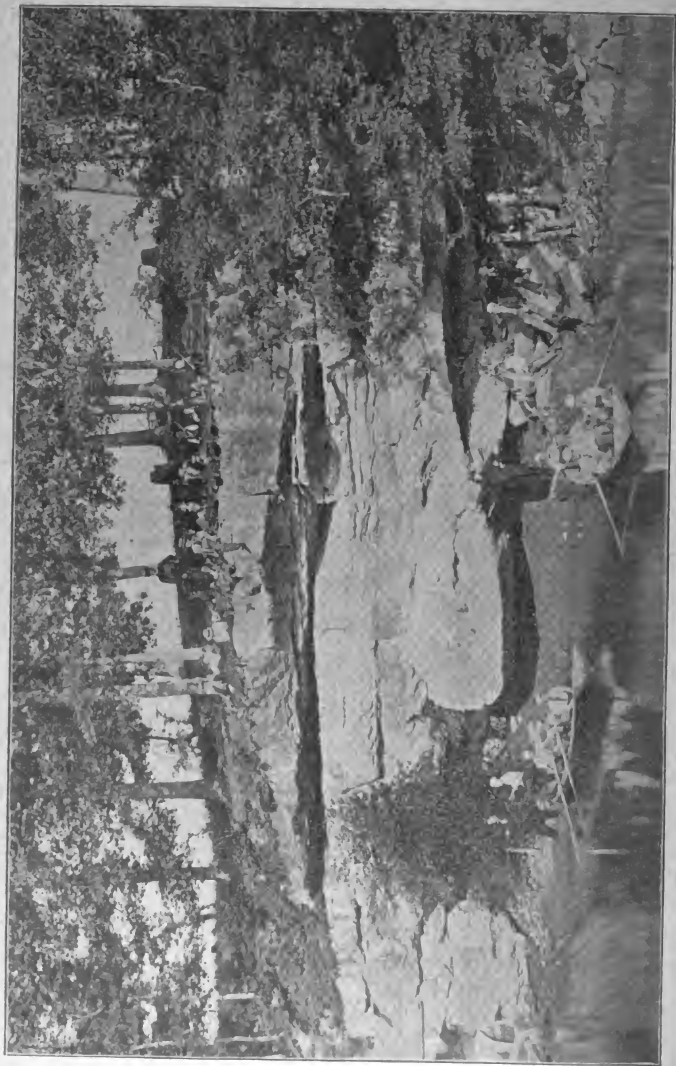
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VOLUME IV.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST, 1899.

NUMBER 3

HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA DUBOIS COUNTY.

In the year 1800 the Indiana Territory was organized. That part of it now constituting the State had but one county—Knox—and the total white population, by the census of that year, was but 2,517. These were all found along the Ohio and Wabash rivers; none had as yet ventured very far from the banks of those streams. When the territory northwest of the Ohio river was finally passed to the jurisdiction of the United States the inhabitants of Vincennes set up a claim to about 15,000 square miles of land, a part of which was in the present boundaries of Indiana and a part in Illinois. This tract, as described in the claim, was to extend along the Wabash river, from Point Coupee, twelve leagues above Vincennes, to the mouth of White river, twelve leagues below Vincennes, and to be forty leagues wide on the east side of the Wabash and thirty leagues wide on the west side, making a total width of seventy leagues. This claim was never admitted by the government, but when the treaty of Greenville was made in August, 1795, certain tracts of land were especially excluded from the limits of the Indian lands. One of these tracts began at Point Coupee, on the Wabash, and ran southeastwardly to a point almost directly north of Paoli, in Orange county, thence southwestwardly to a point in Perry county, and thence to where the White river empties into the Wabash, just above Princeton. Doubts having arisen as to the correct boundaries of this tract they

were finally determined by treaty of June 7, 1803. Within the limits of this tract was what is now known as Dubois county. This county is made up of alternate hills and valleys, watered by several sluggish streams, the principal ones being White and Patoka rivers. In those days it was a dense forest, unbroken except by a buffalo trail that led from the Wabash to the Falls of the Ohio.

Into this region of hills and forests in 1801 came the McDonald family of Scotland, who settled on a tract of land about two miles south of what is now Portersville. At that time the Indians were still troublesome and the pioneers carried their lives in their hands, being in constant danger from predatory bands. The McDonald family determined to remain, however, and near their lonely cabin they erected a fort, into which they could escape at the first intimation of danger. For many years this fort was a place of safety not only for the settlers in the vicinity, but for travelers between Vincennes and the settlements at the Falls of the Ohio. Governor Harrison frequently made it a stopping place in his various journeys between the remote settlements. In local history this fort is known as Fort McDonald. Near it lies the Sherritt graveyard, the first burial ground in the county. This graveyard is on the only tract of land in Dubois county ever owned by Captain Dubois, after whom the county was named. The patent from the United States to him is dated February 16, 1809, and is signed by

*Photo by Simmons***HANGING ROCK.**

Thomas Jefferson. It is the oldest patent in the county, and is now in the possession of the present owner of the land. In this quiet cemetery lie in peaceful slumber the early McDonalds, Niblocks, Sherritts, Haddocks, Kelsoes, Traylor, McCrilluses, Tollys, Churchills, Cavenders, Harblsons, Flints, Butlers, Bixlers, Bridenbaughs—soldiers, judges, pioneers—and a long line of others whose names have been obliterated from the headstones by the cruel hand of time.

In Fort McDonald the first schools in the county were held, and from it the history

and progress of the county properly date. The McDonalds had not been long in their cabin home when other settlers began to make their appearance. Then nothing was known of the prairies to the north and west, and no one thought of seeking a home, or rather of making one without the hard and tedious labor of clearing the land of the gigantic forest trees. Thus the early settlers of Dubois county had many hardships to undergo; they had to endure toll and privations, and encounter many dangers. There were the dangers from savage foes, which were common to all new settlements in the

**ECKERT'S MILL ON THE PATOKA.**

West, but in addition that section of Indiana now known as Dubois county, was peculiarly subject to malarial diseases. Patoka and the other sluggish streams which watered the county filled the atmosphere with malaria, and it soon seized upon the frames of those who undertook to live in its midst. The settlers bravely stuck to the new homes they had chosen; cleared away the forests and let heaven's sunlight drive away the malaria, while they took whisky and tansy bitters to drive it out of their systems. The

market was by floating down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Patoka, sluggish as it was, with White river, furnished a sure means of getting out their surplus and getting back the supplies they would need. The forests furnished the timber for the construction of the flatboats, and in the fall they could be loaded and floated out to the Wabash. In the spring, and thence on down to a market. This was a sufficient reason for settling near its banks.

The early settlers were nearly all from



DUBOIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

question naturally arises why people would settle in a section so given over to malaria. The answer is not hard to find. They expected to become farmers, and the great richness of the soil told them they would soon produce more than would be wanted for their own use, and a market would have to be found where the surplus could be exchanged for supplies they would so much need. It must be remembered that there was not a wagon road anywhere in all the territory at that time and the only way to

Virginia, Kentucky or the Carolinas. Most of them were very poor, and were seeking homes where they might better their condition, but some of them were the owners of one or more slaves, and they brought them with them. The ordinance establishing a government for the territory northwest of the Ohio river declared that slavery should not exist therein, but the owners of that class of property cared little for the laws, and held their chattels in the face of the ordinance. The growth of population was

very slow, however. After a few years the Germans began to seek for homes in that section, and now the county is largely German. So much is this the case that the German language is an important factor in business, church and school. German honesty, conservatism, industry and labor have had much to do in developing the resources of the county. Such is the steady conservatism and industry of the population that it has been well said of Dubois that it is a county that knows no booms and fears no panics. While the people of the county are

By acts of the Legislature of 1818 and 1820 the limits of Dubois county were confined to the present. When the county was first organized commissioners were appointed to meet and select a site for the seat of justice. They selected Portersville. It was then the only important settlement in the county, and as it was on the direct trace from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio it was quite an important spot. The usual log court house and jail were erected, and the machinery of local government put in motion. By the various changes made in the bound-



SUBURBAN HOMES NEAR JASPER.

not wealthy, they know not poverty, debt nor similar embarrassments. In politics the county has always been steadfastly and largely Democratic, and by its vote has been mainly instrumental in keeping the southwestern part of the State in the Democratic column.

When first settled Dubois county was under the jurisdiction of Knox. In 1813 Gibson county was organized, embracing Dubois. Three years later Pike county was organized and it embraced that part now known as Dubois. One year later the Legislature determined to organize still another county and give to it the name of Dubois, in honor of one of the heroes of Tippecanoe.

aries of the county Portersville was left on the extreme northern line. From 1820 to 1830 Indiana suffered much from disease, and many towns were almost depopulated. Among those that suffered in that direction was the new county seat. The streams in that section were very sluggish, but during freshets overflowed much of the land. The supposed unhealthfulness of Portersville, together with its being on the extreme border of the county, caused a clamor for a removal of the county seat, and in 1830 commissioners were appointed to select a new site.

In the settlement of Indiana the pioneer preacher was not far behind the pioneer

woodchopper and pioneer cabin builder. In fact an opening in the forest made by the woodman would hardly appear before a pioneer preacher would come along to administer to the needs of the soul. The first preacher to put in an appearance visited Fort McDonald soon after it was erected. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was followed by others of the same denomination, and by Methodists and Catholics. While these pioneer preachers were making their way from one

1818. There were no roads in those days except the one known variously as "Mud Trace," "Harrison's Trace," and "Governor's Trace." It was bad everywhere, especially during the rainy seasons or early in the spring, but one place in Dubois county was so exceptionally bad that it was known far and wide as the "mud holes." When the Legislature passed the act to create the county no better place for the meeting of the commissioners appointed to put the machinery in motion could be found than the

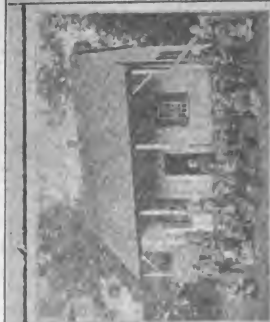


MAIN ALTAR, CONVENT OF FERDINAND.

settlement to another the pioneer settlers were clearing their land and putting in their crops under many difficulties and dangers. There were three of the McDonalds and one of them would walk around the land with his long rifle, while the other two cleared the land of timber and burned the logs. It was no uncommon thing to see a man plowing his field, while a son or daughter walked by his side carrying a rifle to be used if occasion required. Mr. William McDonald was a ranger and hunter, and became used to all the craft of the redman. He died in

"Mud Holes," so they were directed to meet at the house of William McDaniels, near the "Mud Holes."

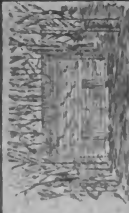
Many of the early settlers, especially those from the Carolinas, brought cotton seed with them, and raised that plant. A cotton gin was in operation for sometime at Portersville. Cotton did not prove productive, and its cultivation was soon abandoned. Much of the land was swampland, and the State caused large ditches to be dug, and when the land became thoroughly drained the soil rivaled that of the famous Nile. All



LUEKEN SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 3 FERDINAND TOWNSHIP THE ONLY LOG HOUSE IN DUBOIS COUNTY



DUBOIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE JASPER.



FORT McDONALD



ALLEN McDONALD



THE FIRST COURT HOUSE IN DUBOIS COUNTY 1818



SHERITT GRAVEYARD



County clerk's office



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF JASPER.

of the swamp lands in the State were given to the State by the general government, for educational purposes, but much other land in Dubois county was given for public use. When the Wabash and Erie Canal was under construction 106,675 acres in Dubois county were given to it by the government. Much of the land was sold for twelve and a half cents per acre. All the lands in the county have been drained and are under a high state of cultivation.

In the early days of the settlement of almost any territory, the means of transportation was water, either ocean, bay, lake or

river. Nearly all the older, larger cities in the United States have water communication, not now exclusively used, but such communication had much to do with their settlement and prosperity. So with the settlement of Dubois county. Portersville and Jasper, each in its turn, became the county seat, because a river was at hand. White and Patoka rivers served for many years as a means of transporting products of the county to Memphis, New Orleans, and other cities in the lower country. Flatboats—long, narrow, low crafts—propelled by hand power and the natural flow of the overflowed rivers



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF HUNTINGBURG.

carried staves, hoopoles, bacon, beans, corn, dried fruits, and various other products. They usually left Jasper or Portersville during the high waters incident to the spring rains. They were a means of giving strong young men an opportunity of seeing something of the world.

In 1819 Col. Simon Morgan and Jacob Harblson took a flatboat load of pork from Portersville to New Orleans, and returned on foot, a distance of more than seven hundred miles. In those days there were but few steamboats on the Mississippi river. After 1860 small steamboats occasionally carried products from Portersville. These two styles of boats carried products out of the county. The manufactured articles and

schools dismissed, and the children, headed by their teachers and a brass band, went down to the track to see the train arrive and wonder at its dignity. The band played "Hail Columbia! Happy Land!" until one



Photo by Ed. Doan

WINTER ON THE PATOKA.

of the pupils fell into the big drum. All voted the locomotive the biggest and best valentine ever received at Jasper. Toward the construction of this road Bainbridge township and her citizens gave \$37,800. They had been agitating the question of railroad communication since the close of the civil war.

A few years later the main line of the



MAIN ALTAR, ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC
CHURCH, JASPER.

groceries were carried by wagon to the county from Troy and Loogootee; or, Louisville, by way of the pike at Paoli.

A railroad was finally built from Rockport to Jasper, and the first locomotive and train came to the county seat on February 14, 1879. It was a great day for Jasper;



Photo by Ed. Doan

DOWN THE PATOKA.

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad was built through the county, thus giving a better means of transportation. The county was originally covered with a dense forest of walnut, oak, poplar, beech, ash, gum, hickory and many other hard wood trees. Its timber was excellent, and more than \$3,000,000 worth was disposed of. The forests gradually fell under the swing of the woodman's ax. Thousands of trees were cut down and destroyed by fire to clear the land for cultivation. Many were cut into sawlogs and floated down the rivers to the timber markets of the South. After the construction of the railroads train load after train

about twelve miles. Patoka river flows through the county from east to west. It is a very sluggish stream, and when its banks are half full its fall is less than one foot in a mile. It flows for nearly one hundred miles through Dubois county.

Prof. George R. Wilson, county superintendent of Dubois county, in his valuable history of that county, thus talks about the early schools in Dubois:

"Beginning with 1824, and for many years, there were three school trustees in each township. These three trustees examined teachers in regard to their ability to teach reading, writing and arithmetic.



Photo by Koerner

A VALLEY FARM, MARION TOWNSHIP.

load of staves, crossties and lumber were shipped East; much of it to Europe.

That part of Dubois county lying west of a straight line drawn from Haysville, on White river, and passing the Ackerman, Hopkins and Alexander school houses, down to Patoka river, is the garden spot of the county. Here lie its valuable farm lands. The middle portion of the county contains its factories, and the eastern part its timber interest.

On the north, White river passes along the county, over a meridional distance of

Schoolhouses were built by the able-bodied men in the district. The rooms were to be eight feet high, and the floors had to be at least one foot above the ground. Such was the beginning of the present district schools. Terms seldom exceeded sixty days, and the wages paid teachers were very low.

"The first schoolhouses in Dubois county were usually of logs and about twenty by twenty-four feet. The roof was of boards plinned down with wooden pins. The floor was made of puncheons. A puncheon was a combination between a log and a board. It



CONVENT IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, FERDINAND.

was generally between three and six inches thick and was laid down loose. The seats in the schoolroom were generally made of one-half of a small log, supported by four or six wooden pins for legs. The books were Webster's Blue Back Speller, De Bald's or Pike's Arithmetic and Olney's Geography and Atlas.

"The New Testament served as a reader. The spelling lesson caused the greatest interest. To stand at the head of a spelling class was the highest ambition. Many pupils could spell every word in the book, even though they did not know its meaning, and perhaps never used the word again. To

walk five or six miles to school was a common occurrence.

"Pupils were permitted to study as loud as they pleased, and many thought that the more noise the pupils made in studying their lessons the better they would know them. There would be bits of 'a-b abs,' 'i-b ibs,' '12 times 12 are 144,' 'cancel and divide,' 'In the beginning God said let there be light,' and various other sounds mixed up at the same time, all while school was in session and while the teacher was explaining long division to the big boys and girls.

"Pupils wrote with goosequill pens sharpened by the teacher. The pupil always 'ran



Photo by Ed. Doan

SUMMER ON THE PATOKA.



REV. CHARLES NIX.

down' his goose and brought the feather to his teacher to be dexterously converted into a quill pen. Sand served instead of a blotting pad. School began at 'sun up' and closed at 'sun down,' and he who got to the schoolhouse first recited first, and so on, one at a time. There was no recess except at noon.

"Before 1873 the examination passed by the applicant for a teacher's license was not difficult. The difficulty was in getting the teachers. The applicant usually called on the

county examiner, who asked a few questions, which were answered orally, wrote a few lines as a sample of his chirography and remained for dinner. After dinner, if the examiner was satisfied with the applicant's knowledge, he wrote out a license and handed it to him. It was generally written upon a piece of fool's-cap paper, about eight inches square. Here is a sample of a license, from the original, still in possession of its owner:



MARTIN HALLER.

" 'This Certifies that I have examined Wesley Kendall, Relative to his qualifications, to teach a Common School as required by the School law of Indiana, and find him qualified to teach Orthography, Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic as far as Interest, And he supporting a good Moral Character I therefore license him to teach the branches above named for the term of three months.' "

In the matter of education in Dubois county private schools play an important part. One thousand pupils in Dubois county attend private schools, while about five thousand attend the public schools. On some points the common schools of Dubois county stand high in the school work of southern Indiana. They are well organized, have made it a point to follow the best thoughts of the best educators of the State, and in some few instances became a leader themselves. There are more Indiana Read-



JASPER COLLEGE.



"A YARD OF GIRLS"—CLASS OF STUDENTS, ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

ing Circle diplomas held by Dubois county teachers than are held by the teachers of any other one county in the State. Township graded schools are established in many of the townships. Commissioned and non-commissioned high schools are found in the larger towns. The common schools of the county received a medal at the World's Fair at Chicago. The academy of the Benedictine Sisters also received one for fine art work, and Jasper College holds one for work in mathematics, making three World's Fair medals awarded Dubois county's educational institutions.

A handsome gold medal is offered each year in Dubois county to the student gradu-

ating with the highest honors. Mr. Martin Haller, of Jasper, was awarded the medal in 1899. There were ninety-eight in the class.

Between the towns of Dubois and Ellsworth is located Raven Rock. The position of this rock makes it very difficult to photograph. It is of Mansfield sandstone, about seventy-five or eighty feet high, shelving out from the base to the top, which projects about thirty-five feet beyond the base. It is dark buff, and sometimes brownish in color. In this rock are shelves, very difficult to reach, and on them, or rather in the crevices, the ravens built their nests up to about 1894. This accounts for the name—Raven



AN OLD STONE BRIDGE.

Rock. In the eastern part of Dubois county may be found any amount of fine gray and brown sandstone for building purposes. Four large churches in Dubois county are built of this material. Much is used for abutments for bridges and foundations for houses. The sandstone belt extends throughout the eastern half of the county. In the northeastern part of the county may be found large quantities of the "Upper Kaskaskia limestone." At St. Anthony is one of

county and its development is still in its infancy.

Fire clay is found in large amounts in many localities in the county. Deposits are often three or four feet thick, and within sight of a railroad. At Huntingburg excellent bricks are manufactured and shipped throughout the Mississippi valley.

The forests of Dubois county yield the best timber to be found in Indiana. At Jasper and Birdseye much of this timber is



CITY HALL, HUNTINGBURG.

the largest brown sandstone quarries in the State of Indiana. A spur of the Air Line railroad conveys the products to the outside world. In Ferdinand township are many large deposits of this stone. Pieces are quarried so large that they require to be cut in two, in order to ship upon ordinary railroad flat cars. There is also a large deposit of excellent gray sandstone near St. Anthony. It is of such a fine grain that the altar for the church at St. Anthony was carved from it.

The coal supply of Dubois county is inexhaustible. The coal beds cover half of the

bought and placed upon the markets of the world. The Jasper desks manufactured at Jasper may be found in the commercial houses, government offices and legislative halls of every civilized county on the face of the globe.

Dubois county has an area of 420 square miles. Most of it is devoted to farming. In 1898, 650,148 bushels of wheat were raised, being an average of 17 bushels on each acre planted; 871,068 bushels of corn were harvested, being 33 bushels per acre; 474,471 bushels of oats were raised also. Oats averaged 27 bushels per acre. There are many

fine vineyards in Dubois county, and much excellent wine is made. There are nearly 35,000 grape producing stocks. In 1898 more than 66,000 bushels of apples were harvested. The poultry business is receiving much attention. Last year nearly a half million dozen eggs were consumed or sold upon the market.

There is much hard work done in Dubois county. The citizens are honest, law-abiding and industrious. The county has no debts and has always been prosperous. What Dubois county needs more than any other thing is more railroads. An outlet direct to Indianapolis would be of untold benefit to business interests at both ends. The

Indiana, the Huntingburg Twice-a-Week News, the Huntingburg Argus, the Huntingburg Independent, the Bird's-eye News, the Jasper Herald, and the Jasper Courier.

The first newspaper published in Dubois county appeared about 1846. Its office was in the courthouse. It was known as the American Eagle, and advocated the principles of the Democratic party. About 1848 it was moved to Paoli, in Orange county.

In March, 1858, appeared the Jasper Weekly Courier, proclaiming to teach the principles of Democracy, with Mr. Clement Doane as editor. The same paper, with the same editor, has appeared weekly ever since—a record seldom equalled and hard to beat.



Photo by Koerner

ACROSS THE HILLS IN MARION TOWNSHIP.

natural wealth in coal, stone and timber needs an outlet, either to the East and North or to the sea coast of the Southeast.

The people of Dubois county extend a welcome hand to capitalists who are in search of investment. The financial interests of the county are represented by four banks—two at Jasper and two at Huntingburg.

The "art preservative of all arts" is represented by the Huntingburg Signal, one of the leading German weeklies in southern

Indiana. Four years ago the Jasper Herald appeared, under the editorship of Wm. C. Binkley. It is Democratic in politics and is well edited. Its success has been far beyond the expectations of its friends. It is a neat, clean paper.

The Huntingburg Signal was established in 1867. It is printed in the German language, and is one of the best edited German papers in Indiana. A large list of subscribers, a good press and hard work keep it in the front rank of German journalism. Mr.



Photo by Simmons

LOVER'S RETREAT.

H. Huhn is editor. Its co-worker, in English, is the Huntingburg News, from the same press. It is in its eleventh year, and has recently been issued twice a week. Mr. N. S. Selby is manager. These two papers are known as the "Pickhardt Papers," from the fact that through the energy, enterprise and endeavors of Mr. Ernest W. Pickhardt they have become a power in the advancement of Dubois county.

The Huntingburg Argus is the only Republican paper in Dubois county, a fact that makes it prominent and gives it the undivided support of its party in a way to secure for it a prosperous present and a favorable future. Mr. J. W. Lewis is editor, who, with the scholarly pen of Mrs. Lewis, has brought the paper into many new homes in the county.



BLUE BIRD'S ROCK.

The Huntingburg Independent, under the editorship of Mr. Ed C. Dufendach, is published every Saturday. As its name indicates it is independent as to politics. It is the only "all home" paper published in the county, and employs a large force of expert workmen for that purpose. The paper owes its success to Mr. Dufendach.

The youngest paper in the county is the Bird's-eye News. Mr. Samuel Cummins is editor and Mr. Thos. B. Wilson is manager. The paper issued its first number in May, 1899, and to-day its subscription list reaches nearly a thousand. Situated near the corner



TOWER OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

of three counties, it gets a support not given to other papers. It advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and bids fair to become a factor in the politics of the third congressional district.

In the public square in the town of Jasper stands a soldiers' monument. It commemorates the valor and patriotism of the

soldiers of Dubois county in the civil war. Nearly two thousand men out of a total population of ten thousand were in their country's service. Not all are credited to Dubois county, simply because their eagerness to answer their country's call led many to enlist in companies organized elsewhere. The close of the war found those among the living occupying every position in the service from private to brigadier-general, while their dead may be found upon the battlefields of every important battle of their country from Phillippi to Appomattox. They

tinguished bravery at Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863. He was a member of Co. A, 49th Ind. Vol. Inf. He is now custodian of the Dubois county soldiers' monument. Co. K, of the 27th Ind., was organized in Dubois county. This company was composed mostly of young men of German parentage. The three commissioned officers and at least ninety of the men could speak that language. For that reason German was mostly used in the every day intercourse of the men, though all could speak and understand English, and nearly all could speak it



DUBOIS COUNTY SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

fought at the "bloody angle" of Gettysburg, "Sunken Road" at Antietam, "Bloody Pond" at Chickamauga, "Heights of Lookout Mountain," "Rifle Pits" before Richmond, "Siege of Vicksburg," "On the field of Stone river," at the "Railroad track" near Atlanta, and "marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea."

Lieut. W. W. Kendall, one of the truant officers of this county, is the proud possessor of a congressional medal of honor for dis-

well, for nearly all were native born Americans.

This was the first full company recruited in Dubois county for the civil war. It was organized as a militia or "home guard" company, and met frequently to drill and otherwise perfect its organization. In August, 1861, the company voted to enter the service of the United States and soon after went into camp at Jasper. This camp was called Camp Edmonston, because it was upon the

homestead of Col. B. B. Edmonston, who was an officer under the militia laws of the constitution of 1816. Here on August 5, 1861, John Mehninger, then county auditor, and a veteran of the Mexican war, was elected captain; Dr. R. M. Welman, first lieutenant, and Stephen Jerger, second lieutenant. Lieutenant Jerger was county recorder and had been re-elected, but refused to serve. The non-commissioned officers were appointed later. On August 6, 1861, ladies of Jasper gave the company a farewell dinner on the courthouse square. At this dinner a flag was presented to the company. It was made by the same fair hands

other companies, they were very agreeable, cheerful, courteous, full of fun, and kind-hearted.

The old flag of the 27th had been through two battles and was badly torn. After Pope's retreat, when the regiment arrived at Washington, D. C., the regimental flag was sent back to Indianapolis and a requisition made for a new one. Before the new flag arrived, however, the regiment was again ordered to the front. Then it was that Co. K presented its flag to the regiment and it came out of the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, shot almost to pieces. It is now in the soldiers' monument at Jasper.



Photo by Koerner

COUNTRY ROAD NEAR JASPER.

that served the dinner. This flag had an honorable career. On August 9, 1861, the company left Jasper and went to Indianapolis. It went by teams to Loogootee, thence by rail via Seymour, and arrived at Camp Morton on the next morning. Here it became a part of the 27th Ind. Though Co. K differed somewhat from the other companies, it always stood well in the regiment. There was never any doubt concerning its bravery, which can be seen by its losses. Its men were always ready for duty. On picket, on the march, or at any other place where they met members of

The battle loss of Co. K is remarkable. Only 102 names were ever on its muster roll. Of these 20 were killed or mortally wounded in battle. This is the highest per cent. of loss of any company in the regiment, and only two other companies from Indiana in any regiment lost more. Co. B, 19th Ind. lost 25 men out of 115, or 21.7 per cent.; Co. H, 30th Ind. lost 22 men out of 103, or 21.3 per cent. Next to this, from the whole State, stands Co. K with a battle loss of 19.6 per cent. The company also lost 10 men by disease, so that almost one-third of all who enlisted in the company gave their lives



DUBOIS COUNTY SOLDIERS IN SPANISH WAR.

1. George P. Corn. 2. Jesse K. Stork, (deceased). 3. Thomas B. Wilson. 4. Benj. Nichaus.
5. William Brown. 6. George Schultheis.

for the flag, a sacrifice not often surpassed by a company of men in modern warfare. Co. K also had 44 different men wounded in battle. Several members were twice wounded and one member was wounded three times, each time in a different battle. He is a citizen of Dubois county to-day. Of those wounded in battle two lost legs and two lost arms.

Lieut. Jerger succeeded Capt. Welman when the latter was wounded at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862. After Capt. Welman was wounded he resigned and came home. He was soon commissioned a surgeon of the

the world to seek their fortunes and await their rewards at the hand of time. They have answered their last roll-call while leading honorable lives and filling responsible positions in their homes or the land of their adoption.

In the Spanish-American war the call failed to bring forth a company as a unit, but fully a company was in the service of the United States. Bugler Thomas B. Wilson, Co. A, 159th Ind., was the first in the county to answer McKinley's call. He was followed by George P. Corn and Ben Niehaus, all members of the same regiment.



Photo by Koerner

A BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP FARM.

9th Cavalry. At the close of the war he was breveted major. Capt. Jerger lost his right leg at the battle of Chancellorville, Va., while leading his company in a charge upon the enemy. Capt. Mehringer, the first captain of Co. K, was promoted to major of the 27th, from which position he resigned in January, 1862, and assisted in recruiting the 91st Ind. Inf. He was commissioned Colonel by Governor Morton, and at the close of the war was breveted Brigadier-General. Of all the men of Co. K not more than a dozen are known to be alive. At the close of the war its members scattered to various parts of

These were the only men from this county in an Indiana regiment. George Schulthels and his brother, Theodore, joined the Louisville Legion, and followed Gen. Miles in his march and conquest of Porto Rico. George Corn joined the 6th Mo., while other young men joined various military organizations. William Brown was a member of the U. S. Light Artillery that fired the first and last shot at the blockhouse on the hill at El Caney. Private Jesse K. Stork, Troop A, 1st U. S. Cav., of Holland, Dubois county, was one of the first men to fall before El Caney, June 24, 1898. Of all the men lost on Cuban

soil, but one or two American soldiers died before this honored son of Dubois county. This is shown by the war records. Other Dubois county boys were wounded in and about Santiago, but Mr. Stork was the only one to lose his life. He belonged to the regular army, but went into the fight with the Rough Riders. His remains were brought to the United States and buried at Jasper.

In 1838 Rev. Joseph Kundeck, of Vincennes, went to Jasper to look after the spiritual interests of the fifteen families of the Catholic faith living at that place. His locating at Jasper proved to be the farthest

gated in writing his desire to establish the town of Ferdinand. His donation deed recites:

"Whereas, I, the undersigned, viewing the multitude of Germans coming on, both from Europe and all parts of the United States, and settling in different townships of the County of Dubois, in Indiana, to promote their spiritual welfare, in building a German chapel, by opening a school in their maternal language for their offspring, producing so a true temporal and eternal happiness among them, and making good moral citizens of them to the adopted 'land of promise,' I de-



Photo by Koerner

A FARM IN BOONE TOWNSHIP.

reaching event in the early history of the county. He founded several towns in Dubois county, enlarged Jasper, erected several Catholic churches, and built the first brick courthouse in the county. He served for many years as county school examiner, and in many ways showed himself to be a leader among men of any and all religious denominations. To his early labors are due the large German Catholic congregations in the county, congregations numbering into the thousands, and possessing church and school properties valued at three quarters of a million dollars. In March, 1840, he promul-

liberately resolved to lay off a new town, under the German name of Ferdinand."

If the good minister was alive to-day he would be astonished to see how his wishes have been carried out to the very letter. The town of Ferdinand is prosperous, happy and contented. It has its own schools, churches, academy and convent for its spiritual welfare, while money, electric lights, telephones, mills, warehouses, foundries and factories help it along in its temporal progress. It is not incorporated, has no police officers, justices or constables, and no need of them.

The English Protestant churches of Du-

bois county had their great leader in the person of Rev. A. J. Strain. He also served as county school examiner for twenty years, and died while holding that position. He was pastor while most of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches in Dubois county were erected. No former citizen of the county lives brighter in the memory of the present generation than Mr. Strain. The



SENATOR A. J. GOSMANN.

German Protestant churches of the county found their pastor and leader in Rev. Christian Nix, of the little town of Haysville. He was a pastor in Dubois county for thirty years, and was serving in that capacity when he died in 1882.

Among the illustrations of scenes in Dubois county are several of more than usual interest. The frontispiece shows Frog Island, in the Patoka, with the college boys taking an outing. The altars of St. Joseph Catholic Church at Jasper are of marble, and of the finest workmanship. They cost fifteen thousand dollars. Our view is of the main altar.

"Blue Bird Rock" is located on Dillon Creek, in Columbia township. It is on the side of a very steep hill, near a cave. It is so named because blue birds in great numbers build upon it. It is seventy feet long, twenty wide and thirty high. Located on a high hill, and facing Union valley, it forms a prominent landmark, that is exceedingly beautiful when covered with snow and ice.

"Hanging Rock" is on the farm of B. A.

Simmons, in Columbia township. The top projects twenty-four feet over the base. The rock is fifty feet high and one hundred and twenty feet long. In the early days the pioneers with their hounds would run deer over the precipice, the fall killing them. A spring flows from the base of the rock.

Senator A. J. Gosman was a member of the Senate in 1877, and introduced the bill which resulted in the erection of the handsome new State House at Indianapolis.

Eckert's mill is a famous landmark in the county. It stands on the ground of the first mill erected near Jasper. Near it was the old house where the Baptists first held services in the county, and not far from the bridge was the cabin in which the Catholics held their first services. The water at the mill is 123 feet below Lake Erie, and 450 feet above sea level.

Lover's retreat is a romantic glen and waterfall in Columbia township.

The old stone bridge is a typical bridge on the roads through the county.

The group of girls is a class in the college of fine arts. The farm scenes are typical farms of the county.

The density of the population of London has been doubled since 1857. It is truly wonderful, says the *Lancet*, that its vast population of 6,291,667, located on only 693 square miles, should have in 1897 so low a death rate as 17.7 per 1,000. This rate is not greater than that of a fairly healthy rural district. England well deserves the name she has received as the birthplace and home of sanitary science and practice.

The timber of the scaffold on which four murderers were hanged at Chestertown, Md., was afterward used in building a henhouse on ex-Sheriff Plummer's farm. It is a significant fact that while other farmers in the neighborhood have suffered from the depredations of chicken thieves, Plummer's henhouse has never been robbed.

At Caldwell, Kan., the other day, a man chastised his neighbor for referring to his child as a "kid." When the case was brought before a justice of the peace Webster's Dictionary was consulted, and it was found that "kid" was there defined as "a young child or infant." The indignant parent was, thereupon, adjudged to have been in the wrong, and was fined \$5 and costs.

CAPT. TOUSSAINT DUBOIS--THE GUIDE TO TIPPECANOE.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON.

In this sketch we have no desire to make a hero of our subject, but simply to present some local history not generally known. If Dubois county were in New England a monument would have been erected long ago in the county's public garden or upon the site of some battle, proclaiming the services of Captain Dubois; and, perhaps, an oil painting of our subject would hang in the county court room to introduce his features to the citizens of the country honoring his name.

Dubois county was named in honor of Captain Toussaint Dubois, of Vincennes, Ind. Some think Captain Dubois was born in France. If so, he immigrated to Lower Canada at an early age. From Lower Canada he came to the Territory of Indiana and soon became one of its prominent pioneers; a man of much influence both among the citizens of Vincennes and the red men of the surrounding forests. He was a gentleman of means, but, at the same time, he gave considerable attention to trading with the Indians, hence his influence over them.

In 1800, when the territorial government of Indiana was organized, although many parts of the State had been settled for more than fifty years by whites, the territory was but a wilderness. Its scattered settlements were filled with scenes and incidents of border life, many of which were full of romantic situations. A considerable traffic was carried on with the Indians by fur traders at Vincennes and other places. Captain Dubois became an expert at this kind of work, hence his influence in adjusting difficulties with the Indians, for he bought their furs and knew their habits, their likes and dislikes.

When Gen. William Henry Harrison decided to move against the Indians on the upper Wabash in 1811, Toussaint Dubois offered his services. He was given the rank of captain, and had charge of the scouts and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign. He was sent ahead of the troops to confer with

the Indians. He took part in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. This battle and our subject are so closely related that a short account of the actions of the Indians previous to the battle seems necessary.

The administration of Gen. Harrison, as governor of Indiana Territory, was distinguished by the great number of treaties which he had made with the Indians, and the large tracts of land that he had secured from them. These, however, were not obtained without trouble.

Tecumseh, with his brother, "the Prophet," were the two main causes of trouble with the Indians. Tecumseh was an Ohio Indian, born in 1768. His father and mother as well as himself were above the ordinary level of the Indian. He excelled all his fellows in the use of the bow and arrow, and in many other ways exerted a great influence over the young men of his tribe. He was an orator, and his strong argument was that "no one tribe could sell land, because the land belonged to all tribes in common, even though a certain section of the country was inhabited by one particular tribe." He aimed at consolidation. His brother, "the Prophet," did not have the mental acumen of Tecumseh, but claimed supernatural power, and led his followers to believe it. In the religion taught by "the Prophet" were found many virtues, gained, for the most part from contact with the white travelers, and adulterated with Indian superstitions. He preached total abstinence. He taught reverence for old age, and sympathy for the infirm. He claimed his will to be supreme, and whoever controverted it endangered himself. The superstitious character of the "Prophet's" associates made him a dangerous man to the white men in the wilderness. He soon had great influence over the Indians for evil. "The Prophet" and Tecumseh settled on Tippecanoe creek, near the present city of Lafayette, Ind., and they claimed that they were directed to do so by the

"Great Spirit." Their village was called "The Prophet's Town. These two Indians were the leaders against whom the early settlers of Indiana Territory had to contend. Tribes previously friendly to the settlers were won away by these Indians. The Indians began to steal horses, and to murder the settlers. These depredations multiplied rapidly, and they kept crowding closer and closer to Vincennes. In Dillon's "History of Indiana" we read:

"Throughout the course of the year 1810 various rumors of the growing power and hostile intentions of the 'Shawnee Prophet' produced a state of some alarm among the people, and retarded the progress of settlements and improvements in the several counties of the Indiana Territory. In the summer of this year a small party of Indians stole four horses from one neighborhood in the northern part of Knox county, and committed some depredations on the property of a few pioneers who had made a settlement on the east fork of White river."

This fact is mentioned by several historians, and it is interesting to us because the four horses referred to belonged to the McDonalds, and the settlement mentioned was the one now known as the "Sherritt Farm and Graveyard" in Dubois county. We can find no record of any other settlement at that early date that answers this description. The McDonalds in this county had their four horses stolen by the Indians in that year. Horses in those days were valuable, both to the Indians and settlers. The Indians were taking all the horses they could get for their own use in the conflict then contemplated. The British in Lower Canada were encouraging the Indians.

To save the peace and to promote the welfare of the territory under his charge, Gen. Harrison frequently sent confidential messengers to the Prophet's Town, and to other Indian villages. Capt. Dubois was one of the most influential persons so sent. These messengers were authorized and instructed to assure the Indians of the protection and friendship of the government of the United States, and to warn them of the danger of encouraging the claims and pretensions of the "Shawnee Prophet."

When all attempts to find a friendly solution of the Indian trouble were at an end,

Gen. Harrison began to organize his army of 910 men. Since Capt. Dubois had often gone through the country from Vincennes, along the Wabash river to Detroit, he was made captain of the spies and guides. Capt. Dubois had eighteen men under his command as is shown by the army rolls at Washington. He guided the army safely from Vincennes to within sight of "The Prophet's Town." The march was conducted with great caution. It followed the northwest side of the Wabash. When the "Prophet's Town" was in sight, Gen. Harrison sent Capt. Dubois, accompanied by an interpreter, forward with a flag of truce. The Indians would not talk to them, but tried to cut them off from the army.

On being informed of these apparently hostile manifestations on the part of the Indians, Gen. Harrison dispatched a messenger to recall Capt. Dubois, and soon after the return of that officer the whole army, in order of battle, began to move toward the town, and camped for the night. The battle followed.

When Gen. Harrison was president of the board of trustees of Vincennes University, Toussaint Dubois was one of its members, and he was on the building committee of the first structure. He thus became one of the quasi-founders of the first university west of the Allegheny mountains.

Capt. Dubois was the first man to buy land in what is now Dubois county. On February 16, 1809, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, issued to Toussaint Dubois a patent for part of section 3, township 1 south, range 5 west. This patent is now in possession of the present owner of the land. It is a quaint looking document, yellow with age, and variegated with the oil that usually oozes from parchment. It has never been recorded in Dubois county.

Upon this land the first settlement in Dubois county had previously been made. In 1897 the students of the Jasper commissioned high school visited this tract of land, and there, after viewing the surroundings, selected a school whoop in honor of Capt. Dubois. It is the first school cheer ever selected in this county and runs as follows:

"Toussaint Dubois!
Toussaint Dubois!
Ha! Hi! Hoy!

Hurrah for the Jasper schools!"

(The first part of the cheer is given with the French pronunciation.)

As previously stated, Dubois county was named in honor of our subject. This was in keeping with the unwritten law in the early days of Indiana, of naming newly created counties in honor of some faithful soldier of the Tippecanoe campaign.

In 1885 the now thriving town of Dubois, situated ten miles northeast of Jasper, was laid out. It has graded schools, flour mills, saw mills, many stores, telephone connections and several hundred very industrious citizens. So much for the honor of Capt. Dubois.

Our subject was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jeanne Bonneau, also of French descent. She was a woman of noble character and considerable wealth. Of this union were born four sons, whose names were Toussaint, Jr., Henry, Charles and Emanuel L. Dubois, and one daughter, named Susanne. This wife died November 15, 1800, at the age of twenty-eight years. Her remains were put to rest in the Roman Catholic cemetery at the rear of St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral at Vincennes, Ind. Her monument may be seen to-day, and it alone, of those now standing there gives evidences of enduring for a long time, under the kind care of the reverend rector of the cathedral.

Toussaint Dubois, Jr., and Henry Dubois, the two older sons of Capt. Dubois, were privates in Capt. Benjamin Parke's troop of light dragoons in the battle of Tippecanoe. This is shown in Washington, D. C., in Gen. Harrison's report of the battle.

The daughter, Susanne, married William Jones, Esq., and of this union were born Edward, Elizabeth Ann, Susanne O. Mary Jane and Maria C. Mr. Jones secured two quarter sections of land in Dubois county that his wife's father had entered. A part of this land is now a part of the "Sherritt Farm."

For his second wife, Capt. Dubois took Miss Jane Baird, from near Bloomington, Ind. Miss Baird was a Protestant. By this marriage three sons were born, Thomas, James and Jesse Kilgore Dubois. The latter was the youngest child, and as he grew up to manhood's years became a warm personal friend of President Abraham Lincoln. His son, ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois, is perhaps

the most widely known descendant of Capt. Dubois, for his term as United States Senator from Idaho, just expired in March, 1897. Ex-Senator Dubois was born in Crawford county, Illinois, not far from Vincennes, in 1851. He was graduated from Yale in 1872, and became Secretary of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois in 1875. In 1880 he went to Idaho and engaged in business. He was United States Marshal of Idaho for two years. In politics he is a Republican and represented his district in the fiftieth and fifty-first Congresses. After that he became a Senator from the new State of Idaho. He recently returned from Japan, and is often mentioned by the press in speaking of the Hawaiian Islands and the far East. His home is at Blackfoot, Idaho.

The children and grandchildren of our subject are far above the ordinary run of people. The kindness and generosity of Capt. Dubois seem to have descended to his children. His generosity and nobleness are fully shown in his will, wherein he makes provision for the support of his slaves, and for the children of his second wife, if any, by a possible future marriage. His will, in the language of his day, is unique and interesting to the student of the documentary history of Indiana. The full text of his will follows:

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CAPT. DUBOIS.

"In the name of God. Amen. I Toussaint Dubois, Sen., of the County of Knox, Indiana Territory, taking into consideration that all mankind are born to die, and being in perfect health of mind and memory, do wish and devise that, touching the worldly property that it hath pleased God to endow me with, the following regulations and distributions be attended to.

Premus. It is my desire that my wife, Jane Dubois, be my executrix and that the said Jane make choice of two other associates to enable her to carry this my last will and testament into complete effect, and that the said Jane and associates together shall make choice of some able attorney that they may employ by the year, month, etc., as they shall think necessary, to advise with, etc., for the good of the property.

Second. Whereas, There is unsettled bus-

iness between Mr. Barber and myself, I wish my said executors, assistants, etc., to maturely consider the matter, and as I have left papers as I hope sufficient to elucidate the matter and pray that no difficulty may arise, as also my business with John and James Gregory, my letter dated sometime in 1811, a copy of which they will find, will be sufficient, I hope, to explain that business.

"Thirdly. The plantation whereon I now live, containing twelve arpents in front and forty back, with the improvements, with four cows and two horses, as also the necessary house and kitchen furniture, I bequeath to my beloved wife, Jane Dubois, during her natural lifetime, and then to be equally divided among her children. But provided my said wife should marry after my death, and have more than three children—the number of her children at present—then and in that case, the second set of children to have one equal half of the property, the other half to the three first or present children, as also I will and it is my desire that my said wife do have the services of our negroman, Gabriel and Ann, his wife, until the youngest child named Jesse Kilgore Dubois, arrives to the age of twenty-one years, and that if in the opinion of my wife (and the custom of the country permits) that the said people of color are able to make a comfortable living they are to be free, if not, they are to be assisted out of my property during their lifetime.

"Fourthly. Provided there should be any obligations on me for the conveyance of any lands it is my desire that my executors comply with the conditions and make a deed without trouble. (Note.—I do not remember any at present.)

"Fifthly. All the property I may be possessed of in the United States of America after my just debts are paid, I wish to be equally divided, viz.: Between Susanne Dubois, alias Susanne Jones, Toussaint Dubois, Jun., Henry Dubois, Charles Dubois, Emanuel L. Dubois (children of my first wife), Thomas Dubois James Dubois and Jesse Kilgore Dubois, to have each an equal part of my property so remaining after the aforesaid deductions, etc., are complied with, except my son Charles, whose portion or part, it is my desire that the said part shall solely belong to his children if he has any, if not,

to himself. And, whereas, there is a probability of some money or property, that may come to me from Lower Canada, in the British Dominions. Now, provided, there is any property or money, received without difficulty, as I wish none, it is my desire that the same be divided between the children of my three brothers, viz.: John B., Francis and Joseph Dubois and my own children equally. It is my desire that none of the negroes now in my family be sold so as to be obliged to serve out of the family unless for criminal conduct. And, whereas my daughter, Susanne Jones, etc., has already received two quarter sections of land at two dollars and one cent per acre the amount to be deducted from her part in the divisions. Also, it is not my desire that any deductions be made on account of any money I may have paid for my son Charles.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, declaring all former wills to be void and this to be my last will and testament. Done this 15th day of June, 1815."

DUBOIS. (Seal)

Witnesses present:

Robert Baird.

William Barns.

This closes the will of Capt. Dubois. As a matter of explanation, we might add that an "arpent" is a French measure used in the surveys about Vincennes. The plantation mentioned in the will contained four hundred acres. The reader will notice his reference to the two quarter sections previously advanced to Mrs. Jones. This is the land upon which the first settlement was made in Dubois county. Capt. Dubois was a slaveholder. This was when Indiana was a territory, and slavery, in a sense, was permitted. Mr. Dubois infers, also, that the custom may change. He also refers to the probability of money coming to him from Lower Canada. This is interesting in the light of a subsequent accident. The will was offered to probate exactly ten months after the date of its execution.

In the early days, Capt. Dubois often had business to transact away from home. While returning from one of these trips, on Monday, March 11, 1816, Capt. Dubois met a tragic death. He was riding, accompanied

by his colored servant. They attempted to swim their horses across a small stream in Illinois, not far from Vincennes. Heavy rains had caused the stream to be greatly swollen. Capt. Dubois had with him a pair of saddlebags, which contained a large amount of gold and silver money, and the weight of the money was the direct cause

of the man and his horse being drawn down to rise no more.

After his own daring record as a frontiersman, and his nobility of character, Dubois county, created since his death, is his most enduring monument. It is a noble monument to a noble man, and an honorable recognition of an honorable life.

THE MONTH OF AUGUST IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in the month of August:

August 3, 1795. Treaty of Greenville signed by Gen. Wayne and the representatives of the various Western Indian tribes.

August 4, 1806. The first steamboat started on its trial trip.

August 4, 1823. Oliver P. Morton born.

August 4, 1848. James Brown Ray, who served two terms as Governor of Indiana, died.

August 10, 1861. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon killed in battle. He was the first of the Union generals to fall in battle.

August 12, 1810. Tecumseh visited Gen. Harrison at Vincennes and plotted his assassination.

August 12, 1849. Albert Gallatin, one of the great financiers of the Nation, died.

August 14, 1786. John Tipton born.

August 14, 1814. Washington burned by the British.

August 15, 1812. Massacre of the whites by the Indians near Chicago.

August 15, 1824. Gen. Lafayette arrives in this country on his last visit.

August 16, 1812. Detroit surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull.

August 16, 1825. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney died. It was Mr. Pinckney who originated the sentiment: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

August 17, 1785. Jonathan Trumbull died. He was the original "Brother Jonathan."

August 19, 1812. Great naval battle between the Constitution and Guerriere.

August 20, 1794. Gen. Anthony Wayne won his great victory over the Indians.

August 20, 1833. Gen. Benjamin Harrison born.

August 20, 1842. Treaty fixing the north-western boundary between this country and Canada signed.

August 22, 1851. The yacht America won the great race for the cup of all nations. America still holds the cup.

August 23, 1785. Commodore Oliver H. Perry born.

August 23, 1819. Commodore Oliver H. Perry died.

August 24, 1781. Col. Lochery and his command massacred by the Indians.

August 24, 1787. The second newspaper west of the Allegheny mountains started at Lexington, Ky.

August 27, 1874. Abraham A. Hammond, ex-Governor of Indiana, died.

August 28, 1728. Gen. John Starke, the hero of Bennington, born.

August 28, 1898. Ex-Governor Claude Matthews died.

August 30, 1812. Massacre of whites at Fort Miamis.

August 30 1818. Gen. Arthur St. Clair died.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS.

1. Into how many branches is the State government divided?
2. What constitutes the executive branch and what are its powers?
3. What is the legislative branch? how is it constituted and what are its powers?
4. What are the powers of the judicial branch?
5. What officers constitute the administrative branch and what are their powers and duties?
6. What are the powers and duties of the Lieutenant Governor?
7. What State officers are constitutional officers, and in what respect do they differ from other State officers?
8. What State officers are not constitutional officers, and how were they established?
9. How are vacancies in State offices filled?
10. The filling of what vacancy occasioned a great struggle before the people and in the Legislature?

ANSWERS.

1. The State government is divided into three branches, which are often spoken of as co-ordinate. They are the executive, the legislative and the judicial.
2. The executive powers of the State are vested in the Governor. By virtue of his office he is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State and is charged with seeing that the laws of the State are executed. By the constitution he is invested with the power of filling all vacancies that may occur in any of the State offices, or among the judiciary. His appointments only hold until the next general election. In case of a vacancy in the United States Senate he appoints until the meeting of the next session of the General Assembly. He is also vested with the pardoning power. He can veto any bill passed by the Legislature, but the Legislature can pass it over his veto by a mere majority vote, thus the veto power is but

very small. By acts of the Legislature he is vested with the appointment of sundry subordinate officers. He is elected for a term of four years, and is not eligible for a second term, until at least one full term has intervened. He must be a citizen of the United States of at least five years' standing and a resident of the State of Indiana for the five years immediately preceding his election, and he must be thirty years of age.

3. The legislative branch is composed of a Senate of fifty members, and a House of Representatives of one hundred members. The Senators are elected for four years and the Representatives for two. The Senate is divided into two classes, so that only twenty-five of them go out of office at the same time. The General Assembly enacts all legislation. On certain subjects it is forbidden by constitutional provision to enact special laws. To pass a bill it requires an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected; that is, twenty-six votes in the Senate and fifty-one in the House. Two-thirds of all the members elected must be present in either House before business can be transacted. Bills must be read on three several days, unless the constitutional rule requiring such reading is suspended by a two-thirds vote. The Legislature is also clothed with the power of originating and submitting proposed amendments to the constitution. It fixes the salaries of all the State officers, and under an amendment adopted a few years ago it also fixes the salaries of county officers. The sessions of the General Assembly are limited to sixty-one days for a regular session, and forty days for a special session.

4. The judicial powers are vested in a Supreme Court, in circuit courts and such other courts as may be established by the Legislature. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, but the Legislature may confer such original jurisdiction on it as it may deem proper. The courts have the

power to pass upon the constitutionality of any law enacted by the General Assembly.

5. The administrative branch of the government is confided by the constitution to a Secretary of State, an Auditor and a Treasurer. The Secretary of State attests all the acts of the Governor, signs and issues all commissions, keeps all the official acts of the Legislature, and causes them to be published. He also grants certificates of incorporation and performs such other duties as may be placed upon him by law. The Auditor keeps all the accounts of the State, and issues warrants upon the Treasurer for the payment of the same. He also has control of insurance and banking, under the State laws. The Treasurer is the custodian of the funds of the State.

5. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the sessions of the Senate, and acts as Governor in case of a vacancy in that office, or on the inability of the Governor to act. By the rules of the Senate he appoints the committees of that body, but that power can be taken from him at any time. When the Senate is in Committee of the Whole he can debate and vote, but in the Senate can not vote except when a tie occurs. He can not vote on the passage of a bill.

7. The constitutional State officers are the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. They differ from the other State officers in that their existence does not depend upon the action of the Legislature. In the case of the Governor his salary can neither be increased nor decreased during the term for which he has been elected, and in case of Judges of the Supreme or circuit courts their salary can not be diminished during the term for which they were elected. All the other officers are at the mercy of the Legislature. In the case of those created by the Legislature they can be legislated out of office at any time. This was formerly a favorite amusement of the Legislature, when it was of one political complexion and the officers of another.

8. The other State officers are: Reporter of the Decision of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Judges of the Appellate Court, Superintendent of the Bureau of Statistics

and State Geologist. The first three were made State officers by act of the Legislature, the last two by a decision of the Supreme Court.

9. Vacancies in the State offices are filled by appointment of the Governor. This is true with all except as to Lieutenant Governor.

10. The constitution is silent as to how a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor is to be filled, unless the power of appointment is given to the Governor under the general provision for filling vacancies. It would hardly be proper, however, for the Governor to appoint one who might possibly be his own successor. In 1886 Lieutenant Governor Matson vacated his office by accepting an appointment under the federal government. A question arose as to how that vacancy should be filled. The matter was submitted to the Attorney General, who decided that it must be filled at the next general election. The Governor issued his proclamation to that effect and all parties nominated a candidate. The race was a very exciting one, and resulted in the election of Col. Robert S. Robertson. The Senate refused to receive or recognize him. The House counted the vote and declared him duly elected. The Governor united with the Senate, and the other State officers with the House. It is now generally conceded that there was no vacancy the people could fill.

QUESTIONS FOR AUGUST.

1. What Governors of the State have died in office?
2. What Senators of the United States from Indiana have died in office?
3. What Governors of the State have become United States Senators?
4. What Senators from Indiana have been elected without filling any other office?
5. What former citizens of Indiana have represented other States in the United States Senate?
6. Who was the youngest man ever elected in Indiana to the United States Senate?
7. Who was the youngest man ever elected Governor of Indiana?
8. What Senator from Indiana served the longest term?
9. What Governor of Indiana served the longest term?
10. What Governor served the shortest term?

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA.

FOURTH PAPER.

The race of great political orators who made Indiana famous forty years ago has disappeared. But one is left—Col. Richard W. Thompson, and he has passed his four-score-and-ten mark. What a galaxy of them we had in those days; the witchery of their eloquence is still with us, but their voices have long since been stilled by death. There were the two Nobles, James and Noah; David Wallace, Jonathan Jennings, Joseph L. White, Joseph Glass Marshall, William A. Proffit, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, George G. Dunn, Ashbel P. Willard, Henry S. Lane, who once stirred the people by their eloquence, who were the champions of the different political parties. They have all gone. In 1860 the young Republican party was girding itself for its second trial of strength with the political giant that had ruled the destinies of the country for near half a century. The party was made up of old Whigs and such Democrats as had abandoned their party because it seemed wedded to the institution of slavery. The party was young and had before it what it called a high and holy purpose, yet it was consumed with jealousies. Oliver P. Morton had led the forlorn hope four years before, but it was thought that owing to his past Democratic record he could not draw enough Whig support to carry the State, the leaders of the party never stopping to think that a Whig opposed to slavery would rather vote for a Democrat of the same opinion than for a Democrat favoring that institution, but a Whig had to be hunted for. The leading Whig of the State, owing to his matchless eloquence and his personal popularity, was Henry S. Lane, so he was put at the head of the Republican ticket, with the distinct understanding that if the party was successful he should be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Graham N. Fitch, whose term was about to expire.

That being the understanding, it required no caucus of the Republicans in 1861 to se-

lect a candidate. The party had been successful at the polls and controlled both Houses of the General Assembly, and four days after he was inaugurated as Governor he was elected to the Senate, the Democrats casting their vote for Joseph A. Wright. Henry Smith Lane was a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in Montgomery county that State, February 11, 1811. He obtained a good education in that State and studied law. In 1835 he came to Indiana, making Crawfordsville his home. That Indiana city remained his home until his death, June 18, 1881. He had displayed remarkable powers as an orator before he moved to Indiana, and as he was possessed of the most agreeable manners, he soon made himself very popular in his new home. In person he was tall and slender, and he was possessed of a voice of peculiar sweetness, but of great power, enabling him on occasions to reach with ease to the outer edge of the greatest crowd. In speaking he had a droll manner that was irresistible, and his wit was keen, and his great store of anecdotes enabled him to enliven his speeches with stories that always convulsed his audience. Within two years after his arrival at Crawfordsville he was elected to the State Legislature. He had united his political fortunes with the Whig party, and soon became one of the champions of the party in the State. In 1840 he was nominated for Congress, his competitor being the brilliant Edward A. Hannegan. Perhaps Mr. Hannegan was the more brilliant of the two, but Mr. Lane overmatched him in the ability to reach the hearts of an audience and he was triumphantly elected. He was re-elected by a largely increased majority.

In 1844 his great friend and political leader, Henry Clay, was the candidate of the Whigs for President, and Mr. Lane threw himself into the contest with more than his usual ardor. He went to every part of the State, and with his matchless eloquence

aroused his party to its utmost endeavors. Wherever he went he was listened to by tremendous crowds, such crowds as gathered to hear no other political speaker that year in Indiana, but his idol went down, and Mr. Lane felt that the sun of his political life had gone down also in gloom. The annexation of Texas was a pet scheme of the Democrats and all felt that it was sure to cause a war with Mexico. Many of the Whig leaders had condemned the war in advance, but not so with Mr. Lane. When war was finally declared he attended a war meeting at Indianapolis, in which he made one of his most eloquent speeches, arousing the multitude to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He raised a company and was made major of the first Indiana regiment, afterward being promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. He went with his regiment to Mexico, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to Indiana, and again lifted his voice in support of the administration. He was one of those who believed in the sentiment of Commodore Decatur, "May our country be right, but right or wrong, still our country." He believed the country had the right to annex Texas if it so desired, and if it did annex, that it was bound to defend that right at all hazards.

In 1849 Mr. Lane was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. He took an active part in the political campaign of 1852, but was not as active as he had been in the former contests. While still in Kentucky he had expressed himself as opposed to slavery, and in a public speech had declared in favor of emancipation and colonization, and that it was impossible for one race to hold another in bondage forever. The passage of the fugitive slave law, and some other acts of the slave power, had alarmed him for the future of the country, and in 1852 he began to grow somewhat lukewarm in his adherence to the Whigs, but still he took part in the campaign. In 1854 the People's party was organized in Indiana. This party was made up of Whigs, free soil Democrats and those who were pronounced in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. To this party Mr. Lane gave his best efforts, and with such success that the party carried the State. It was made up, however, of too

many incongruous elements to last long; the Whigs were in a state of disintegration and did not know just where to find political bed and board; the free soil Democrats had not finally broken from their party allegiance, and the prohibitionists had but the one political issue. The success of 1854 saw the birth and death of the People's party. However, there was a party about to come into existence that would command the hearty and enthusiastic support of such a man as Henry S. Lane—it was a party determined that slavery should be kept within the bounds it then possessed, a party whose watchword was to be, "No more slave territory." To that party Mr. Lane allied himself.

In 1856 this new party held a convention to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President. The fame of Mr. Lane as



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an orator had already gone out through the land, and he was chosen to preside over the convention. On taking his seat he delivered one of the most eloquent speeches of his life, a speech that not only aroused the enthusiasm of those who heard it, but of the people in the remotest hamlets of the land where it was circulated and read. It was a speech of wonderful eloquence and power. On his return to the State he entered the campaign with his old-time fervor. Mr. Buchanan carried the State over Col. Fremont, but it was by a plurality and not a majority. The Know Nothings controlled about 23,000 votes and they were cast for Mr. Fillmore. On the part of the Republicans the two great leaders in that campaign were Henry S. Lane and Oliver P. Morton. They spoke day

and night, meeting on the stump any one who was willing to debate with them. Morton was the candidate for Governor, and his defeat for awhile discouraged him, but Mr. Lane was as full of fight the next day after the election as ever. In 1859 Col. Lane and Jonathan McCarty were elected by the Republicans of the Legislature to contest the seats of Bright and Fitch in the Senate, but failed to make their case.

The day of triumph, however, was approaching. The two parties were to meet again in the nation and battle for supremacy. In 1860 Mr. Lane was chosen as the Republican candidate for Governor, with Mr. Morton as his colleague on the ticket. The great question was who was to be the candidate for President. The one pre-eminent leader of the new party in the nation was William H. Seward, of New York, and all eyes were turned towards him as the probable candidate. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, Edward Bates of Missouri and others were spoken of, but it was generally believed that Mr. Seward would be the winner. Andrew J. Curtin had been nominated for Governor in Pennsylvania. At that time both Indiana and Pennsylvania voted in October for their State ticket, and in both there still remained a strong element of Know Nothings, and it was known that that element was unfriendly to Seward. Lane and Curtin felt that if Seward was nominated certain defeat was before them, so they joined hands in securing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

With the nomination of Mr. Lincoln the battle was a winning one from the start. The Democrats were divided between Douglas and Breckenridge. Mr. Hendricks, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor, supported Douglas, while Senators Bright and Fitch led the fight for Breckenridge. Mr. Lane again stumped the State, joining in a joint canvass with Mr. Hendricks. As a debater he was not the equal of Mr. Hendricks, but surpassed him in power to arouse enthusiasm. The Republicans were triumphant and Mr. Lane was first inaugurated Governor and then elected to the Senate. He served in that body until 1867, giving to the administration of Mr. Lincoln an earnest support at all times.

The Senate was not the best forum for

the display of the peculiar talents of Mr. Lane, and he did not make many speeches during his service. Before a political gathering he had few equals, and no superiors. There his speeches were forceful and pointed, and were illuminated by his wonderful drollery of expression when telling an anecdote. After his retirement from the Senate he lived quietly at his home in Crawfordsville until death came to him suddenly. He was only sick an hour or two before the end came. His funeral was attended by many of the distinguished men of the State, among whom were Governor Porter, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald and Senators Harrison and Voorhees.

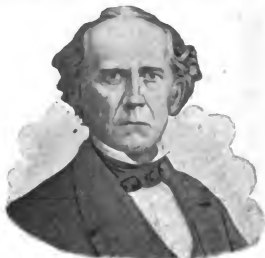
When the civil war came thousands of those who had formerly been classed as Democrats threw aside their party feeling and co-operated with the Republicans in vigorously sustaining the administration of Mr. Lincoln. They did not call themselves Republicans, but War Democrats. Before the outbreak of the war many meetings had been held in various parts of the State denouncing the Republicans in the severest terms, and protesting against any idea of coercing the South, declaring that such action would not only be unconstitutional but would be unavailing, but when the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and the South had thus determined upon war, for awhile the blaze of enthusiasm and patriotism that swept over the State gave every one the impression that Indiana was a unit in support of the Union. Oliver P. Morton was in the Governor's chair and led the Republicans. Among the leaders of the War Democrats was Joseph A. Wright, who had been serving the country as its minister to Berlin. When relieved from his duties at Berlin he hastened home, and gave his voice and his powerful influence to the aid of Governor Morton. Almost daily he was found at the Governor's office advising and encouraging that officer. In February, 1862, Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the Senate on a charge of treason. The Legislature would not meet until January, 1863, and the filling of the vacancy fell to Governor Morton. He promptly appointed Mr. Wright. He was moved to this by several considerations. He recognized that we were in a

struggle for the supremacy of the Union and would need the support of every loyal citizen, and that former party lines ought to be broken down. He felt that as a leading Democrat, who had many times been honored by his party, Mr. Wright could do more good for the cause of the Union in the Senate than any other person, and then it was a sort of poetic justice. Mr. Wright had been ambitious for the Senate, but the machinations of Bright had prevented his election to fill out the unexpired term of Whitcomb, and again when a Senator was to be elected for a full term, and it was poetic justice that he should succeed the man who had twice defeated him.

Joseph A. Wright was another example of the possibilities that are presented to every American boy. He was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1810. His parents were poor—very poor. While he was still a lad his parents managed to get enough money to emigrate to the West, where opportunities were better. They came to Indiana, choosing Bloomington as their home. Young Joseph was ambitious for an education, but his parents were without means to indulge him in that luxury, but the young man determined to find a way. He attended the schools of Bloomington, when he had the opportunity, studied at night, and during the days, when he was not engaged in work. At last he fitted himself for college, and entered the Indiana University. He paid his way by acting as janitor of the building and doing other odd jobs around the college. It was then called the "State Seminary," and the orders for the pay for his services were drawn on the treasurer of the State Seminary. The old records contain a number of those warrants, all showing that the young student, who was afterward to rise so high in the service of his country, was not above doing anything that would help him to gain an education.

He paid his tuition and other fees by the means referred to, but still had his books and clothing to buy. To enable him to make the necessary purchases he carried brick at the brick yards, and for the construction of buildings. Thus he earned his education by the hardest manual labor. It is one of the peculiarities of life in America that but few of those who obtain an education without

much effort ever rise to great distinction. It is the hard-working, plodding boy who climbs the ladder of fame in America. A glance at the biographical history of the great men of America will disclose the fact that but few of them came from the great cities; they were born and raised on the farm or in the small towns of the country, without any of the fortuitous aids of fortune. Joseph A. Wright was of this class. He believed in himself, and that there was something better for him than manual drudgery, but to reach that better thing he was not afraid to undergo the manual drudgery for awhile. When he left college he entered a law office to study law, having determined upon that for a profession. He studied law as he had studied the sciences in college, and before he had reached the age of twenty years was licensed to practice. He then selected Rockville, Parke county, as his future home. In the college



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debates he had developed a talent for public speaking that had made him quite popular as an orator. At Rockville he devoted himself to the practice of his profession and to politics. It was during the time of Andrew Jackson, and he took his political gospel from that distinguished American.

A short time before his removal to Rockville he put in a bid to carry the mail from Bownstown, in Jackson county, to Terre Haute, once a week. His was the lowest bid, but as he was unknown and was not recommended sufficiently the contract was given to another. On this failure Mr. Wright determined to make his way alone without any of the aids of the government.

Within three years he was a member of the State Legislature, and was rapidly climbing the ladder of fame. He was a member of the Legislature at the time the State Bank of Indiana was chartered, and, while opposing banks as a rule, he made no opposition to the granting of the proposed charter, feeling that the necessities of the State demanded some financial institution. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was elected to Congress, but was defeated two years later. It was about this time the rivalry between him and Jesse D. Bright for the leadership of the Democratic party began. Bright was in the Senate, and was already the autocrat of his party. He brooked no opposition, and was the avowed enemy of every man who did not bow down to his leadership. They were both politicians in one sense of the word—Bright knew how to handle conventions and Legislatures; Wright knew how to get votes from the people. Whitcomb had been the leader of the party, and was the ablest man of the three; but Bright was his enemy, and had beaten him for the Senate. While Bright was manipulating the "machine" and distributing patronage, Wright was making himself solid with the voters. He attended county fairs, and spoke at all farmers' meetings. He had a pleasing address and readily made friends everywhere. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and it was that church which had defeated Bigger for Governor and elected Whitcomb.

In every political campaign he was the mouthpiece of his party. Wherever a speaker was wanted, Wright was willing to go. He addressed political meetings and Sunday-schools with the same facility, and each time added to the number of his friends. In 1849, in spite of the opposition of Bright, he was nominated for Governor. His opponent was John A. Matson, one of the leading Whigs of the State. Mr. Wright was elected by a majority of nearly ten thousand. He took his seat in December of that year. The convention to revise the constitution began its sessions the next year, and the new constitution made the term of the Governor four years instead of three, and fixed the time for his taking office in the January following his election. In 1852 Mr. Wright was re-nominated. The Whigs cast about for some

time to find the best man to pit against him. That party had in its ranks such men as Joseph G. Marshall, George G. Dunn, Samuel Parker, Richard W. Thompson, Henry S. Lane—all men noted for their eloquence and powers on the stump. In fact, it was hard to find in any State five men of superior talents on the stump, but Mr. Wright had also demonstrated his powers to please an audience, and was superior to any of them in working for votes off the stump. He was one of those who believed in getting down among the people, and he never visited a neighborhood without making the acquaintance of nearly all the people.

The Whigs finally settled upon Nicholas McCarty as the best man to pit against him. Mr. McCarty was a business man of Indianapolis, who had extensive dealings with the farmers in all parts of the State. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and as such was known to the farmers. He had done much to develop the agricultural resources of the State. Political parties then catered to the vote of the farmers, as they now cater to those of the workmen. Mr. McCarty had no desire to make the race, but was finally induced to do so. On the stump he was not the equal of Mr. Wright, although a fair speaker. He was a good story teller, and witty at repartee, thus pleasing an audience; but on the political issues of the day he was behind his competitor. He also was inferior to his opponent in the art of talking for votes off the stump. The two candidates entered upon a joint canvass of the State, and visited every part of it. The slavery question was just looming into prominence. Scott was the Whig candidate for the presidency, with Pierce for his opponent. The Whigs depended largely on the military glory of Scott. Taylor had been elected four years before on the strength of his military fame, and why should Scott not be equally successful? It was the first election under the new constitution, the Democrats claiming that constitution as being peculiarly their handiwork. The election took place in October, and Wright was successful by a majority of more than twenty thousand. His majority of ten thousand in 1849 had astonished everybody, and one can imagine the consternation of the Whigs when that majority was more than doubled

in 1852. One month later Pierce carried the State by less than fifteen thousand. This remarkable success before the people demonstrated the popularity of Mr. Wright, especially as it was won without the active support of the leaders of his party.

The second administration of Mr. Wright was an exciting one. The new constitution in many respects differed very materially from the old one. In no particular was the change more marked than in regard to banking powers. The State Bank of Indiana for twenty years had been one of the great financial institutions of the country. The State was the principal stockholder. Its affairs had been so judiciously managed that the State had profited very largely. Its charter would soon expire, and a renewal was sought. Certain politicians had combined to prevent the granting of the renewal, and it was defeated before the Legislature. Then a charter was sought for a new bank, to be known as the Bank of the State of Indiana. Governor Wright opposed the granting of this new charter, and vetoed the bill when it came to him. It was passed over his veto in the last hours of the session. The Governor was present, and immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate took the platform, and in the most vehement terms denounced the granting of the charter, charging that it had been passed by the grossest of frauds. This speech caused the most intense excitement throughout the State. The Governor appealed to the courts to prevent the organization of the bank, but was defeated. At the opening of the next session of the Legislature he delivered his message, in which he said:

"The means and appliances brought to bear to secure the passage of this charter, would, if exposed to the public gaze, exhibit the nakedest page of fraud and corruption that ever disgraced the Legislature of any State. While men of pure and honorable sentiments were led to its support in the belief that the approaching close of the existing bank required them thus early to provide a successor, others supported it on promise of stock, equivalents in money, or pledges as to the location of certain branches. To make up the constitutional vote in its favor the names of members were recorded on its passage who were at the mo-

ment absent, and many miles distant from the capital."

The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the charges thus openly made, and a great mass of testimony was taken. A majority of the committee reported that many dishonorable things were resorted to to obtain the passage of the bill, but nothing further was done. The Legislature also passed what has since been known as the Free Bank Law. Nothing in all the history of the State ever injured the people and the State as did that law. The Governor vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his veto. At once an era of "wild-cat" money was started. The Governor entered into the fight against those banks with his usual energy, and was mainly instrumental in driving out of existence those which had no proper backing. While he was Governor the various States of the Union were invited to furnish a stone, properly engraved, to be used in the construction of the Washington monument. Mr. Wright caused one to be prepared at the Saluda quarries, in Jefferson county. On it he placed the following inscription: "Indiana knows no East, no West, no North, no South; nothing but the Union." This was a distinct declaration of the attitude of the Governor and the State on the question of disunion, which was then being agitated in the South.

On his retiring from the office of Governor, Mr. Wright was appointed Minister to Berlin, by President Buchanan. He retained that office until the advent to power of Mr. Lincoln. In 1861 he was the candidate of his party for the United States Senate, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane. In 1863 the Republicans and war Democrats voted for him for Senator, but he was defeated by Mr. Hendricks. In 1863 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Minister to the Hamburg Exposition, and two years later he was again appointed Minister to Berlin, where he died, March 11, 1867. His remains were brought back to this country and buried in New York.

Mr. Wright was conscientiously opposed to the further extension of slavery, but warmly advocated the compromise measures of 1850. As an orator his style was rather florid—too much on the sophomorical order for him to be called a great speaker; but it

pleased the audience. While he was Governor of the State he invited Governor Crittenden, of Kentucky, to visit Indiana, and a year or two later was in turn invited to visit Kentucky. The following extract from his speech at Frankfort is given to illustrate his style of oratory:

"Governor Powell, you refer to the invitation extended to Governor Crittenden to visit our State in 1850, and have alluded to me in connection therewith. That invitation, sir, came from the people of Indiana, and it was due to the exalted worth, talents and services of your then distinguished executive. It was peculiarly appropriate in the dark hour of our country's history, when the tempest of disunion frowned in the political horizon, that the people of two States like Kentucky and Indiana, differing in their institutions, should meet together, smoke the pipe of peace, and pledge themselves to the support of the constitution. It was eminently proper, in this dark and trying hour, that the heart of this nation should speak, and when Kentucky and Indiana spake, the heart did speak.

"On crossing the beautiful Ohio, yesterday, I was reminded of the custom of some of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, in performing the marriage ceremony of the tribe. The bride stood upon one side of the stream, and the groom upon the other, their hands plaited together, and between them the clear, living waters of the rivulet, emblematical of their virtue and purity, and tending to a common union, the great ocean of love. Kentucky and Indiana have clasped hands upon the Thames and the Tippecanoe, and at Buena Vista, and for forty years, in peace and war, they have been shaking hands; and to-day they renew the covenant afresh, that Kentucky and Indiana will live by the bond of their union, the ark, the covenant, the pillar, the cloud, the constitution. They theoretically and practically carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, each State attending to its own municipal affairs."

During his political career he was violently assailed, time and again, by his political opponents, but a calm review of his services as Governor discloses that he acted at all times conscientiously, and that he was a firm adherent of the doctrine of absolute

purity in public office. He was a warm friend of popular education, and did whatever he could to advance that cause. As Minister to a foreign court he was noted for his urbanity and courtly politeness. Of all his assailants none were more bitter than his political rival, Jesse D. Bright. In alluding to him, Mr. Bright was fond of denouncing him as a liar and hypocrite. Indiana has produced greater men than Mr. Wright, but none who wielded a wider influence among the people.

The elections of 1862 resulted in giving the Democrats a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. When the Legislature met in January, 1863, a Senator was to be elected for the few remaining days of the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, who had been expelled the year before, and a Senator for the full term commencing on March 4. The short term was given to Hon. David Turpie, the Republicans voting for Daniel D. Pratt. Thomas A. Hendricks was elected for the full term, the Republicans voting for Joseph A. Wright, who was then filling the term of Mr. Bright, under an appointment from Governor Morton.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was a native of Ohio, having been born on a farm in Muskingum county, September 7, 1817. While he was an infant his parents removed to Indiana, first settling at Madison, but soon after removing to Shelbyville, then a frontier town. He received his education at the schools of Shelbyville and at Hanover College. After leaving college he studied law, and when he had qualified himself began the practice. He advanced rapidly and soon became known as a lawyer of really great ability. As all young lawyers of that day, he interested himself in politics, uniting with the Democratic party. His suave manners and his ability as a speaker soon made him a leader of the party in his county, and he counted almost every one he knew among his friends. In 1850 he was elected as one of the delegates to the convention called to amend the constitution of the State, and was one of the leaders in that important gathering. This added to his fame and gave him a reputation throughout the State. The next year he was elected to Congress, but was defeated for a re-election by a combina-

tion of the Whigs, Free Soil Democrats and Know-Nothings. A few months later he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Pierce. He filled the office with dignity and fidelity, and added largely to his acquaintance among the prominent men of the nation. On leaving the office he returned to Indiana and to the practice of his profession, but did not lose his interest in politics.

His party was being torn by factions; the attempt to force slavery on Kansas had awakened a bitter controversy throughout the whole country. In 1860 the Democratic National Convention divided and nominated two candidates—Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing, and John C. Breckenridge by the Southern. Through the efforts of Mr. Hendricks, Joseph A. Wright and others, the Indiana Democracy had pledged itself to Mr. Douglas, but Senators Bright and Fitch supported Breckenridge. The action taken by Mr. Hendricks angered Senator Bright, who had long been the dictator of his party in the State, and who could brook no opposition. The party united had only been able to carry the State in 1856 by a plurality, and had lost it at the elections in 1858. Divided, it looked like an impossibility for any one to win, but the extraordinary personal popularity of Mr. Hendricks, and his powers as a persuasive speaker pointed him out as the most available man his party had for the race for Governor, and he was nominated. His Republican opponent was Hon. Henry S. Lane, then the most popular stump speaker in the State. Mr. Hendricks at once challenged him for a joint canvass of the State, which in those days was the usual method for opposing candidates to canvass. Mr. Lane accepted and a series of meetings were at once arranged.

They were not equally matched. Mr. Hendricks was thoroughly acquainted with all the political issues of the day, was a skilled debater, and one of the most persuasive and plausible speakers ever on the stump. He was possessed of pleasing manners and a kindly address, which won him friends wherever he went. Mr. Lane possessed a greater eloquence and could more readily arouse enthusiasm, and by his inimitable drollery turn the laugh against his opponent and his party, but he had not

studied all phases of the political questions as closely as had Mr. Hendricks, nor was he his equal as a debater. Mr. Hendricks was used to the contests in the courts, while Mr. Lane had practically retired from the practice. The persuasive eloquence of Mr. Hendricks kept his party from practically going to pieces, but it was a losing fight from the beginning, owing to the divisions in his party, and to the great feeling that had been aroused by the outrages in Kansas. He had to undergo the opposition and sneers of Senator Bright, who called him the "Oily Gammmon." He was defeated, but defeat did not detract from his popularity. Generally a defeat of that kind ends a politician, but not so with Mr. Hendricks. If anything, he was stronger with his party after his defeat than before. His party was successful at the polls in 1862, and Mr. Bright sought a vindication and asked that he be returned to the Senate for at least the few days of his unexpired term, but his party turned a deaf ear to his solicitations. He laid this at the door of Senator Hendricks and declared he would get his revenge. He waited until 1868, when he became an important factor in defeating Mr. Hendricks for the Democratic nomination for President.

Mr. Hendricks entered the Senate at a very trying moment, especially for one of his party. The war was going on, and many of his party were opposed to its further prosecution, and were loudly demanding that peace should be made, no matter at what price. Some of the leaders of his party, such as Vallandigham, Long, and others, were openly and defiantly advocating the cause of the South. Others were finding fault with the conduct of the war and were throwing all the obstacles possible in the way of the administration. Mr. Hendricks did not sympathize with these extremists, but felt that the days of the great Republic were numbered, and had advocated, if the Union should be dissolved, the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. While he despaired of the Union, he voted supplies of men and money for the support of the administration. Within a few days after the breaking out of the war he had issued an address to his party friends in Indiana, urging them to stand loyally by the Union, and not to talk of peace until the rebels had laid

down their arms. The Republicans and War Democrats found fault with him as Senator because he did not take an advanced position in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but had he done so he would have lost control of his party in the State, and it was this control that held back the party from an open revolution in Indiana. He soon became a leader of his party in the Senate, and his counsel was always for moderation. He supported McClellan in 1864, when that distinguished general rejected the platform on which he had been nominated for the

thought it would be necessary to take as a candidate some one with a military prestige. as it was certain the Republicans would nominate Grant. The Democrats had tried McClellan in 1864, but he had been a losing general, and they now wanted one who had won fame on every battlefield on which he had fought. They had such a hero in Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and he loomed into prominence at once. His military record was of the highest order, but as a civil officer he was untried, so, many doubts as to his availability existed. Mr. Hendricks and his



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presidency, and with McClellan openly repudiated the platform.

His talents had early called the attention of his party to him as a possible candidate for President in 1868, and he was ambitious to reach that high office. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, the most distinguished Democrat in that State, was also an aspirant. There were many in the party, however, who

friends thought they saw their chance, and some time before the convention began quietly to build up a sentiment for him. Along with his statesmanlike qualities, Mr. Hendricks possessed great skill as a politician, and he directed his canvass with remarkable shrewdness. He became satisfied that neither Hancock nor Pendleton could command the necessary two-thirds vote re-

quired to nominate in a Democratic convention, and he began the work of making friends among the partisans of those gentlemen, without showing any antagonism to either. The late Judge Niblack, who was the able lieutenant of Mr. Hendricks, thus told the story of the 1868 convention a short time after the death of Mr. Hendricks:

"In 1868 we could have nominated Hendricks at New York had it not been for a foolish blunder of McDonald, Voorhees and Fitch. Hendricks was not openly a candidate. C. W. Woolley and others, of Ohio, had come over into Indiana and procured a sort of instruction for Pendleton. None of us liked it, but were disposed to obey the instruction so long as there was any prospect for the success of Pendleton. We really thought he was too light weight for the place. Voorhees first started out on the Chase track, but soon went over to the Hancock side, expecting to be made the choice for Vice-President. He was just then out of official position. Some of us who did not believe Pendleton could be nominated were in favor of running Hendricks, and we held frequent consultations. We did not let Voorhees know what was going on. Mr. Hendricks was willing to be a candidate, but did not wish, under the circumstances, to put himself in an attitude of opposition to Mr. Pendleton, who had received the endorsement of Indiana. It was finally agreed that we should vote for Mr. Pendleton so long as there was any show for his nomination, and then Mr. Hendricks was to be brought forward. I was to be the one who was to decide when the proper time to spring Mr. Hendricks had come. Of course all this was kept from Voorhees. When we arrived at New York we found the delegation from that State divided, but all were hostile to Mr. Pendleton. They were willing to vote for Mr. Hendricks, and we thought we saw our way clear to nominate him.

"The situation of Mr. Hendricks and his attitude toward Mr. Pendleton were fully explained to the New York delegation, and it was agreed they should cast their vote for Governor Church until the time came for rallying on Mr. Hendricks. The agreement was carried out and the balloting began. It proceeded smoothly enough until the end of the fourth ballot. I was sitting some

little way off from the Indiana delegation, when I was surprised to see them get up and move off out of the hall for consultation. I followed and asked what it meant, when I was informed that McDonald, Voorhees and Fitch had demanded a consultation. I protested, but it was finally agreed that I should remain in the hall and cast the vote of the State for Pendleton until an agreement was reached by the delegation. I did so cast it on the fifth and sixth ballots, but the Pendleton men at once jumped to the conclusion that the retiring of the Indiana delegation meant treachery to their chief, and they were ready for a struggle to get even for such treachery. Finally the name of Mr. Hendricks was brought forward and New York voted for him. He rapidly surged ahead of all others, and would have been nominated on the last ballot had not Vallandigham got up and nominated Seymour. The stroke was to repay Indiana for what the Ohio delegation deemed our treachery to Pendleton. It was a fatal stroke. Had not McDonald and Voorhees foolishly called out our delegation for consultation, thus giving us the appearance of intending treachery, we would have easily nominated our man."

In this interview Judge Niblack did not tell quite all the story. Ex-Senator Bright had sworn to get revenge for his defeat in 1863, and Richard J. Bright, his nephew, was one of the Indiana delegates, and he refused to vote for Mr. Hendricks, thus preventing the delegation from showing a solid front. It was the Senator who convinced the Ohio delegation that treason in the interest of Hendricks had been intended by the retirement of the Indiana delegation, and suggested the bringing forward of the name of Mr. Seymour.

In the Senate Mr. Hendricks did not originate any great measure of legislation. In fact he had but little opportunity to do so. During the first years of his service the war was the only matter demanding legislation, and during the remaining years reconstruction was the problem. On the latter subject he stood with President Johnson. He served during the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and voted against the impeachment. When his term expired the Republicans had control of the Legislature, and he was not re-elected.

In 1868, while still in the Senate, he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor. Although he was defeated, the contest was a great personal triumph for him, as he was beaten by less than one thousand votes, while a month later General Grant carried the State against Seymour by 9,500 majority. In 1872 he was again nominated for Governor, and that time was successful, carrying the State by something more than one thousand votes, being the only man on his ticket, except the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, who was elected. One month later General Grant carried the State by 22,500 majority. His administration as Governor was remarkably successful, being clean, pure and able.

In 1876 his friends determined to make another effort to nominate him for the presidency, but the convention finally decided in favor of Governor Tilden, of New York. Mr. Hendricks was placed second on the ticket by the unanimous vote of the convention. He personally strongly objected to making the race for Vice-President, but finally yielded to the urgent solicitation of his friends. Having accepted the nomination, he determined to again test his personal popularity in Indiana. He made a most brilliant canvass of the State, and personally directed the work of the campaign. Once more victory perched upon his banners, and his party carried the State both in October and November. In 1880 Mr. Hendricks ardently desired the nomination for the presidency, but many of the party, owing to the complications which arose over the counting of the electoral vote of 1876, claiming that Mr. Tilden had been wrongfully kept out of the office to which he had been elected, demanded the re-nomination of the old ticket, but to this Mr. Hendricks would not consent. When the contest over the electoral count arose in 1876 many Democrats were in favor of seating Tilden and Hendricks by force if necessary, but against any such attempts Mr. Hendricks firmly took his stand, and the talk died away. It is believed that had it not been for his firmness the seating of Mr. Hayes would have been accompanied by bloodshed, if not the destruction of the government.

Persistent efforts were made in 1880 to persuade Mr. Hendricks to consent to again

run with Mr. Tilden, but he steadfastly refused. Four years later Mr. Hendricks again sought the nomination, but the convention was carried off its feet by Grover Cleveland, of New York, and again Mr. Hendricks was placed second on the ticket. This was a sore disappointment to him, and at first he positively refused to accept the nomination, but once more his friends overruled him, and persuaded him to make the race. Mr. Blaine was the candidate of the Republicans, and was very popular in Indiana. Mr. Hendricks felt that this was the last time he would ever be before the people of his State for an office, and he desired that his last race should be a successful one. He again took charge of the party machinery, and never before had such clever political work been done in the State. He personally appealed to his friends for their support once more, and they answered to the appeal, giving him and the ticket a very decided plurality.

He took the oath of office as Vice-President on the 4th of March, 1885. There never had been any community of feeling between him and Mr. Cleveland, and they were soon in open and undisguised hostility. Mr. Hendricks was a party man; he believed that party victory meant the placing of the party in power, and when the President issued what has been known as the "offensive partisanship" order Mr. Hendricks was not sparing of his condemnation. His urbane manners made him popular as a presiding officer of the Senate, during the short session that followed his installation. He died suddenly on the evening of November 25, 1885. His death caused a shock throughout the country, and his funeral was attended by many of the distinguished men of the nation.

Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Morton were the two great rival political leaders of the State, but a comparison between the two can not well be made, as their talents and methods were wholly dissimilar. Mr. Hendricks did not have the iron will of his rival, but was his superior in the matter of placating those opposed to him and in harmonizing all party differences. As a speaker he was persuasive and avoided giving offense. He did not shape the policy of his party, as did Mr. Morton, but rather took that policy as public sentiment seemed to make it, and turned it to

his own advantage. He had more devoted personal friends than his rival, but did not leave his impress on the legislation of the country as Morton did. The animosities engendered by the civil war prevented the people of Indiana from valuing Mr. Hendricks at his true worth, and his triumphs at the polls were more those of his individual popularity than a tribute to his abilities. After his death the people, by public contributions, erected a statue of him in the State House grounds at Indianapolis.

In 1866 the elections in Indiana resulted in favor of the Republicans, and it was at once understood that Oliver P. Morton would be elected to the Senate to succeed Mr. Lane, whose term would soon expire. When the Legislature met in January, 1867, he was promptly elected, the Democrats casting their votes for Mr. Voorhees.

Taking all things into consideration, it is generally conceded that Mr. Morton was the greatest man Indiana has produced. Oliver Perry Morton was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. As a boy he displayed studious habits, and was full of ambition to succeed in the great battle of life. He attended the schools of Wayne county and afterward went to Miami University in Ohio. After leaving the University he studied law and entered upon the practice in his native county. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon became one of the leading lawyers of eastern Indiana. He was a hard student, and his clear, analytical mind enabled him to master all the intricacies of his profession, and as he was ambitious to rise he applied himself diligently. He had a strong, terse way of stating his case either to court or jury, that gave him remarkable success. In politics he followed the Democratic party, and threw himself into a political discussion with the same ardor he followed in the practice of his profession. He did not let his political life interfere with the practice of his profession, but rather made it supplement it. Of worldly goods he had but a small amount, and his first thought was to secure such a practice at the bar as would enable him to maintain himself when the time should come that he would seek political preferment. He had a mind of great power, and he applied it to the study and exposition of the law.

Within five years of his admittance to practice he had so established his reputation that he was appointed judge of the circuit in which he lived.

When, in 1854, the Missouri compromise was stricken down, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, Mr. Morton severed his connection with the Democratic party. He was not an abolitionist, but he was opposed to the further extension of slavery. At that time Indiana was a strong Democratic State, and it looked like political death for him to sever his connection with that party, but he did not hesitate. His reputation as a strong and forcible speaker had spread over the State, so that in 1856, when the adherents of the new party met to select a State ticket, he was chosen to lead it. He was nominated for Governor, and at once prepared to enter upon the campaign. His competitor was Ashbel P. Willard, the "Young Giant" as he was called. Willard was a man of brilliant parts, and one of the most eloquent speakers the State ever had. He had been in politics for some years, and had stumped the State on other occasions. He and Morton arranged for a joint canvass and it was a battle of the giants. Morton was the more logical and convincing speaker, while Willard was the more brilliant. In many parts of the State the doctrines advocated by Morton were extremely obnoxious, owing to the fact that the people mainly were of Southern birth; but so strong and forcible was the oratory of Morton that even in those sections he was listened to with the greatest attention. In 1852 Joseph A. Wright had been elected Governor by a majority of more than 20,000. The Democratic party had long been in power, and had the prestige of victory, was well organized, while the Republican party was new, and labored under the disadvantage of being made up of many incongruous elements, when the campaign of 1856 opened; but when it closed the Republicans had been welded together into a compact party, fighting for one distinct purpose, and had been defeated by less than six thousand votes. Morton had taken those incongruous elements, and by the force of his will and his powers as an organizer, had made a great party, that was destined to be victorious at the very next election.

Morton felt his defeat keenly, and was

convinced his political career was ended, and so expressed himself to his intimate friends. He applied himself to his profession and commanded the largest practice of any attorney in his circuit. Thus it stood when the memorable contest of 1800 came on. The Republicans acknowledged the magnificent fight Mr. Morton had made in 1856, but many of them thought it would insure success if an old-line Whig, of State prominence, was put at the head of the ticket, and Henry S. Lane was nominated. Morton was solicited to take the second place, but refused, saying that he had led the fight four years before when the nomination went begging, and it was beneath his dignity and would be a reflection upon him if he should now take the second place. Finally, on the understanding that if successful Lane should be sent to the Senate and he become Governor, he consented to run. The Democrats had nominated David Turple, and the two entered upon a joint canvass. It is no reflection upon the ability of Mr. Turple to say that he was entirely outclassed by Mr. Morton. As a debater Mr. Morton was remarkably skillful, and he exerted all his powers during the joint canvass. When it was over he continued his speech making in every part of the State. He was ambitious to measure intellectual swords with Mr. Hendricks, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was not able to meet that champion of Democracy.

The election resulted in the triumph of the Republicans, and Mr. Lane was promptly elected to the Senate on the assembling of the Legislature, and Mr. Morton became Governor. The time was now ripening to furnish him the occasion to display his unrivaled executive abilities. No sooner was the election of Mr. Lincoln announced than some of the Southern States attempted to secede from the Union. They had long threatened to do this, and force secession through war if necessary to obtain their ends. The North had gone on and voted for Mr. Lincoln regardless of the threats, but when they had won the election many of them began to draw back and counsel non-resistance, saying, "Let the wayward sisters go in peace." It remained for Oliver P. Morton to touch the match to the slumbering fires

of patriotism in the North, and awaken that great section to the pitch of meeting war with war. A great meeting was held in Indianapolis to rejoice over the election of Mr. Lincoln. At that meeting Mr. Morton was one of the speakers, and in a wonderful burst of logic he demolished the pretended right of the South to secede, and then declared that the nation must be preserved if it took twice seven years of bloody war to save it. This speech was published everywhere throughout the North, and all talk of non-resistance ceased.

The war came, and Governor Morton gave all his powers to the organization and equipment of troops. So great was his success that no State in the Union stood as high for promptitude and dispatch in this line as did Indiana. While organizing troops and sending them to the front he did not neglect to care for them afterwards, but when a battle was fought his agents were the first on the ground bearing relief to the wounded. He fairly earned the title of the great Governor of the war. While thus engaged in organizing and forwarding troops, he had many elements to contend with at home. A large minority of the people were opposed to the continuance of the war, and openly attempted to thwart the efforts of the Governor. The Legislature of 1863 refused to enact the needed appropriation bills, and attempted to take from the Governor the control of the militia placed in his hands by the constitution. The treasonable organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle was introduced from the South, and became very strong in some sections of the State. Several attempts were made to assassinate him, but all failed. In the midst of the war he was elected Governor, in 1864, and as he had then a Legislature of his own party, his work was made much more easy. Not long after the beginning of his second term he was stricken by paralysis, and practically lost the use of his lower limbs. He took a trip to Europe in the hope of relief, but failed. In 1867 he was elected to the Senate and took his seat in that body just when the struggle was on between President Johnson and Congress over reconstruction. Almost from the day he entered the Senate he became the leader of that body. Conkling, of New York, attempted to

rival him for awhile, but lacked the power that Morton had in abundance. When Gen. Grant became President he immediately recognized the strength of Mr. Morton, and at one time offered him the place of Minister to England. The claims of this government against England on account of the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers were under discussion, and threatened war. President Grant wanted Mr. Morton to go to England, believing that his powerful intellect, and his established patriotism would find a way out of the difficulty. Mr. Morton declined the mission.

In 1873 he was elected as his own successor, but was destined not to live to fill out his term. Notwithstanding his great bodily affliction, he was seldom absent from his seat

His mind remained clear; in fact, it seemed to grow more powerful as his bodily infirmities increased. Amid his great labors in the Senate he was the guide and director of his party friends at home. So well was he recognized as the leader of his party, and so great was the belief in his political wisdom, that for many years before his death the party everywhere waited for him to open each campaign, knowing that when he had spoken the issues would be declared.

He had an ambition to be President, and in 1876 he thought he saw that high office almost within his grasp. He was the conceded leader of his party. General Grant's second term was drawing to a close, and a great anxiety was felt for some one who could lead the country through the perilous



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in the Senate. The pages of the Congressional Record of those years bear witness to his labors. He was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and before it came many of the most important matters for senatorial action. To every question he gave the same thorough research.

days yet before it. During his second administration President Grant had met with great opposition. The whisky frauds had been unearthed and had caused great scandal. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Conkling, ex-Secretary Bristow and others were all aspiring for the same great office. The country had confi-

dence in the ability and patriotism of Senator Morton, but they were fearful his physical disabilities would cause him to break down under the tension of filling the chair of chief executive. Had he been as sound in body as he was in mind he would have secured the nomination that was given to Mr. Hayes. After the election came the great struggle over the electoral count, and finally the device of the electoral commission was thought of. Mr. Morton opposed that with great strength, holding that the constitution placed the counting of the electoral vote in the hands of the Vice-President, and Congress had no authority to take it away from him and devolve it upon any commission. The bill was passed, however, and, notwithstanding he had opposed the measure, he was put at the head of the senatorial part of that commission. The commission divided, as he predicted it would, on party lines, and while the country bowed to its decision, it satisfied nobody. Soon after the inauguration of President Hayes, Senator Morton departed for the Pacific coast to investigate matters before his committee. He returned from that trip much weaker, and on the first of November, 1877, died at his home in Indianapolis. The cortege that followed his body to the tomb was the greatest ever seen in Indiana.

During his life political animosities clouded the full acknowledgment of his great powers. As a political organizer he had no equal, and many of those who sought to judge him could recognize in him alone the politician, and were disposed to deny him greatness in other lines. He was a great debater; in all the years of his political life the Senate has known few that equaled him as a debater. His mind was of the massive order, and he was a close and cogent reasoner. On the stump, when discussing political questions, his blows fell on his opponents like those of a trip-hammer; he crushed, overpowered. In party lines he was a dictator, and could brook no opposition. He seldom attempted to placate or conciliate. In party matters it was one of his axioms that it was a waste of time to attempt to placate any one who was disposed to vary his allegiance, saying that in the same time he could win three from the opposition; then, too, he would say, if you

placate them once you will have to placate them at every election. He was strong in his likes and dislikes, and yet had but little malice in his nature. In contradistinction to those who advocated State's rights, he believed that this was a Nation, and not a confederacy; that the Nation was supreme, and that its safety, its future power and grandeur depended upon the recognition of that fact.

From 1860 to his death he gave all his time to the service of the country, and many have been disposed to deny him credit for possessing a great legal mind, yet the universal testimony of those who knew him when he was practicing is that he was really a great lawyer. After his death the bar association of Indianapolis unanimously adopted a memorial, in which his abilities as a lawyer were thus stated: "Having chosen his profession, Senator Morton's place in it, by natural right, was the front rank, and without a struggle he was conspicuous there by force of character, generous stores of learning and eminent ability. He was a judge remarkable for the wise, speedy and impartial administration of justice, on an important circuit, at an age when most men are making their first steps in professional life." The last speech he made in Indiana was on Memorial Day, 1876. An extract from it is given here as a sample of his style of oratory:

"We will let by-gones be by-gones. We can not forget the past; we ought not forget it. God has planted memory in our minds and we can not blot it out. But while we can not forget we can forgive, and we will forgive all who accept the great doctrine of equal liberty and of equal rights to all, and equal protection to all, and will be reconciled to them. And while we can not forget the past we will treat them as if the past had never occurred, and that is all that can be asked; and that is true and perfect reconciliation. True reconciliation does not require us to forget these dead; does not require us to forget the living soldier and to cease to do him justice. We must remember that there is an eternal difference between right and wrong, and that we were on the right side and that they were on the wrong side; and all we ask of them is that hereafter they shall be on the right side. We

should forever remember that we were in the right. We want to transmit that as a sacred inheritance to our remotest posterity. We know that in that great struggle we were in the right. We were grandly in the right, and they were terribly in the wrong. The whole civilized world has now said that we were in the right, and we know that if there is such a thing as right and wrong, we were in the right and they were in the wrong. We want that grand distinction to pass down to all time; but that is entirely consistent with true reconciliation. We say to those who were on the other side of the great contest that cost us so dearly in blood and treasure—that cost us so much suffering and sacrifice, that while we shall forever cherish the lessons that were taught us by that struggle, and while we shall forever stand by the principles that we maintained in that contest, all we ask of them is that they shall hereafter stand upon those principles, and let us go forward, hand in hand, and as Americans, and as brethren through all the future pages of our country's history."

The people of the State have erected a statue to his memory at Indianapolis, and the Legislature has ordered one placed in the Capitol at Washington.

The session of the Legislature in 1869 witnessed a most exciting senatorial contest. The Republicans had a majority on joint ballot, and in caucus had nominated for Senator Will Cumback, who had just been elected Lieutenant-Governor. After his nomination it was developed that he would meet with considerable opposition in the ranks of his own party, and the story of that opposition brought to light some strange things in politics. Before the Republican convention of 1868 there were two candidates for the nomination for Governor—Hon. Conrad Baker, who was acting as Governor, filling out the unexpired term of Governor Morton, and Will Cumback, who was acting Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Hendricks had been nominated by the Democrats. Although he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, it was an open secret that Mr. Cumback's real ambition was to go to the Senate, and he was in reality a candidate for that place. Mr. Hendricks

was in the Senate when he was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Cumback conceived the idea that he would resign his seat in the Senate to make the race for Governor. On that supposition he wrote a letter to Governor Baker announcing that his real ambition was for the Senate, and suggesting that in case Mr. Hendricks should resign the party appointed to fill out his unexpired term would have the advantage in the race before the Legislature, and that in case he should be appointed, of course he would not go before the convention as a candidate for Governor, and consequently Mr. Baker would have a clear field. Mr. Hendricks did not resign, and there was no vacancy to be filled by Governor Baker. The Governor kept the letter of Mr. Cumback a secret, and they both went before the convention, Mr. Baker being nominated for Governor and Mr. Cumback for Lieutenant-Governor. They both canvassed the State, and both were elected, no intimation of the senatorial letter having reached the public.

After Mr. Cumback had received the caucus nomination rumors of the existence of this mysterious letter began to float around, and his enemies seized upon it to bring about his defeat. The opposition to him was led by Senator James Hughes, of Monroe county. Before the war Mr. Hughes had been a Democrat, but during the war, and up to 1869, had co-operated with the Republicans. This letter was called for by a resolution of the Senate, and a copy was furnished by the Governor. When the vote for Senator was taken it was found that in each House there were some Republicans who would not vote for Cumback, and he lacked six votes of having enough to elect him. In joint convention the vote stood: Cumback, 70; Hendricks, 64, and scattering, 16. Several ballots were taken, but on the fourth the real secret was divulged. The name of Mr. Hendricks was withdrawn and that of Senator Hughes substituted in hopes that the scattering Republican vote would be cast for him and he would be elected by the aid of the Hendricks vote; but the scheme failed to materialize, for it was found he could get none of the Republican votes, nor could he command all that had been cast for Mr. Hendricks. The Republicans then withdrew the name of Mr. Cumback and substituted that of Daniel D. Pratt, and he was elected.

Daniel Darwin Pratt was born at Palermo, Maine, October 24, 1813. His father was a physician, and while Daniel was still an infant removed to Madison county, New York, where on a farm of sixty acres, and his practice as a physician, he raised and educated his family of six children. Daniel received his primary education in the schools of Madison county and then attended Cazenovia Seminary. From there he went to Hamilton College, graduating in 1831. He was a hard student, and because of his fine classical education, and his oratorical ability, he was selected as the valedictorian of his class. In college he was noted for his studious habits and his high ideal of manhood. He early developed remarkable powers of oratory, and was the chosen spokesman of his class at all times. After graduating, he was given a professorship in his alma mater, but teaching was not his ambition. He had determined to be a lawyer, and as the West offered more inducements for a young and ambitious man he made up his mind to seek a home in the West. A family council was held, and by the contribution of all the members the sum of thirty dollars and a silver watch was made up for him to begin life with. With that little wealth and the prayers and good wishes of a pious mother he started for Indiana. Much of the journey he made on foot. On arriving at Rising Sun he began teaching school to add to his depleted store of cash, but his mind was still bent on the law. As soon as he could he removed to Indianapolis, and there found a place in the office of Calvin Fletcher, one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Indiana at that time.

Mr. Fletcher early recognized the worth of the young man, and gave him his countenance and support in the study of his chosen profession. Much of the business of lawyers at that time was the collection of money for Eastern mercantile houses, and this frequently necessitated long journeys on horseback, through the almost trackless forests. In this branch of the business young Pratt was employed by Mr. Fletcher. He frequently made trips as far north as Fort Wayne, and became remarkably successful in getting money from slow debtors. In 1836 he settled at Logansport, and soon

became known as the ablest lawyer of northern Indiana, a distinction he enjoyed until his death. Before a jury he was almost irresistible. He established a reputation for fairness and honesty in conducting a case to such an extent that when he told a jury that this was the law, or that the true facts in a case, they relied upon his word. He made it a golden rule in the trial of a case to never misrepresent either the law or the facts to the court or jury. He did not interest himself in politics, as did most of the young lawyers, but still was not wholly indifferent. He had no desire to hold political office, but diligently pursued his profession. In 1847 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated. He was a Whig and believed in the doctrines of that political organization. In 1851-3 he served in



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the State Legislature, and was one of the leaders of that body.

When the Republican party was organized he united with it. In 1860 he was a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and was made one of the secretaries. He had a voice of great power, and was assigned the duty of calling the roll and making all announcements. His voice rang out over that vast and tumultuous assemblage so that he was distinctly heard in every part. During the civil war he was the steadfast friend of the

administration, and did much to encourage enlistments. He was a large man physically, weighing more than three hundred pounds, and could not go to the front himself, but he spent his money freely in caring for the families of those who did go. He gave one son to the country, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1868 he was nominated and elected to Congress to succeed Hon. Schuyler Colfax, but was elevated to the Senate before he took his seat in the House.

The Senate did not suit him. He did not like the strife of politics, and the scramble for office, and at one time, without consulting his friends, sent his resignation to the Governor. His colleague, Senator Morton, heard of it, and hastily telegraphed the Governor to keep the resignation a secret. He then prevailed upon Mr. Pratt to withdraw it, at least until the election of a Republican Legislature was assured. In the Senate he was not a talking member, but was counted as one of the most industrious of committee workers. He was chairman of the committee to investigate the Ku-Klux outrages in the South, and his report had much to do with breaking up that most infamous of organizations. The report caused the most profound sensation throughout the North. The people of the whole country had begun to realize his sterling integrity, and when his report was made no one was found to deny either the truth of the facts set forth or the conclusions arrived at. The following incident which occurred while he was chairman of the Senate committee on pensions will illustrate his honesty and firmness in the discharge of what he deemed to be his duty: About 1873 a brigadier-general of the regular army died at Washington. At the time of his death he was chief of the ordnance bureau. A bill was introduced and passed the House granting his widow a pension of \$100 per month. General Sherman, President Grant and others interested themselves in the effort to get the Senate committee to report favorably on the bill. Mr. Pratt set his head firmly against it and refused to be influenced. He held that there was no reason for the pension such as would justify it; that the deceased had been educated by the government; that during the war he had not served at the front, but at

Washington; that while his services had been valuable, they were not more so than those of hundreds and thousands of others who had been at the front and borne all the hardships; that he had always drawn a large salary, and ought to have provided for his family; that he did not die from any disease contracted in the service, and that until the government was willing to grant pensions to the thousands of worthy widows of privates who had died since the war, he could not and would not vote to make an exception in favor of the widow of any officer.

He was defeated for re-election in 1875, by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, but was soon afterward appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and had much to do with the exposure and prosecution of the whisky frauds. In 1876 the Republicans wanted him to take the race for Governor, but he refused. On retiring from the office of Revenue Commissioner he returned to Logansport and resumed the practice of law. He died there on Sunday, June 17, 1877. His death was sudden and caused a shock to the whole State. Some time before his death he began writing for the *Logansport Star* a series of papers giving some of his early reminiscences. On the morning of his death he was dictating one of those papers to his daughter. He had been in his usual health and no one dreamed of what was coming. He was telling the story of a temptation that assailed him in his early life. He had been sent to Cincinnati to 'keep the books' for Calvin Fletcher, to pay over at that place a collection of \$2,000. Just before he started the cashier of the bank at Indianapolis gave him \$20,000 in currency to take to Cincinnati. As he approached Cincinnati, he saw a steamboat descending the Ohio, and the thought came across his mind that he could take that boat and escape to Texas with the money and thus lay the foundation of a fortune for himself. The concluding sentence was as follows: "And what think you, gentle reader, were the association thoughts that came to my rescue? Away, over rivers and mountains, a thousand miles distant, in an humble farmhouse, on a bench, an aged mother, reading to her boy from the oracles of God."

After pronouncing the above words, his

daughter waited a moment for him to continue, when, looking around, she saw that he was dead in his chair. A tear still stood in his eye, brought there by the thought of his mother. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, among whom was ex-Secretary Bristow.

Mr. Pratt was not what the world would call a great man, but he had talents of a high order. Wendell Phillips pronounced him the most absolutely honest man he ever knew. Ex-Secretary Bristow once said to the writer of this that he had never known any one so absolutely conscientious in the discharge of public duties as Mr. Pratt. He was of a cheerful disposition and always had

a kind smile and word for every one. During his life he loaned a great deal of money, but never was known to oppress a debtor. In his will he directed his executor not to distress any one who was in debt to him. At one time the legal rate of interest in Indiana was ten per cent. At that rate he had loaned large sums. When the Legislature passed a law reducing the rate in the future, he sent to all his debtors, had them draw up new notes at the reduced rates, although he was entitled to claim and collect the rate as fixed in the old notes. In charity he was a liberal giver, and distress always appealed to him.

THE PHANTOM ARMY.

BY BRET HARTE.

And I saw the phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping step to a muffled hum
Of wailing lamentation;
The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville—
The men whose wasted bodies fill
The patriot graves of the nation.

And there came the unknown dead, the men
Who died in fever swamp and fen,
The slowly starved of prison pen;
And marching beside the others,
Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight,
With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright,
I thought—'twas the pale moonlight—
They looked as white as their brothers.

And so all night marched the nation's dead,
With never a banner above them spread.
No sign save the bare, uncovered head
Of their silent, grim Reviewer!
With never an arch but the vaulted sky,
With not a flower save those which lie
On distant graves, for love could buy
No gift that was purer or truer.

So all night long moved the strange array;
So all night long till the break of day
I watched for one who had passed away
With a reverent awe and wonder;
Till a blue cap waved in the lengthening line,
Till I knew that one who was kin of mine
Had come, and I spoke—and lo, that sign
Wakened me from my slumber.

WOMEN IN THE WAR.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Never was there a more devoted and heroic band of women than that which went into the camps and hospitals to care for the sick and wounded of our army. It is true that there were many who were inexperienced and without any qualifications for the duties they assumed, but there were many others whose kind and loving ministrations saved the army and their friends hundreds and thousands of soldiers who would have died had it not been for them. There were many volunteer nurses not in the regular employ of the government who were indeed angels of mercy. Some were the wives and mothers of soldiers in the field, while others had "no son or brother there," but went to their duties through pure love of humanity. Some of them gave their lives for the cause. Mrs. Barlow, the heroic wife of the heroic general, went to her grave through her devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers of her husband's command; nor was hers a solitary case. So did Miss Georgia Willets, of Jersey City. Beautiful, accomplished, with a bright future before her, she sowed the seeds of consumption by exposing herself to rain, cold and storm in looking after the wounded. Heroic, devoted, she gave time, thought, strength, life in carrying comfort and blessing to the suffering and dying, and yet, strange to say, every possible obstacle was thrown in her way to prevent her from ministering to those she had come to serve.

When the war broke out, General Scott gave to Miss Dix absolute control of the employment and distribution of nurses, and she held her sway until the end. She had a theory that no woman who was even passably good looking would make a good nurse, and rejected all applicants unless they had a physiognomy that would have done for the first witch in Macbeth. Miss Willets had been around the hospitals in Washington for some time, and had made friends of those in authority. She was thus engaged when

the news came of the terrible battle of the Wilderness, and that Fredericksburg was filled with the wounded. She obtained a pass for Fredericksburg, and within two hours was on the boat ready for the trip.

The boat had just come in, bearing a load of the wounded. Some were still on board and suffering terribly from thirst and the fever of their wounds. With characteristic energy she set about relieving them, when Miss Dix made her appearance. She demanded to know who she was and what she was doing there. She was informed that she was there to go to Fredericksburg. Miss Dix ordered her off the boat, but the high-spirited girl refused, saying she had a pass from the Surgeon-General. Miss Dix was not satisfied, and declared that the Surgeon-General had no authority to issue such a pass and she would have it revoked. Miss Willets went on with her ministrations, and informed the irate head of the nurse department of the army that in that case she would appeal to Mr. Lincoln. She went to Fredericksburg and was an angel of mercy to many a wounded sufferer.

At the first many of the high medical officials of the army were bitterly hostile to the admission of women as nurses in the hospitals, and this prejudice against them was hard to overcome, but it did finally give way. The late Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, in a letter to the New York Tribune, gave a graphic description of how she broke into one of the Washington hospitals as a nurse, and how she was finally dismissed for writing about the condition of affairs in another. There was one hospital in the city from which women nurses were rigidly excluded. It was the one over which Surgeon Baxter presided. He did not believe in women, and would not have them around. One day Mrs. Swisshelm went to the hospital simply as a visitor. In talking to one of the wounded she asked if there was nothing she could do

for him. He replied that there was nothing unless it was to give him something to quench his thirst; that if the boys could only get something a little sour it would prove a great comfort. The next day she procured some lemons, and squeezed the juice into a glass jar, adding some sugar, and with this under her arm and a glass tumbler she again went to the hospital and divided this little store among them. Day after day she returned, sometimes with her jar of lemon juice, and sometimes with a little wine.

She soon got to assisting in dressing the wounds, and helping in other ways, and no notice was taken of her, but she could never gain admittance except during the hours allotted to visitors. But the rest of the story is best told in her own words. She was standing one day by the cot of a soldier who had died from hospital gangrene, when a gentleman came up whom she recognized as one of the doctors, when the following conversation occurred:

"Doctor, is not this hospital gangrene?"

"I am sorry to say, madam, that it is."

"Then you want lemons?"

"We would be glad to have them."

"Glad to have them? Why, you must have them."

He seemed surprised at my earnestness, and set about explaining. "We sent to the Sanitary Commission last week and got half a box."

"Sanitary Commission, and half a box of lemons? How many wounded have you?"

"Seven hundred and fifty."

"Seven hundred and fifty wounded men! Hospital gangrene, and half a box of lemons!"

"Well, that is all we could get; government provides none; but our chaplain is from Boston. His wife has written to some friends there and expects a box next week."

"To Boston for a box of lemons."

I at once wrote a short note to the New York Tribune: "Hospital gangrene has broken out in Washington, and we want lemons! lemons! lemons! lemons! No man or woman in health has a right to a glass of lemonade until these men have all they need."

To that stirring note she signed her name and sent it to the Tribune. She relates that it appeared in the paper the next day, and

the first who responded was Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who sent her a box of lemons and five dollars, with a request to let him know when she wanted more. The answers to the appeal came from every direction, and lemons began pouring into Washington. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, sending two hundred boxes to the Surgeon-General. So great was the quantity sent to her address that for a while she had twenty ladies, some of them with ambulances, distributing them to the various hospitals. For that season hospital gangrene was driven out of Washington.

A day or two afterward she was surprised when one of the surgeons asked her if she would like to stay in the hospital, and saying if she would a room should be prepared for her. She was told that Surgeon Baxter had sent him to make her the offer, and to her astonishment she discovered it had been with Mr. Baxter she had held her animated conversation about the need of lemons. She remained for some time, until one day she visited another hospital, the pride of Washington, for it was always kept in the most immaculate order, that is so far as outward cleanliness was concerned. Every sheet was snowy white, and dirt could not be found. She discovered, however, that amid all that beautiful cleanliness the hospital was actually swarming with vermin. She wrote an account of it for the Tribune, and then "professional courtesy" required that she should be barred out of a place in which she was doing so much good, for reflecting upon the management of another place where the sick and wounded were kept. She had, however, made a fast friend in Secretary Stanton, that man who cared nothing for the dream called "professional courtesy," and he gave her authority to visit and minister to the soldiers at her own will.

For some days after the beginning of the battle of the Wilderness the wounded kept pouring into Fredericksburg, until every available place was filled. No adequate provision had been made for their reception. There was a lack of surgeons, of nurses, of beds, of supplies of all kinds, and hundreds laid there in the rain and hot sun, and agonized and died for want of attention. It was

one of the most terrible scenes of the whole war. Thousands of wounded were there, and only a handful of surgeons—not enough to visit half the patients once in every twenty-four hours. The old theater had been turned into a temporary hospital. On the basement floor of that building about two hundred desperately wounded men remained for several days. The floor was on a level with the ground outside, and the rain had washed the mud into the room, right among the wounded and dying. Some of them were nearly naked, and none had beds—not even straw to lie on. They had no care except such as the surgeons could give in their hasty visits. It was a terrible time, and many a man went from that house to his grave who could and would have been saved could he have received even a little attention. At last a few nurses were got through from Washington, and the patiently suffering men received the care they so much needed.

Spottsylvania added another horrible grist to the overburdened town, and it was weeks before they could be properly taken care of. What suffering was crowded into those weeks! The people poured out lavishly of their wealth to the Sanitary Commission, and never before in all the history of the world had so much been done to assuage the horrors of war, yet there were times when it seemed as if the sick and wounded were abandoned and forgotten by almost all the world.

One of those times were the weeks which passed from the day General Grant's heroic army plunged its advanced guard into the Wilderness until after the army had settled down to the siege of Petersburg, a period of about fifty days. In those fifty days more than 60,000 of the Union army were wounded. Not all of them so badly injured as to require that they should be sent back to the hospitals, but it is estimated that over 30,000 were sent back within the first twenty days. The roads from Washington were all blockaded by supplies and reinforcements that were being rushed along to the army so stoutly contending for the victory, and it was almost impossible to get supplies for the wounded forwarded. But, as I said, after awhile a few of the devoted nurses did get through, and among them was Mrs. Barlow,

the wife of the general. Those few heroic women did what they could, and it was an immense deal, but they could not do all that was needed. When they rested or slept no one could tell, for at all hours they were found passing among the men they came to help and save. They brought order out of chaos, cheerfulness out of gloom; forced the surgeons to extra efforts; dressed wounds, administered medicine, held patients while amputations were performed, made beds and pillows, and cushions to put under wounded limbs; carried water; cooked for the hospitals; did all kinds of menial work, and amid it all had a kind and cheering word, a tender smile for the suffering and a prayer for the dying.

No history of the war of the rebellion will be complete unless it has one big chapter devoted to the work of the nurses, and that chapter it will be hard to write, for the War Department is almost wholly without a record of the nurses. The employment and management of the nurses was originally given to Miss Dix, and if she kept any record it was never turned over to the department. Many nurses were employed directly by the Surgeon-General, some were authorized by the Secretary of War, and some by generals commanding in the field. The pay of a nurse was fixed at \$12 per month, but hundreds served without pay. The war came so suddenly that the government had no organized system, such as had prevailed in some of the European countries after the Crimean war, and it took long to organize one. But when once organized it did a wonderful work.

They did not confine their work to established hospitals in camp and field, but were found where the battle raged and where the contest was hottest, when even the bravest of the soldiers were fain to shrink back and seek shelter from the storm of shot. In the midst of this storm of war they went about helping the wounded. This was especially the case at Gettysburg. During the last two days of that awful struggle women were seen flitting here and there over the field, between the two armies, carrying needed relief, and all night long they traveled the path the battle followed to succor the wounded and dying. But comparatively few of all those heroic women are now living. How many none can tell. Their memory still lives in

the breasts of those who received their ministrations.

Monuments have been erected to the soldiers who died in the service, but I know of but one built to commemorate the services of a faithful nurse, and that is at Fort Wayne, Ind. It is a beautiful monument of the purest white marble. On the die is cut a design intended to commemorate her services. It is a scene near Kenesaw Mountain. A wounded soldier sits near the door of a tent used for hospital purposes, with his cup and canteen by his side. Over the camp-fire are the camp kettle and coffee pot. The

nurse is passing from the fire to the soldier, bearing a cup of coffee, which the soldier reaches out to receive. The monument was erected to Mrs. Eliza George, who died at Wilmington, N. C., in 1865, after taking part in the "march to the sea." The inscription gives the date of her death, and thus commemorates her worth: "After faithfully aiding with her friendly hands, and cheering with her Christian and motherly voice, the sickly and wounded of our army on the march, on the battlefield and in the hospital for over three years, the heroine fell at her post, honored and loved by all who knew her."

COMRADES KNOWN IN MARCHES MANY.

BY CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Comrades known in marches many,
Comrades tried in dangers many.
Comrades bound by memories many,
Brothers ever let us be.

Wounds or sickness may divide us,
Marching orders may divide us,
But whatever fate betide us,
Brothers of the heart are we.

Comrades known by faith the dearest,
Tried when death was near and nearest,
Bound we are by ties the dearest,
Brothers evermore to be.

And, if spared, and growing older,
Shoulder still in line with shoulder,
And with hearts no thrill the colder,
Brothers ever we shall be.

By communion of the banner—
Crimson, white and starry banner—
By the baptism of the banner—

Children of one church are we,
Creed nor faction can divide us;
Race nor language can divide us;
Still, whatever fate betide us,
Children of the Flag are we.

STATE PRIDE.

BY E. C. CULLOM.

An article in the July *Indianian* by Miss Mary E. Cardwill on "State Pride" is attracting much attention for the plain truths it states. I think, however, during the last few years the title of Hoosier, that was formerly a reproach, has now become one of honor. We have much to be proud of as a State, not only for the material resources and the beauty of our scenery to which the writer calls attention, but for our achievements in literature, music and education. No State surpasses ours in the number and excellence of our schools and universities. We have the best grade of teachers and the best school system in the United States. Our Senators and Representatives are among the foremost statesmen. Ex-President Harrison was selected one of the attorneys before the Venezuela commission in Paris.

In literature we stand first, including such prominent writers as James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet; Gen. Lew Wallace, with his famous "Ben Hur" and "Prince of India"; Charles Major, the author of the latest successful novel, "Knighthood"; Ben S. Parker, Lee O. Harris, Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson are poets whose sweet strains have appealed to many hearts. Then there is John Clark Ridpath, one of the greatest historians of the times, and W. H. Smith, author of the celebrated "History of Indiana," that has become a recognized authority not only in our own State but elsewhere. Only last week in Boston I saw reference made to it to settle an argument, showing it has become a standard work. Mr. Smith's sketch of John Quincy Adams in the July *Indianian* is a most fascinating article that should be brought to the notice of all the students in our high schools.

In music our State ranks high. During the last week in June was held the twenty-second annual meeting of the Music Teach-

ers' Association, the oldest State musical organization in the country; so here again we lead. Many of our vocalists and instrumentalists have more than a local fame, and Miss Birdice Blye has an international reputation. She has played before most of the courts of Europe and at our republican court at the White House. She has won brilliant triumphs in our largest cities and in London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, and other great musical centers of the old world, where she has been crowned with glory and fame. In painting, too, Miss Blye has distinguished herself and exhibited her paintings in the famous art galleries of London, where she won much praise. Were not her talents of the brush overshadowed by her musical genius, it is predicted she would have become eminent in the art world. I was told last week by an artist in New York that Miss Blye and Mrs. Boswell, of Kentland, had been invited to send some of their paintings to the art exhibit in the early autumn. They have done clever work in water colors and oil that would do credit to the best modern masters.

Amos Butler, of the Academy of Science, is an authority on birds. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, one of our brainiest women, is president of the International Council, recently held in London. In Journalism, John T. McCutcheon has risen to the highest grade. His articles and cablegrams on Manila and the war are influencing the President and molding public opinion. And so we might continue indefinitely, for in law, medicine and, in fact, in every profession and enterprise, are men and women who by their achievements reflect honor on their native State. Nature and art combine to make Indiana one of the fairest in the Union of States. In intelligence and literary culture it is surpassed by none.

Valparaiso, Ind.

ADVENTURES OF COL. HARPER.

In the year 1778 a notorious Tory leader, McDonald, at the head of three hundred Indians and Tories, were committing great ravages on the frontiers, and audaciously carrying on their depredations in the vicinity of the forts of Schoharie, which were all so weekly garrisoned that they could offer no resistance to them. Col. Harper, stationed at one of the forts, perceiving the wanton barbarities of the enemy, resolved to undertake a journey to Albany in order to procure sufficient aid to arrest them in their career. It was an expedition full of peril, but he sallied boldly forth, and although the enemy lined his entire route, he undauntedly resolved to secure help for the perishing inhabitants or sacrifice his own life in the attempt. His first day's journey was uninterrupted, and at evening he rode up to a Tory tavern, coolly demanded a room, and without apparent fear or apprehension retired for the night. But he was not unprepared. Presently there was a loud rapping at the door. He demanded what was wanted. "We want to see Col. Harper," was the reply. He deliberately arose, unlocked the door, and taking his sword and pistols, seated himself on the bed to receive his visitors. They were four, and entered blusteringly, and with threatening aspects. The colonel raised his pistols and said, "Step one inch over that mark, and you are dead men." There was something in his determined and resolute aspect that arrested their progress. Their boldness fled before his unflinching eye, and irresolutely they looked from one to the other, at a loss how to proceed. In vain did they look for a sign of weakness in his manner; the least show of such a thing would have proved his destruction. Overawed, and abashed, they retreated from his presence with what grace they could, and left him master of the field. Still, however, feeling himself insecure, he did not sleep again that night, but kept a wary watch. In the morning he boldly mounted his horse, and,

although the enemy was concealed in the vicinity of the house, for some reason he was allowed to pass unmolested. But an Indian followed him almost the entire rest of the way; whenever the colonel would turn and present a pistol he would run with all his might, but again steal cautiously in his rear. Uninjured the colonel reached Albany, procured aid, hastened back to Schoharie, and wreaked a sudden retribution on the marauders.

The following account of another successful enterprise of Col. Harper we find in Campbell's "Annals of Tyron County":

In the year 1777 he had command of one of the forts in Schoharie county and of all the frontier stations in that region. He left the fort in Schoharie and came out through the woods to Harpersfield, in the time of making sugar, and thence laid his course for Cherry Valley to investigate the state of things there, and as he was pursuing a blind kind of Indian trail and was ascending what are now called Decatur hills, he cast his eye forward, and saw a company of men coming directly toward him who had the appearance of Indians. He knew that if he attempted to flee from them they would shoot him down. He resolved to advance right up to them and make the best shift for himself he could. As soon as he came near enough to discern the white of their eyes he knew the head man and several others. The head man's name was Peter, an Indian with whom Col. Harper had often traded at Oquago before the Revolution began. The colonel had his greatcoat on, so that his regimentals were concealed, and he was not recognized. The first words of address of Col. Harper's were:

"How do you do, brothers?"

"Well—how do you do, brother?" was the reply.

"On a secret expedition; and which way are you bound, brothers?"

"Down the Susquehanah, to cut off the Johnstown settlement."

"Where do you lodge to-night?" inquired the colonel.

"At the mouth of Schenevas creek," was the reply. Then shaking hands with them, he bid them good speed and proceeded on his journey.

He had gone but a little way from them before he took a circuit through the woods, a distance of eight or ten miles, on to the head of the Charlotte river, where were a number of men making sugar; ordered them to take their arms, two days' provisions, a canteen of rum, and a rope, and meet him down the Charlotte at a small clearing called Evans' Place, at a certain hour that afternoon; then rode with all speed through the woods to Harpersfield; collected all the men there making sugar, and being armed and victualled, each man with his rope, laid his course for Charlotte. When he arrived at Evans' Place he found the Charlotte men in good spirits, and when he mustered his men there were fifteen, including himself, exactly the same number as there were of the enemy. Then the colonel made his men acquainted with the enterprise.

They marched down the river a little distance, and then bent their course across the hill to the mouth of Schenevas creek. When they arrived at the brow of the hill where they could overlook the valley where the Schenevas flows, they cast their eyes down upon the flats and discovered the fire around

which the enemy lay encamped.

"There they are," said Col. Harper. They descended with great stillness, forded the creek, which was breast high to a man. After advancing a few hundred yards they took some refreshment, and then prepared for the contest. Daylight was just beginning to appear in the east. When they came to the enemy they lay in a circle with their feet toward the fire in a deep sleep. Their arms and all their implements of death were all stacked up according to the Indian custom when they lay themselves down for the night. These the colonel secured by carrying them off a distance and laying them down. Then each man taking his rope in his hand placed himself by his fellow. The colonel rapped his man softly and said, "Come, it is time for men of business to be on their way," and then each one sprang upon his man, and after a most severe struggle they secured the whole of the enemy.

After they were all safely bound, and the morning had so far advanced that they could discover objects distinctly, says the Indian Peter:

"Ha! Col. Harper! Now I know thee—why did I not know thee yesterday?"
 "Some policy in war, Peter."
 "Ah, we find 'em so now."

The colonel marched the men to Albany, delivered them up to the commanding officer, and by this well executed feat of valor he saved the Johnstown settlement from a wanton destruction.

A KNOT OF BLUE AND GRAY.

You ask me why upon my breast,
 Unchanged from day to day,
 Linked side by side in this broad band,
 I wear the blue and gray.

I had two brothers long ago—
 Two brothers, bright and gay;
 One wore the coat of Northern blue,
 And one the Southern gray.

One heard the roll-call of the South,
 And linked his fate with Lee;
 The other bore the stars and stripes
 With Sherman to the sea.

And that is why upon my breast,
 Unchanged from day to day,
 Linked side by side, in this broad band,
 I wear the blue and gray.

And that is why upon my breast,
 Unchanged from day to day,
 Linked side by side, in this broad band,
 I wear the blue and gray.

Each fought for what he deemed the right,
 And fell with sword in hand;
 One sleeps amid Virginia's hills,
 And one by Georgia's strand.

The same sun shines on both their graves,
 And rests o'er hill and plain,
 And in the dreams of vanished days
 Both brothers live again.

WANAMAKER'S WORKING DAY.

John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of Philadelphia and New York, is a man whose working capacity seems unlimited. He has built up his immense business by sheer pluck and keeping everlastingly at work. He began as a penniless boy, and is now the greatest merchant in America. Though sixty-one years of age Mr. Wanamaker looks hardly fifty. His figure is full, stalwart, straight as an arrow. His hair is brown, close cropped and tinged with gray just above the ear tips.

Here is the story of Mr. Wanamaker's working day:

Rises before 6 a. m.; takes a short walk or ride on horseback before breakfast at 6:30; eats little at all times; arrives at the office on the Juniper street side of his Philadelphia store at 8:15. Spends an hour in looking over and answering letters. His rule is to answer each letter received as quickly as possible. Receives callers and confers with the chief managers until noon. He is famous for his courteousness to callers, and also for his quick yet pleasant method of dismissing them to make room for others. During the noon hour he often attends business, political or religious meetings of one kind or another. Takes a light lunch in a private room in a corner of the store with his son and some distinguished guest. Vegetables and fruit constitute his principal articles of diet. He rarely drinks tea or coffee.

The afternoon is usually spent in his son's office, seeing only the most urgent callers, and actively supervising the work of the fifty-four different departments of the great enterprise. He walks much about the store, speaking a kind word here, overseeing that alteration there, always watchful, alert, planning, organizing, scheming. Leaves the store about 6:30. Has dinner at 7:00. Spends the evening in conversation with family or friends, in reading or quiet recreation, or possibly returns to the city to deliver an address.

During the summer and fall Mr. Wanamaker lives at "Lindenhurst," his beautiful

country home, situated in the midst of the historic Chelton hills. A ride of half an hour on the Reading Railway takes you to Jenkintown, Pa., and a mile southward appears the red tiling on the cupola of the mansion.

An intimate friend gives this account of the merchant's home life:

"Always, Mr. Wanamaker has made a point of leaving his business cares behind him when he enters his home, and doing this has kept him young and given, when there, his happy, thoughtless moments. It is no unusual sight to see him running nimbly over the lawn of his beautiful home at Jenkintown, a crowd of laughing young people in hot pursuit; and a lively chase he leads them before he is caught, if he is caught.

"This country home, you know, is particularly dear to both Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker, and there the happiest hours in his busy life are spent among the flowers and trees and birds. It is his custom, when at home, to rise early each morning and spend a few minutes at least walking about the grounds. He says it makes the day easier when he carries some of the morning freshness into his office with him. For every one, from the old flagman at the station, to the dogs about the place, he has a kindly greeting when he meets them, and they all feel better for having seen and spoken to him.

"Mr. Wanamaker knows no day of rest. On Sunday he attends church in the morning and in the afternoon teaches a Bible class numbering two thousand in 'Wanamaker's Sunday school,' which has the reputation of being the largest Sunday school in the world. When asked whether he had seen God's hand guiding him in his career, Mr. Wanamaker said to me:

" 'Many times and most distinctly with His help I have accomplished tasks which otherwise would have been absolutely impossible.' "

His life motto is a verse from the Bible: "He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

It is a wise provision in our school laws under which the Teachers' Institutes of the various counties are organized. The framers of that provision builded much better than they knew when they put it on the statute book. For many years the school system of Indiana was but little more than a name. It had a large fund to draw from, but there was no uniform method of applying it to the uses for which it was designed. Trustees employed teachers at haphazard, about the only requisite being the holding of a certificate or license, and these were granted without any uniformity. The teachers taught without any recognized order or system, but after their own ideas of what was best to do. Some of those teachers were most excellent in all ways. They had the knowledge and knew how to convey that to others, while some of the others had the requisite ability, but were without adaptability. There was no unity among the teachers, consequently there was no esprit du corps, so necessary to build up any great system. In those days teaching was not a profession, but simply a temporary makeshift. The schools suffered from this lack of uniformity, and from this want of a unity of feeling and purpose among the teachers.

In fact, public education then was not a system, but a multiplicity of divided efforts. The time came, however, when it was to be molded into a system. One of the first things was to create a homogeneity

among those engaged in the work. For the greatest amount of success there must be a unity of feeling, a unity of purpose, a unity of pride. To secure this there must be a frequent meeting of the teachers and an interchange of experience and ideas. The great Methodist Church was built up and made strong from its system of class meetings, where the members met on common ground, and exchanged with one another their experiences. Those who had the future of our public schools at heart adopted this Methodist scheme of class meetings and applied it to the teachers. It was one of the great steps in making our school system the pride and boast of every citizen of the State.

To the County Institutes are brought men eminent for their abilities as educators, and they talk to the teachers on practical subjects, while in the Township Institutes the teachers give the lessons they have learned in their own experience, and often these little experiences are more helpful to their fellow-teachers than a dozen lectures on pedagogy would be. The institutes have been growing in interest and in value from year to year, and from the list of lecturers engaged for the institute season just opening we believe this year will be the best of all the series.

If our school authorities would go one step further and arrange for periodical meetings between the pupils of the higher grades in the various schools it would result in much good. The pupils ought to have as much pride in their schools as the teachers, and if meetings between them could be arranged for this spirit of pride would be increased, and would result in a greater devotion on their part.

The new readers for the schools of Indiana are a very great improvement on the old. They have been revised by S. H. Clark and H. S. Fiske, of the Chicago University, and the effort has been to interest the child as well as to teach him how to pronounce his words, or to give the proper inflection to his voice. Selections of a historical nature are much more prominent in the series than ever before, while in the main the literary features of the selections are plain, simple and such as the mind of the student can easily grasp.

THE INDIANA STATE FAIR.

With the announcement that the Indiana State Fair will this year be held September 18th to the 23d, comes the thought that this part of the State's educational work for the last fifty years has become an important feature of the history of Indiana. In this connection it is interesting to note that the charter of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture was filed during the fall of 1851, and the work of giving exhibitions of farm products and live stock was begun in the year 1852. Ex-Governor Wright was very active in the organization of the work, and was one of the charter members of the board. He continued to serve as a member of the board for a number of years and was very much interested in the advancement of the work which the board had undertaken. From the date of its beginning until the present time the Indiana State Board of Agriculture has each year assembled the citizens of the State to a contest for honors by the breeders and manufacturers of Indiana. Then we had two classes for cattle, beef cattle and milk cattle—now we have ten separate classes, representing as many distinct breeds, while there are as many more claiming their right to have classes provided for them. This is no more true of the cattle than it is true of the horses, swine, sheep and poultry, so that the great variety, the greatness of the quality of the specimens that are exhibited becomes a study for the student that watches the advancement of the world. To say that this is of but passing importance is unjust, and does not measure the value of these branches of our common interests. The contests that are engaged in have developed the very best and purest types of the various breeds of the different kind of live stock, and we as a nation are to-day pre-eminently in the front rank of the breeders of pure-bred stock. Our product is in the markets of every country and we are no longer following in the footsteps of others, but we are defining the lines that mark the popular breeds, and the standard fixed by the breeders of the United States is the standard for the world. In this work, Indiana has kept shoulder to shoulder with adjoining States, and is in reality not only the center of population, but is the center of up-to-date breeding. It is but fair to con-

clude that the contests at the fairs have done a great work in educating the citizens of the State which breeds are best for the producer and what specimen of the particular breed can be relied upon for the results desired. It is a work but begun, and if continued it must result in making breeding a science, with rules so fixed that the crudest countryman may hope to succeed along with his neighbor whose days at the agricultural college have made of him the inexperienced yet up-to-date farmer. This is, therefore, the practical school for the farmer, and since the farm is the base of supplies for all mankind all mankind should be interested in knowing that the State Fair is to-day doing a better work, a more comprehensive work and a work that will bring better results than in any year of its existence.

The latest historical work on an Indiana subject is "LaSalle in the Valley of the St. Joseph," by Charles H. Bartlett and Richard H. Lyon, published by the Tribune Printing Company of South Bend. LaSalle was the great explorer, and the story of his explorations is a romance of history. This new work deals with his work in the valley of the St. Joseph of the Lake. Price, \$1.00.

The subscriptions to *The Indianian* have been most gratifying during the past month. It is the only periodical in the State devoted exclusively to historical matters concerning the State and its people. In that it is an educational publication, and is being so received by the people and the school authorities.

Our new American citizens of Porto Rico will have to keep their eyes open for English idioms. Joseph Faudies, of that Isle, is said to have come all the way to St. Benedict's College, in Atchison, Kan., in the hope of beginning school work there on June 2 last, which he saw announced as "commencement day."

Lord Kelvin in a lecture stated that as a result of recent investigations it was estimated that the earth had been the abode of life for about thirty million years.

If every newspaper in the State would advertise its town of publication as does the

South Bend Tribune, Indiana would take a great leap forward. On its business cards the Tribune thus speaks of South Bend:

"South Bend is situated on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Vandalla and Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railways. The latter connects the city with nearly every railroad entering Chicago. South Bend covers six square miles, has over 25 miles of underground sewerage, 19 miles of paved public thoroughfares, 7 miles of modern street car lines, 19 acres of park, pure artesian water for fire and domestic purposes, modern fire department, metropolitan police system, unexcelled public and parochial schools, Notre Dame University, St. Mary's Academy, the finest hotel in Indiana, and a healthful climate. South Bend is one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the West. It has plow, wagon, clover huller and other industries that are the largest of their kind in the world. Its other manufactures include woolen goods, paper, toys, lenses for eyeglasses, shirts, sewing machine parts, blank books, bicycles, baking powder, bluing, bank, bar and office furnishings, beer, steam boilers, electrical appliances, street sprinklers, wood and paper boxes, brick, cement brooms, confectionery, cigars, barrels, cultivators, cutlery, dowels, furniture, feed mills, flour, harness, harrows, machinery, ice, knit underwear, lumber, tombstones, mattresses, proprietary medicines, linseed oil, varnish, pulleys, rubber stamps, sash, blinds, doors, screens, seeders, sheet iron products, soap, spark arresters, mineral waters, steel skeins, etc. South Bend is surrounded by excellent farming land and prosperous agriculturists. South Bend is a good and healthful place for a residence, and a fine point for business."

A new law has just gone into effect in Massachusetts forbidding the performance of the marriage ceremony by justices of the peace unless they have been specially designated for that purpose.

The Indianian is in receipt of a copy of *The Echo*, a small collection of poems by George P. Corn, of Ireland, Dubois county, Indiana. Mr. Corn was a member of the 159th Ind. Vol. Inf. in the Spanish-American war, and many of his poems touch upon thoughts of a soldier's life. He was a stu-

dent at Greencastle when war was declared. Among his poems appears the following:

LOVE OF GOD.

Love of God, so full, so free,
I am glad it reaches me;
Love of God, so pure, so strong,
Lingers with me all day long.

And at night when I retire,
Love of God, my soul's desire,
Watches o'er me through the night,
'Till the dawn of morning light.

And at morn when I awake,
Ere through the world my way I take,
Love of God points out the way
In which I travel all the day.

When the golden sun has set,
Love of God is with me yet;
Watches o'er me through the gloom,
'Till another day has come.

Thus it is from day to day,
Love of God holds perfect sway;
In summer's heat, in winter's chill,
Love of God is with me still.

In youth, in manhood, and in age,
His love illumines the Sacred Page;
Best of blessings life can give,
It teaches me the way to live.

And at last when death is near,
Love of God my soul shall cheer;
Shall go with me through the tomb;
Drive away the gathering gloom.

When that glorious day shall come,
Love of God shall lead me home;
O'er there, where loved ones wait,
Shall open wide the Golden Gate.

The cheapest animal to raise is the sheep, and with the growing appetite for tender lamb and mutton in this country, it is one of the most profitable.

The fraternities of the United States have 6,000,000 members, the Masons leading with 768,500 members.

Half the ships in the world are British. The best of them can be converted into ships of war in forty-eight hours.

Only in New York, Buffalo, Yonkers, Boston, Chicago, Brookline (Mass.), Providence, are public baths maintained.

The Indianian

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CARROLL COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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Photo by Nobra.

RATTLE SNAKE FALLS, CARROLL COUNTY.

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

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HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, CARROLL COUNTY.

One of the richest agricultural sections of the State is that now known as Carroll county. It is in the Wabash valley—that valley famed many years ago as the abode of the chills and fever, known far and wide as the “Wabash shakes.” Nearly all the historical memories of the first settlement of Indiana linger around the Wabash river. Along its banks were once found the favorite homes of the Mound Builders. To them succeeded the red man, and he in turn was followed by the Canadian trappers and missionaries. Near its banks were fought the great battles between the Miami and Iroquois, and later the one between the whites and a mixture of Miami and Pottawattamies. The Wabash has been the theme of poet and painter. The valley to which it has given its name was once covered by dense forests, was the home of the deer, and the grazing ground of countless herds of buffalo. Subject to sudden floods, its overflow remaining upon the lowlands, with the rank vegetation produced by the great richness of the soil, made it the home, also, in those early days, of malaria, that gave it an undesirable reputation abroad. But those days have passed away, and to-day the sun shines on no fairer or more fertile region than the Wabash valley. Prior to 1760 the bosom of the Wabash had been untroubled except by the canoes of the Indian and the pirogues of the French voyagers. The conquest of Canada gave the northern half of what is now Indiana to the British, and in the latter part

of 1760, or early in 1761, the first canoes other than those of the French and Indians began to make their appearance on the upper Wabash. A few British soldiers took possession of Fort Miami at the head of the Maumee, and a small detachment appeared at Oulatenon. They were soon captured by the Indians operating with Pontiac, and it was not until 1777 that British soldiers again made their appearance on the Wabash, and in less than a year the heroic and adventurous George Rogers Clark drove them away.

The Wabash had furnished the means of communication between the French posts and Canada, and afterward between the Virginia troops and Kentucky. When Indiana was first erected into a separate political organization there were no settlements of the whites north of Vincennes. Even when the State was admitted into the Union in 1816 there were no white settlements on the Wabash north of Terre Haute. Some adventurous whites had penetrated the valley and brought back stories of the amazing fertility of the valley, but it was still Indian grounds, and the dangers prevented any of those adventurers settling along its banks. They may have dreamed of a time when it would be a veritable garden spot, but they were not willing to undertake its settlement. When Indiana was given a territorial government counties were laid off. A great scope of country in the central and northern part was called Wabash county, and from it a number of counties have since been or-

*Photo by Wolterer.*

ON THE WABASH, NEAR LOCKPORT.

ganized. Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe and then Carroll were sliced off from this great domain. It was in the first days of the year 1828 that the boundaries of Carroll county were named by the Legislature. The early legislators of Indiana were possessed with a desire to perpetuate the names and memories of those who had been prominent in winning the Independence of America, and to the new county they gave the name of Carroll, in honor of the bold signer of the Declaration of Independence,

who, that there might be no mistake, added his place of residence to his signature—Charles Carroll.

A new county, however, could not be formed unless there were people who desired a local organization, so there must have been some settlers in the new county who were desirous of governing themselves and securing authority to intermarry without having to go to Lafayette, Crawfordsville or some other far away point after it. An examination of the records show that the first set-

*Photo by Wolterer.*

DUCK HUNTERS ON THE WABASH.

tlers in what is now Carroll county made their appearance in the winter of 1824. At that time Ohio was not very crowded with population, but still it was too crowded to suit some of the settlers, and they began to look out for homes where neighbors would not be so plenty. Among those restless residents of Ohio were Henry, Hezekiah and Abner Robinson, and they determined to emigrate to the Wabash Valley. On the 12th of October, 1824, they gathered their fam-

ined to look farther, and in December entered the first land in what is now Carroll county. On the 28th of December Henry Robinson and his two sons started to cut a road through the wilderness to their new home, leaving the women behind until they could provide a shelter for them on the land they had purchased. It was hard to cut the road, and on the last day of the year they reached the land. It was not an inviting prospect. They were in a wilderness, and



Photo by Walerer.

CARROLL COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ilies together, and with what few household goods they possessed they started through the wilderness to seek a new home. They were accompanied by James French and Joseph Clymer and his son. After a tedious and wearisome journey they reached Lafayette, and some of them located near Crawfordsville, but Henry Robinson deter-

had just forced their way through an almost impenetrable swamp.

It was in the depth of winter, and a cabin must be erected, so, with stout hearts and strong arms, they began the work, and by night had their cabin partly erected. The next day was Sunday, and they rested from their labors. On Monday two of the party

*Photo by Nobes.***WABASH R. R. BRIDGE AT DEER CREEK.**

were sent back for a new supply of provisions, and to bring on the female members of the party. The women arrived before the cabin was completed, but the work went merrily on, and on the evening of the 7th of January this new home, twenty-five miles from the nearest neighbor, was occupied, and the settlement of Carroll county begun. Other settlers soon came, however, and new improvements necessitated. The nearest store or blacksmith shop was at Crawfordsville, and there also was the nearest mill. As settlers multiplied the necessity for a mill nearer at hand increased, and early in 1825 the Robinsons began the erection of one not far from where Delphi now stands. Malaria and Indians were not the only dangers

surrounding the settlers. One of the early settlers was bitten by a rattlesnake, and a den of those reptiles was discovered, and about four hundred of them were killed. The erection of the mill for grinding corn and a sawmill to furnish lumber were great events, and did much to attract other settlers. In 1826 matters were made a little easier for the settlers. Lafayette had been laid out and a postoffice established at that place, thus bringing the outside world a little nearer than Crawfordsville. By 1828 enough settlers had made their appearance to justify the erection of a new county, thus bringing the comforts of courts, politics and mail facilities nearer home, and as has been stated, the act passed and Carroll county was born. Under the provisions of the act an election was held on the 23th of April, 1828, for the selection of county offi-

*Photo by Nobes.***ON THE TIPPECANOE.**

cers. Seventy-six free and independent voters cast their ballots, without the aid of caucuses, primaries or conventions. It was the ideal way of choosing public officers, but from which, alas! in these days we have sadly departed.

Even in the wilderness there will be marrying and giving in marriage. When the would-be groom had to walk to Crawfordsville for his license to take to himself a wife, it might have caused some weddings to be postponed, or caused the lover to think twice before he asked the maiden for her hand, but with the establishment of an authority near at home to grant licenses and pronounce the ceremony the young men began to make love in earnest. The county seat had hardly been named, and a clerk of the

*Photo by Nobes.***RATTLE SNAKE CAVE.**

*Photo by Wolerer.*

SCENE NEAR DELPHI.

court taken his oath of office, before John Bozarth appeared asking for the permission of the State to take Lathy Mitchell for his wife. This was the first license issued in Carroll county, and the parties were united by Christopher McCombs, who had just been elected Associate Judge, this being his first official act. By the election of officers and the issuing of a marriage license, it might be said that Carroll county was launched on its course of prosperity.

The privations of the settlers were by no means over. They had a county organi-

zation, it is true, and a postoffice, and a store or two, but the opening of a store in those days did not mean altogether that the settler could get such merchandise as he might want. It was difficult for the merchants to secure supplies. The Wabash river was the only available means. In the spring of 1829 the water in the river was so low that the boats could only ascend the river to the rapids below Vincennes. From there the stocks for the merchants had to be hauled in wagons through the woods, the only road in many places being the Indian trails. Del-

*Photo by Best*

DEER CREEK ON ITS WAY THROUGH DELPHI.



DEER CREEK PRAIRIE, NEAR DELPHI,

Photo by Wolcott.

phl, the new county seat, was at the head of navigation on the Wabash, and it was fondly hoped it would be the emporium of the Wabash valley, but from sundry causes Logansport and Lafayette both outgrew it. There were no roads, but the Indians had given to the State a large tract of land to assist in building a road, through the State north and south. This has since been known as the "Michigan road," and for many years it was a most important thoroughfare, giving the people of the northern part of the State an outlet to the lakes, and regular lines of wagons were established for transportation purposes. This caused the erection of "taverns" at various points, where "accommodations for man and beast" could be had. We give a view of one of those famous



Photo by Wolcott.

PUBLIC WALK NEAR DELPHI.

old stopping places. The early settlers could readily produce far more than they needed for their own use, and for that of all the newcomers, but it was hard to get their surplus to market. There was no soil anywhere that better paid the labor of the farmer, but much of the soil was low and swampy. The swamps produced disease, and thus kept back the rapid settlement of this fertile country. The county was well watered. Besides the Wabash there was the Tippecanoe, made memorable in 1811 by the battle be-



Photo by Nobes.

THE LONE FISHERMAN.

tween General Harrison and the Indians; Wild Cat, Deer Creek and other streams. Occasionally steamboats would come up the Wabash, but until the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, most of the surplus had to be wagoned to Chicago.

Carroll county was heavily timbered, and more than fifty per cent. of the land was what was called black, wet lands. The timber was of the best burr-oak, hickory, walnut, poplar and maple. In the early days the maple furnished much of the sugar used by the inhabitants. After the removal of

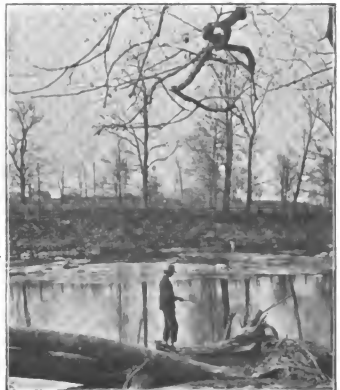


Photo by Nobes.

ANOTHER LONE FISHERMAN.

*Photo by Best***CARROLL COUNTY CATTLE HERD.**

the timber a system of drainage, under the provisions of the State law, was adopted, and since 1869 all the wet lands have been reclaimed. Under-tile drains and large open ditches have completely rescued thousands of acres of land that had been supposed to be worthless. Beautiful and fertile farms, costly residence and barns are now seen where sixty years ago water stood all the year. This drainage also improved the health of the people, as it took away the source of the malaria, and a healthier county can not be found in Indiana than Carroll is to-day. All these improvements cost the people large

sums, but the money was well expended and the farms thus reclaimed now readily command a cash rental of five dollars an acre, as a good crop is assured with or without rain.

The opening of the Wabash and Erie canal was a great boon to the people of Carroll county. It furnished a ready means to reach the best markets with their surplus productions, and brought to their doors the supplies so much needed. The completion of the canal brought new settlers into the Wabash valley very rapidly, and that part of the State grew in population and im-

*Photo by Best***A TYPICAL CARROLL COUNTY FARM.**

portance. The canal, however, did not last always. The county, however, is in easy reach of the markets, through the three railroads which cross it. The Wabash was the first to be constructed, opening up a highway to Toledo and St. Louis. The Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern (now Vandalia) was completed, giving an additional outlet to the northwest, and also to the southwest. The last to be built was the Monon, opening a direct line to Chicago and Indianapolis. The citizens of Carroll county materially aided in the construction of all these roads by subscriptions to stock and by taxation. Carroll county is especially rich in beautiful landscape scenery, and with its churches, schools and rich soil, it makes an ideal county in which to live.

bunal affirmed the court below. The case is reported in the 89th Indiana Reports, and became a standard case, touching the powers of a board of county commissioners, declaring the 'gravel road acts constitutional. These grand thoroughfares cost an average of two thousand dollars per mile, and more than two hundred thousand dollars have been paid by assessments on lands benefited within a two-mile limit. The bonds issued to build the roads sold at a premium, and have long since been paid. The roads are kept up by a general tax levy on all the taxable property in the county.

These roads reach out from the county seat to the remote parts of the county, while the lateral roads under the supervisor system have been graded and graveled exten-



Photo by Wolcott.

MONON R. R. BRIDGE ACROSS DEER CREEK.

Over one hundred miles of free gravel roads have been constructed under the statutes of 1887, and acts supplementary thereto. For years the question of road improvement was agitated, and not until 1880 did public feeling exert itself, and then the work proceeded and continued without abatement for ten years. The county board was sought to be enjoined from constructing the first road put under contract, known as the "Rangeline Gravel Road." The case came up before Judge Gould in the Circuit Court, the complaint held insufficient, and appeal to the Supreme Court taken, and that tri-

sively. Good roads are indicative of a progressive people, and have added twenty per cent. to land values. The iron bridges, some of them built at a cost of \$40,000, spanning the water courses, make public travel convenient in any part of the year.

The recent action of Governor Mount in refusing a pardon to William Green, a life prisoner, confined in the Michigan City prison, will probably lock the doors on William Green until death shall give him a passport from the prison walls. This ends the second or third attempt to secure the pardon or parole of a man who, with his

*Photo by Walerer.***MONROE STREET, DELPHI.**

brother, was once notorious in this section of the State. It also recalls the only instance of mob law ever applied in this county.

In the neighborhood of Wheeling, in the eastern part of Carroll county, near the county line, and Young America, farther east in Cass county, there lived for years a lawless element, which finally brought upon Carroll county the stigma of an execution under mob law. This lawless element was familiarly known as the Jap Cohen gang, and for years terrorized the community, their depredations extending into Howard and Carroll counties. Cohen, the leader of the gang, was finally convicted on a charge of stealing cattle and sentenced to the northern prison at Michigan City; but subsequently he was pardoned by the late Governor Gray. William Green, another member of the gang, on July 16, 1881, at a picnic on the outskirts of Young America, killed Enos Brumbaugh. Green was deformed—a hunchback, and physically inferior to the man with whom he quarreled. Leaving the picnic grounds, he returned in less than half an hour and deliberately sent a bullet

through Brumbaugh's heart. He disappeared, and in due time the officers of the law gave up further search for the murderer. Five years later, on August 6, 1886, followed another tragedy, involving Amer Green, a brother of William, and who was also regarded as a member of the old Cohen gang. Luella Mabbitt, who lived at the home of her father near Wheeling, Carroll county, frequently received the attentions of Amer Green. On the night of August 6, 1886, he went to the Mabbitt home and called for Luella. She had retired, but he insisted on seeing her, and she dressed and came downstairs. In response to Green's demands, she went riding with him dressed in a loose wrapper. She was never seen alive again. Several days later portions of her clothing stained with blood were found in the woods. The neighbors stated that on the evening of Miss Mabbitt's disappearance in the woods they heard a cry for help. It was near the banks of the north fork of Wild Cat creek. Months afterwards a corpse, badly decomposed, was found in the Washash river below the mouth of Wild Cat creek, and thirty miles from the point where Luella disappeared. Dentists identified the corpse as that of Luella Mabbitt. In the meantime Amer Green had disappeared, and, like his brother, stood accused of murder. Indictments were returned against him both in Cass and Carroll counties, but the courts and the officers of the law recognized the difficulty of convicting Green even in the event of his capture. A number of detectives worked on the case for months and finally gave it up, but both William and Amer Green were finally captured through

*Photo by Nubes***WEST WALNUT ST., FLORA.**

the untiring efforts of J. B. Stanley, of Logansport, a deputy sheriff of Cass county. They were found through a memorandum against William Green, discovered among some effects left by Amer in his flight. The memorandum was a charge against William Green of \$26 "for railroad fare to Sherman." And following this clue and confining himself to the search for the brother, who was deformed, the officer finally located them both near Sherman, Texas. They were arrested on a cattle ranch in July, 1887. Both were placed in jail at Logansport, July 16th. Owing to the fear of a mob, the jail was protected for some days by an extra detail of twenty-five deputy sheriffs armed with Springfield rifles. A few days later the brothers were removed to the prison at Michigan City to await trial.

quietly surrounded the jail, and after placing a line in the middle of the street about twenty of the most determined attacked the jail. They made no demand on the sheriff before beginning operations, but sent a sledge hammer crashing through the wooden door leading into the residence part of the jail building. A prompt demand was then made upon the sheriff for the keys leading to Amer Green's cell. This was refused, and the man with the sledge hammer resumed work. One lock after another crumbled, and when the sledge was not sufficient of itself a cold-chisel was used. When they reached Green's cell they found him in tears, the first manifestation of any emotion since his capture. In his desperation he had wrenched loose a section of the water pipe in his cell with which to defend himself. But four men



Photo by Wolcott.

DEER CREEK DAM.

On the 19th of October Amer Green was brought to Delphi for trial. His attorneys freely admitted that they would ask for a change of venue. There was no demonstration on the part of the people in or around Delphi, but on the morning of October 21st a number of men from the neighborhood of Wheeling and Young America appeared in Delphi. They were in town all day, but no one suspected the motive of their visit. About 10 o'clock at night they were joined by about 150 others from the same locality, and then their business became known. They

made a bold and simultaneous dash, grabbing his hands and throat at the same time. He was bound and hurried out to a carriage held in waiting. The whip was applied to the horses. In twenty minutes from the time the mob entered Delphi a carriage containing Amer Green was driving across Deer Creek bridge on the road leading to Flora. A stop was made at a grove seven miles east of Delphi, where a fire was burning under a walnut tree. There were cries of "Give him the stake," "Burn him," "Make him talk." In response to all these threatening exclama-

tions the accused man, who had recovered from the first emotions of fear at the jail and had put himself under the most perfect control, looked calmly over the crowd. Presently the leader, stepping forward, told Green he had not long to live, and that if he had anything to say now was his time. If not, he must die. Finally Green asked:

"Is Mr. Mabbitt here?" referring to Luella's father.

"Yes," came from a score of throats.

"Let him step forward," said Green.

The old gray-haired father of the missing girl moved to the front, and in the glare of the flickering light stood face to face with Amer Green.

at midnight, within a stone's throw of a schoolhouse, right at the side of a public road, the mob questioned and cross-questioned Amer Green, until finally some one recalled the reign of terror that hung over the Green and Cohen neighborhood for years and the cry again went up to "Give him the rope."

"All who are in favor of the rope say 'Aye,'" called the leader, and there was a loud chorus of "ayes." In less time than it takes to tell it a hangman's noose was placed around the doomed man's neck. As the noose was drawn to his neck Green said: "After all this is over, Mr. Mabbitt, and after I am gone, do not forget me." "Do not



Photo by Waterer.

WILSON'S CAVE.

"Well, Amer," said he, "you must tell the truth. What did you do with Luella? Is she alive?"

"Yes," said Green.

"Where is she?"

"She is in Ft. Worth, Texas, with Samuel Payne, an old friend of mine, and has been there ever since she left home."

Green then stated that if he had followed his own judgment instead of that of his attorneys the matter would have been settled long ago. He told a plausible story of how he and Luella had eloped, and raised a doubt in the minds of the mob so strong that it looked for a moment as if Green would be taken back to the jail. There in that grove

worry, he will not forget you," shouted some one in the crowd, and Green said no more.

The order was given to move to a butternut tree a few feet away. A young man grabbed the end of the rope, and with the agility of a squirrel pulled himself up to a limb about twenty feet from the ground. The rope was thrown over the limb and the end grasped by a score of hands. Green stood upon the wagon like a statue, his hands pinioned and the rope tightly drawn. The crowd was as orderly as a sheriff's posse could have been had Amer Green been going to his death according to the mandates of the law. A reporter of the *Delphi Journal* was present, having overtaken the

mob on its way to the grove. He was the last to speak to Amer Green. He asked that the mob give him a chance to speak, and the rope was slackened.

"Are you an innocent man," asked the reporter, and he answered, "I am."

"What is your last request?"

"That you inform my mother; send her my body, and tell her that I desire to be buried by the side of my sister in Ohio."

Here the horses gave a lurch forward, and Amer Green was suspended. He never moved a muscle, and the mob dispersed as quietly as it came into Delphi. Telegrams the next morning to the police department at Ft. Worth dispelled the doubt raised by the statement of Green that Luella Mabbitt was living with Samuel Payne. Nothing has since occurred to shake the conviction that

The sheriff had done his full duty, and no one in Delphi feared a mob attack. The prisoner had been in custody more than three months, and what excitement there had been in Delphi had quieted down. Nevertheless, Sheriff Van Gundy wrote a forceful letter in reply to Governor Gray. He joined the Governor in deploring the existence of mob violence, which was "rapidly bringing the State of Indiana into public disgrace." He stated that from the best information obtainable this mob was composed of men living on the borders of Cass, Howard and Carroll counties. The sheriff in his letter recalled the reign of terror through which the neighborhood of Young America had passed prior to the breaking up of the old Cohen gang, and cited how the leader and other members of the gang were con-



Photo by Wolever

A FAVORITE WALK NEAR DELPHI.

Luella Mabbitt died at the hands of Amer Green on the night of August 6, 1886, but it is doubtful if his conviction could ever have been secured in a court of law.

On the day following the lynching of Amer Green thousands of people from Carroll, Cass, Howard and Clinton counties came to the scene of the lynching. It was late in the forenoon when the body was cut down. On the day following the lynching Governor Gray wrote a letter to the sheriff, N. W. Van Gundy, severely criticizing that officer for his failure to protect the prisoner.

victed, after much expense, sent to the State prison, while many of those who were unconvicted, seeing the fate of their leader, fled the State. "But on an evil day, without the recommendation of the judge, prosecuting attorney or the jury that tried him, the Governor had pardoned the leader of that lawless gang, and upon his return also came the other outlaws who had fled. Then it was, I am told, that a vigilance committee was formed among the best citizens for self-protection, but whether any of the members of this committee were engaged in the

*Photo by Wolever.***FIRST BRICK HOUSE IN DELPHI.**

lynching of Green, I am unable to say. People draw their own inferences." This was the sheriff's sharp rejoinder.

Hon. John H. Gould occupied the bench. He summoned a grand jury and instructed them in language as forcible as he could command to discover, if possible, those who aided in the work. But two men were identified as having been present, and neither denied his presence. One was the father of Luella Mabbitt and the other was the newspaper reporter who took Green's last words. No indictments were found.

William Green, the murderer of Enos Brumbaugh, was tried in Miami county on a change of venue from Cass. He was convicted. All the property which came to him from his father's estate, and much that was left to his mother, had been used to secure

*Photo by Wolever.***FIRST MILL IN CARROLL COUNTY.***Photo by Wolever.***OLD WAREHOUSE IN LOCKPORT.**

his liberty, but the recent action of the Governor adds to the probability that he will spend the remainder of his days in prison. The sympathy excited by his deformity and the general hardship of his life were cited at the time of his trial as having saved him from the gallows.

The common schools of Carroll county had their beginning in the early history of the county, and have advanced until at the present time 160 teachers are employed to instruct 6,400 youths. Owing to the lack of records, little is known concerning the details of the early history of the schools. The

*Photo by Wolever.***AN OLD ROADSIDE TAVERN.**

schools in their advancement were under the supervision of the following examiners and superintendents: John W. Fawcett, L. E. McReynolds, T. H. Britton, B. W. Everman, J. L. Johnson, W. A. Barnes, Charles W. Metsker and I. F. Myer.

The early log and frame school houses have been replaced by modern brick buildings, the newest of which are heated and ventilated in the best manner. The trustees do not meet with that difficulty in the way of criticism from taxpayers for building good school houses that was so common in the past, and in some places at the present time. Burlington has a beautiful four-room building, which cost about \$16,000. Trustee Allison has just completed a \$14,000 building of eight rooms. Trustees Lewis and Robbins have taken great care in the build-

ment demands at least a high school training. More than 80 per cent. of the teachers take professional training. With the higher standard has come higher wages, and now district teachers command from \$2 to \$2.60, while the high schools pay from \$3 to \$4. Music has been added to the course of study, and each teacher is required by the board to hold a license to teach that subject before he will be employed. As a result teachers have sought training in music and are able to teach the subject with a fair degree of success. Trustee McCain employs a regular supervisor of music for the schools of his township, and the results have been seen upon the whole school life.

The County Association is but eight years old, and has become the meeting of greatest interest to the citizens and teachers.



Photo by Best.

DEER CREEK ABOVE THE DAM.

ing of district school houses in the way of convenience and beauty. The County Board of Education established the township high school in 1896, and they have met with such great favor that at this time there are fifteen high schools in the county, maintaining courses from two to four years, and with an enrollment of over 300. The present board is pushing the work of high schools to the front, and it is becoming one of the greatest factors in the system.

The standard for teaching has been continually raised, and the minimum require-

The common schools graduated over two hundred pupils last year, and ten out of the thirteen townships held graduating exercises. They are held in the form of contests and create no small degree of interest and friendly rivalry among students. An annual county contest is held during institute week, in which the champions from each of the township schools compete for prizes. The idea back of it may not be the best, but it has proven to be a means of creating interest in the rural districts.

Every school supports a library of from fifty to one thousand books. Many of the

Y. P. R. C. books are added each year, and no child is deprived of reading some good book. Every teacher is a member of the Teachers' Reading Circle. W. C. S. Jordan is the veteran teacher. He hopes to teach his fiftieth term of school this year, without having missed a year.

Carroll county may well be proud of the war record of her people. The first call to arms that came after the organization of the county was for the war with Mexico, and to that Carroll sent one full company. It was under the command of Captain R. H. Milroy, who later in life became a distinguished major-general, and in battle commanded more troops than General Scott had with him when he captured the City of Mexico. In 1861 the tocsin of war was again sounded. Fort Sumter was fired on and

furnished, and parts of several others, while individual recruits were found in many regiments. The Ninth Regiment was one of the most distinguished in all the Union armies for its fortitude, discipline and courage. It began its service in West Virginia and ended in Texas, having fought from Corinth to Atlanta, and in the pursuit of Hood. The Twelfth, Forty-first, Forty-sixth, and several other regiments were largely indebted to Carroll county, and one of the best batteries of the war hailed from the same county. The people of the county have erected in the courthouse grounds a beautiful monument to the memory of the dead. Soldiers from Carroll county fought on almost every battlefield of the war, and the record shows no stain upon their honor. The people who remained at



Photo by Walever.

MAIN STREET, DELPHI.

President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand troops. All Indiana sprang to arms. Among those who rushed to Indianapolis to offer their services in defense of the Union was a company from Carroll county, and it was one of those accepted for the service. It was placed in the Ninth Regiment, which was under the command of that same Robert H. Milroy who had led the company to Mexico. From that time to the close of the war Carroll was always among the foremost in responding to the calls of the country. One full company after another was

home were no less patriotic than those who went to the front, and they gave in bounties and relief for the families of soldiers, \$180,000.

When the county was organized by the Legislature the commissioners to locate the county seat determined to found a new town and it was first given the name of Carrolton, which was afterwards changed to Delphi. Like all other new towns in those early days of the State, the growth was very slow. The population of the entire county was limited



Photo by Smith.

SCHOOL HOUSE AT FLORA.

to a few hundred souls, and they were all engaged in tilling the soil, trying to extract a living from the ground, and they had no use for towns. All they really wanted was a store and a blacksmith shop and a post-office, but county officers had to have some place where they could show their new dignities, so a town had to be provided for them, and a spot on Deer creek was selected for their especial benefit. As the county filled up the needs of the people increased, and to supply these needs more people were wanted in the town, so Delphi grew and flourished after a manner. When the Wabash and Erie canal was completed the importance of Delphi was multiplied many fold. It then became a center of trade. Farmers no longer had to haul their products to Chicago, but could sell them at Delphi, so the business importance of Delphi increased much faster than its population, but

its population also increased. The building of the Wabash railroad maintained the importance of Delphi as a trading point. The location of Delphi is an ideal one, and it has long been classed as one of the prettiest little cities in the West.

It lies in a rich agricultural country, and most of its business is in that direction, but it has one important industry which annually adds large sums to the total of the business done. Much of Carroll county is rich in limestone deposits, and at Delphi several firms are engaged in the production of lime on a large scale. The three principal firms, A. B. Cartwright & Co., E. McCain & Co., and Hardy Brothers, annually consume thousands of cords of wood in burning their



Photo by Wolcott.

HIGH SCHOOL AT DELPHI.

lime, thus making a market for the products of the forests. The supply of lime rock is practically inexhaustible. A large number of persons are employed in this industry and it brings rich returns to the county, as Delphi lime ranks high in the market.



HIGH SCHOOL AT BURLINGTON.

Delphi, like the classic Delphi on Mount Parnassus, possesses an oracle. Its habitation is not the temple of Apollo, but the various homes of those who compose the organization. Pythia and her tripod are not required to interpret the mystic sounds, for the oracle of Delphi is always intelligible. No mystery enshrouds its origin. The Saturday Evening Club of South Delphi, after one pleasant season, decided to enlarge its borders, and became the Monday Club. After four successful years under the leadership of Prof. S. B. McCracken, this club lost its

identity in the experiment of University Extension lectures. The desire of several persons to resume the former club work led to a meeting in October, 1896, at the home of Mrs. F. H. Robinson. "The omens being auspicious," the new club was organized with a twofold purpose, viz.: for the benefit of mutual study, and to aid in obtaining a public library. The membership was limited to twenty-five persons, an annual fee of one dollar being required. The first officers elected were Mrs. N. J. Howe, president; Miss A. Cory, first vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Shick, second vice-president; Mrs. C. M. Kerlin, secretary; Prof. F. C. Whitcomb, treasurer. The first program committee consisted of the officers, Mrs. W. S. Almoud and

and history of each country. England, Germany and France have each been the subject of a season's study, and Italy awaits for the ensuing year.

Those who have the time and inclination for thorough work find an unlimited field for study, but those who have not given the subject special attention can attend without embarrassment and enjoy a profitable evening. The honorable spirit exhibited in performing the duties assigned has prevented many failures or disappointments.

The visible part of the Oracle's work is to be seen in the public library. During the club's first year, 1896-97, public lectures were given by Judge D. P. Baldwin, Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Hon. John L. Griffiths,



Photo by Walerer.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF DELPHI.

Miss Emma Shealey. They drafted the constitution and arranged a plan for club life that would admit of a varied program and provide social pleasures. The happy result solves the problem of how to make a mixed literary club a success. To insure frequent change, no person can hold the same office for two consecutive terms. The plan of work has been that of a modified tourist club. The sight-seeing incident, to a tour has received no more attention than the art

who generously aided in the library enterprise. Upwards of three hundred volumes were placed in the new library room as the result of the first year's work of the club, and the expenditure of the surplus university extension funds. As the school board had previously decided to give the school library to the public, and had secured the library tax through the co-operation of the City Council, the club did not deem it necessary to repeat the financial efforts of the first



Photo by Wolerer.

INTERIOR OF DELPHI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

year. One public lecture was given the second year, 1897-98, by Professor Waldo, of Purdue, upon the "Passion Play." At the end of the year the books purchased to aid in the work on Germany were added to the public library, and those purchased by the receipts of the lecture. The Oracle also entered the State Union of Clubs during this year.

At the close of the third year, 1898-99, Mr. N. J. Howe president, a number of books relating to France were placed in the library. It is the present purpose of the club to purchase the books necessary for its work, and at the end of the year to add them to the library, thus obtaining a line of books that would not probably be selected in the regular purchases. Nothing speaks better for the education and culture of Delphi than its public library, which now numbers about two thousand volumes, as the result of the

united efforts of all interested in the enterprise.

Only a versatile pen could depict the unique social life of the Oracle. The ladies have given their entertainments each year, varying from scenes of rollicking mirth to the more dignified pleasures. The dramatic talent of the club has been tested, and not found below the standard of excellence. The banquet given by the gentlemen in May, as a surprise to the ladies of the club, established the fact that when they choose to turn their attention to social functions they are not to be surpassed. In the words of Mrs. W. S. Almond, who so cleverly responded to a toast:

"The gentlemen of our club
In one thing do excel—
It's the keeping of a secret.
And they really do it well.
The proof is in this banquet,
Before us grandly spread,
Without a word to wife or sweetheart
On the subject being said."



"ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH FAR AWAY."



Photo by Wolerer.

PROF. ALMOND'S OFFICE.

In the personnel of the club, many of the higher educational institutions are worthily represented. The names of the charter members not previously mentioned are: Superintendent W. S. Almond, Miss May Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss M. Edmonds, Mrs. F. Cochrane, Mr. J. A. Shirk, Mrs. E. W. Bowen, Miss A. Ricketts, Rev. James G. Campbell, Miss E. Rippetoe, Mr. James G. Blythe, Miss M. Castright, Mrs. Charles Pigman, Miss N. Collins, Mr. George Ives, Mrs. F. H. Robinson, Mr. C. M. Kerlin. Only six

new names appear in the present membership, viz.: Rev. and Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Alice Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ives and Miss Josephine Castright. The efficiency of the new president, Mrs. A. Parker, and the loyalty of the members is a pledge for another year of harmony and success.

The Wednesday Whilleway Club made its debut into the literary life of Delphi in February, 1889. Seven ladies were present at the first meeting. It was decided to have a club without a constitution, with no officers, with a program changeable to the wishes or inclinations of its members. The social side of life was to be the distinctive feature. It was to be demonstrated that a club could really exist whose members would not be worked to the verge of nervous prostration.

current events. Two ladies were appointed to lead in the discussion. All members took active part. The club membership is limited to twelve. In the ten years' existence the club has lost but one member by death and one by removal from the city.

The schools of Delphi have long been a pride to her citizens, ranking as they do among the first in the State, and having graduated strong men and women who have gone out into wider fields to assist in the great work of life. The school system has been carefully perfected that the youth of the city and surrounding country may have the best opportunities with the latest improved and approved ideas for a complete high school education, thus laying a good



Photo by Smith.

CORNER WALNUT AND CENTER STREETS, FLORA.

For ten years it has lived and thrived. The first few years were devoted to the study of American history. But this important and absorbing subject never occupied the entire afternoon. Time was always left for conversation. For three or four years the program was miscellaneous. The weekly hostesses followed their own inclinations in arranging pleasing and instructive programs. The past year the club went back to its first love—American history. To this was added

foundation for higher training or for the activities of life. Most of the schools of the earlier days were known as "subscription schools," when the teacher received the munificent sum of from five to fifteen dollars per month, the latter being the rare exception. These schools were held in a room of some private house. In the early fifties the township came into possession of a brick building, from its shape called the "octagon," and here, for a number of years,

was kept up the public schools of the new town. Among the teachers of this period was Dr. Lewis Jordan, who still resides in Delphi. About the year 1857 the square of ground so slightly and accessible now occupied by the public high school, became the property of the city, and a two-story building, with basement, was erected thereon. As the number of pupils increased this basement was fitted up as a school room, so that the pupils literally started at the foundation. In 1872 this building was torn down and the present commodious one erected in its place.

During this formative period the school was fortunate in being directed by such able leaders as Hon. John A. Cartwright, James Snoddy, Eugene Dyke, a graduate of Beloit College, Jacob Zauer and George Bowman,

thoroughly competent hands. Under his administration, in the spring of 1872, was graduated the first class of two pupils—Georgia (Gaylord) Coulter, now the wife of Dr. John M. Coulter, and Sallie (Smith) Pratt, now of Indianapolis.

In the fall of 1889 William H. Hershman succeeded to the superintendency, and during his four years' connection therewith he not only succeeded in maintaining the high character of the school, but in bringing about some changes that were very helpful in reorganizing the high school, increasing the laboratory, more thoroughly systematizing the work and making each grade an integral part of the whole.

The present incumbent, W. S. Almond, who has been in charge for the last six years, brings to the work an experience of



Photo by Wolerer.

BANKS OF DEER CREEK, WHERE RILEY WROTE HIS POEM.

who was twice called to educational leadership. In 1871 David Dwight Blakeman was called to the superintendency of the school. Mr. Blakeman was an eccentric man, but strong in the personal qualities that go to make up the true teacher. A rigid disciplinarian, almost tyrannical, yet absolutely just, with a clear conception of what was needed to build up a strong school, he came at a time to give shape and direction to the rapidly growing school. Well for the city and well for the school that the direction of educational affairs had fallen into such

years as teacher, principal and superintendent. Three years ago an additional teacher was added to the force, and music and drawing became a part of the school course and a special teacher placed in charge.

Through active and persistent effort, the advanced ideas and liberality of the board of trustees and the citizens, a free public library has been established in the high school building; a regular librarian has been employed, thus giving the pupils the best aid possible in their school work. An annual tax is levied for the support of the

library. It is also a United States depository, and with the number of volumes added by private donations, result of lecture courses, "book showers," and gifts of the Oracle Club, it is rapidly accumulating a fine lot of material. The school is well equipped with physical, chemical and biological laboratories, thus giving unusual facilities for pursuing work in science.

During the year courses of lectures to the teachers are given, of such a character as will be most helpful and inspiring. Last year these were given by Dr. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University. As aids in this educational work, we find a strong High School Alumni Association, a mothers' club, and the active interest of the ministers of the city, who frequently preach specially prepared sermons to the pupils. One element of strength that is helpful to the upbuilding of the public schools in any community is the conservative one of making as few changes in the management as possible, and this has been manifestly successful in the Delphi public schools.

Delphi was the first to make it a prerequisite to graduation from the high school that the pupil should have taken a course in Indiana history, one term at least in the high school. That rule is still adhered to, and the result is that Delphi graduates are well versed in the history of the State that gave them their education. For some years the trustees have been giving one year's free tuition to the pupil from each township who obtains the highest grade in the county examinations. The school board offers a gold medal to all pupils who complete the full four years' course without being tardy or absent. The first medal won was this year, and was awarded to Nina E. Almond.

In preparing the history of the early newspapers of Carroll county it is peculiarly difficult and necessarily incomplete, for the reason that no unbroken files of the papers have been kept. There is no doubt, however, that the *Western Banner*, a five-column quarto, was the first paper printed in Delphi. It made its appearance on June 24, 1836. It was started by Webber & Clymer. The office was on the second floor of a building on the ground now occupied by M. Murphy's drug

store. The "machinery" consisted of an old Ramage press with stone bed, double pull, etc. It was the remains of an old job office that Dr. Webber's father had shipped to America from England years before. Neither Dr. Webber nor Isaac Clymer were printers, but the mechanical work was reasonably well done and the paper made a very creditable appearance. Webber & Clymer conducted the business for about eight months, when Clymer became sole proprietor and within a year disposed of it to Bruce Milroy, an uncle to General R. H. Milroy. The *Banner* ceased to exist in a short time of the last change in ownership.

The appearance of the *Western Banner*, although a neutral paper, but conducted by Whigs, aroused the Democrats and within a few months after its birth another paper, the *Delphi Oracle*, entered the field as a Democratic paper under the control of Robert C. Green. The *Oracle* lived three years and four weeks and passed to the great beyond on account of insufficient patronage. On September 1, 1841, the *Oracle* was revived by James Coleman and by him published until February, 1849, when the material was purchased by M. R. Graham and the name changed to the *Delphi Times*. Mr. Graham conducted the *Times* but a few months, when he sold it to J. C. Applegate and went to California. The paper changed hands many times, passing successively under the control of Mr. Horsely, Mr. Burns, J. C. Odel and Pat O'Brien, when it passed into the hands of M. R. Graham again in 1857, who controlled it until 1875, when, on account of failing health the paper was leased to various individuals, each running a short time, until April, 1879, in a dilapidated condition, it passed into the hands of A. B. Crampton. Under his management, being a practical printer and an experienced newspaper man, the *Times* took on a new lease of life and soon became one of the leading country newspapers of its party in the State. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Crampton was made postmaster at Delphi and in 1887 sold the paper to J. H. and J. C. McManus. They in turn sold it to Robert Sultan, deputy warden of the Southern Penitentiary, who conducted the paper editorially from that point. Upon the death of Mr. Suttan in March, 1890, his widow managed

the paper until the following October, when it passed under the control of R. M. Isherwood, who is still its manager.

After selling the Oracle, Mr. Green immediately afterward the Journal, which existed until 1850, under the successive management of R. C. Green, Henderson Dunkle, T. B. Helm and Charles Naylor, when the plant was bought by James B. Scott, who owned and edited it in the interest of the Whig and Republican parties with vim and vigor for thirty-six years, and was recognized and admitted to be the oldest editor in years of service in Indiana.

He sold the Journal to Samuel Young in 1886, who controlled it but a few weeks, when it passed into the hands of a receiver and was then purchased by the present proprietors, Landis & Ricketts, under whose management it has succeeded both financially and in political importance until it now ranks among the foremost Republican papers in Indiana.

In June, 1892, with an entirely new outfit, the Carroll County Citizen made its bow to the public as a new candidate for public favor, with A. B. Crampton as its editor. The recollection of his resurrection of the Times from a mere weekly publication to a first-class newspaper, and his extended acquaintance with the citizens of the county, and the zeal which was manifested in its columns for the gathering and dissemination of the news in a compact and correct form made the newspaper popular from the start, and its patronage and circulation has constantly increased. Early in the campaign of 1896 it was recognized as the organ of the party by the Democratic Central Committee of the county, and by the earnest and fearless advocacy of the principles of that party has won for itself a proud position among the leading Democratic newspapers of the State.

In the spring of 1898 Fawcett & Farr, two enterprising young printers commenced the publication of the Daily Herald. Notwithstanding the fact that the Times had made an effort to maintain a daily and failed these young men were firm in the opinion that there was a field in Delphi for a daily, if properly and honestly managed, and the success of their enterprise demonstrated the soundness of their judgment.

Their little daily is a welcome visitor in most Delphi homes every evening and gives every evidence of being conducted on a sound business basis.

Delphi and Carroll county was a favorite resort of James Whitcomb Riley, who often spent days along the banks of Deer Creek. He recorded his impression of that stream in the following poem:

ON THE BANKS O' DEER CRICK.

On the banks o' Deer Crick! There's the place fer me!—
 Worter slidin' past ye jes as clair as it kin be;—
 See yer shadder in it, and the shadder o' the sky,
 And the shadder o' the buzzard as he goes a-lazin' by;
 Shadder o' the pizen vines, and shadder o' the trees—
 And I put'nigh said the shadder o' the sunshine and the breeze!
 Well—I never seen the ocean ner I never seen the sea:
 On the bank o' Deer Crick's grand enough for me!

On the banks o' Deer Crick—mild er two from town—
 'Long up where the mill-race comes a-loafin' down,—
 Like to git up in there—'mongst the sycamores—
 And watch the worter at the dam, a-frothin' as she pours;
 Crawl out on some old log, with my hook and line,
 Where the fish is jes so thick you kin see 'em shine
 As they flicker 'round yer bait, coaxin' you to jerk,
 Tel yer tired ketchin' of 'em, mighty nigh, as work!

On the banks o' Deer Crick! Alias my delight
 Jes to be around there—take it day er night!
 Watch the snipes and kildeer foolin' half the day—
 Er these 'ere little worter-bugs skootin' ever'-way!
 Snakefeeders glancin' round, er dartin' out o' sight;
 And dew-fall, and bullfrogs, and lightnin'-bugs at night—
 Stars up through the tree-tops, er in the crick below,
 And smell o' mussrat through the dark clean from the oid b'y-o!

Er take a tromp, some Sund'y, say, 'way up
to "Johnson's Hole,"
And find where he's had a fire, and hid his
fishin'-pole;
Have yer "dog-leg" with ye, and yer pipe
and "cut-and-dry"—
Pocketful o' cornbred, and slug'er two o'
rye;

Soak yer hide in sunshine and waller in the
shade—
Like the Good Book tells us—"where there's
none to make afraid!"
Well!—I never seen the ocean ner I never
seen the sea—
On the banks o' Deer Crick's grand enough
fer me!

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS FOR AUGUST.

1. What Governors of the State have died in office?
2. What Senators of the United States from Indiana have died in office?
3. What Governors of the State have become United States Senators?
4. What Senators from Indiana have been elected without filling any other office?
5. What former citizens of Indiana have represented other States in the United States Senate?
6. Who was the youngest man ever elected in Indiana to the United States Senate?
7. Who was the youngest man ever elected Governor of Indiana?
8. What Senator from Indiana served the longest term?
9. What Governor of Indiana served the longest term?
10. What Governor served the shortest term?

ANSWERS.

1. Governor Ashbel P. Willard was the first of the Indiana Governors to die in office. He died at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 3, 1860, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Abram A. Hammond. Governor James D. Williams died at Indianapolis, November 20, 1880, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Isaac P. Gray. Governor Alvin P. Hovey died at Indianapolis, November 23, 1891, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Ira J. Chase.

2. James Noble was the first Senator who died in office. He died in Washington, February 26, 1831, and was buried in the congressional cemetery. Robert Hanna was appointed to the vacancy, but John Tipton was elected by the Legislature to fill out the unexpired term. James Whitcomb died in New York, October 4, 1852. Charles

W. Cathcart was appointed by the Governor to the vacancy, but the Legislature elected John Pettit. Senator Oliver P. Morton died November 1, 1877, at Indianapolis. Daniel W. Voorhees was appointed to the vacancy and was subsequently elected by the Legislature. These are the only Senators who died during their term of office, but Senator John Tipton and Senator Voorhees both died within a few weeks after the expiration of their terms.

3. Governors William Hendricks, James Whitcomb, Joseph A. Wright, Henry S. Lane and Oliver P. Morton became Senators. All but Wright were elected during their incumbency of the Governor's office. Wright was never elected Senator, but served on the appointment of Governor Morton, in place of Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled. Thomas A. Hendricks served a term as Senator before he was elected Governor.

4. Neither Senator Fairbanks nor Albert J. Beveridge ever held any office prior to their election to the Senate. James Noble and Waller Taylor never held office under the State, but both had been office holders under the territorial government.

5. James Harlan served sixteen years as Senator from Iowa and Samuel J. Kirkwood, six years. Joseph Lane served as Senator from Oregon for two years. Ambrose E. Burnside served twelve years as a Senator from Rhode Island; Newton Booth served six years as Senator from California; Gilbert A. Pierce served six years as Senator from South Dakota; John Beard Allen served four years as Senator from Washington; John L. Wilson served six years as Senator from Washington. Of Senate at the same time. Jesse B. Thomas, who served six years as Senator from Illinois, lived for a few years at Brookville, Indiana, before he removed to Illinois.

6. James Noble was the youngest man

ever elected Senator from Indiana, although Waller Taylor was but a few months older. He lacked a few days of being thirty-one when elected to the Senate. Taylor was but thirty-two. Jesse D. Bright was just thirty-three when he was elected Senator.

7. Ashbel P. Willard was the youngest man ever elected Governor of Indiana. He was but thirty-six years of age when elected. Oliver P. Morton was but thirty-three years of age when he was nominated for Governor in 1856, and but a few months more than thirty-seven when he succeeded to the office of Governor on the election of Henry S. Lane to the Senate.

8. Senator Daniel W. Voorhees served longer in the Senate than any other person from Indiana. He was first appointed in November, 1877, and served continuously until March 4, 1897, making a period of nearly twenty years. Jesse D. Bright served fifteen years.

9. Joseph A. Wright served the longest term as Governor. He first took his seat in December, 1849. The term then was for three years, but by operation of the constitution adopted in 1851 his term was extended one month. He was elected in 1852 for four years, taking his oath of office for that term, January, 1852, and served until January 1857, making a service of a little more than seven years. James Brown Ray served nearly seven years, six years under

an election, and ten months as acting Governor, succeeding Governor William Hendricks.

10. Henry S. Lane served only two days as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1861, and resigned on the 16th, having been elected to the United States Senate. His term as Senator, however, did not begin until the 4th of March that year. In a period of one hundred and five days, from October 3, 1860, to January 16, 1861, Indiana had four Governors. Governor Willard died October 3, 1861; Hammond served out his term until January 14, 1861, when Lane took his seat, only to vacate it on the 16th, when Morton took the office.

QUESTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. What benevolent institutions are maintained by the State?
2. When were they erected?
3. What ones are provided for in the Constitution?
4. Which of them really belong to the educational system of the State?
5. How are the benevolent institutions maintained?
6. How are they governed?
7. What penal and reformatory institutions are there?
8. When were they erected?
9. How are they maintained?
10. How are they governed?

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE.

BY OPHELIA G. BROWNING.

"Unanswered yet, the prayer your lips have
pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fall, is hope declining,
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your
prayer.
You shall have your desire, sometime, some-
where!"

"Unanswered yet—tho' when you first pre-
sented
This one petition at the Father's throne
It seemed you could not wait the time of
asking,
So anxious was your heart to have it done?
If years have passed since then, do not
despair,

For God will answer you, sometime, some-
where.

"Unanswered yet? But you are not un-
heeded;
The promises of God forever stand;
To Him our days and years alike are equal.
'Have faith in God!' It is your Lord's com-
mand.
Hold on to Jacob's angel, and your prayer
Shall bring a blessing down, sometime, some-
where.

"Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say unan-
swered;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was
uttered,

And God will finish what He has begun.
Keep incense burning at the shrine of prayer
And glory shall descend, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Faith can not be unanswered;

Her feet are firmly planted on the rock,

Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,

Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,

And cries, 'It shall be done, sometime, somewhere.' "

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history occurred in the month of September:

Sept. 1, 1864. Battle of Jonesville fought; Sherman victorious.

Sept. 2, 1864. Sherman captures Atlanta.

Sept. 3, 1783. Peace treaty signed between Great Britain and the colonies; independence acknowledged.

Sept. 4, 1774. First Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia.

Sept. 4, 1859. David Wallace, ex-Governor of Indiana, died.

Sept. 4, 1864. Albert S. White, ex-Senator from Indiana, died.

Sept. 4, 1871. Discovery of the great Tweed frauds in New York.

Sept. 6, 1757. General Lafayette born.

Sept. 6, 1791. Outbreak of the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania.

Sept. 6, 1825. Lafayette sails for France, after his last visit to the United States.

Sept. 6, 1839. A \$10,000,000 fire in New York.

Sept. 7, 1817. Thomas A. Hendricks born.

Sept. 8, 1860. Steamer Lady Elgin lost on Lake Erie; 287 lives lost.

Sept. 9, 1848. Six hundred buildings and many steamers destroyed by fire at Albany, N. Y.

Sept. 10, 1813. Perry destroyed the British fleet on Lake Erie.

Sept. 10, 1844. Joseph Story, the great jurist, died.

Sept. 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough defeats the British on Lake Champlain.

Sept. 11, 1850. Jenny Lind gives her first concert in America.

Sept. 12, 1806. Commodore Andrew Hull Foote born.

Sept. 12, 1814. British attack on Balti-

more repulsed; General Ross, British commander, killed.

Sept. 12, 1857. Steamer Central America lost, with many lives.

Sept. 14, 1807. Fulton's steamboat makes its first trip up the Hudson.

Sept. 14, 1847. City of Mexico surrenders to General Scott.

Sept. 14, 1851. James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, dies.

Sept. 16, 1799. The first Legislature in the Northwest Territory assembles.

Sept. 17, 1787. Federal Constitution adopted by the convention.

Sept. 17, 1862. Battle of Antietam.

Sept. 18, 1779. Joseph Story born.

Sept. 18, 1858. Great massacre of emigrants by the Mormons at Mountain Meadow.

Sept. 17, 1874. Mills at Fall river, Massachusetts, burned with great loss of life.

Sept. 19-20, 1863. Battle of Chickamauga.

Sept. 19, 1881. President Garfield dies.

Sept. 22, 1862. President Lincoln issues his emancipation proclamation.

Sept. 23, 1779. John Paul Jones wins his great naval victory.

Sept. 23, 1780. Major Andre captured.

Sept. 23, 1815. Great gale throughout New England. Great destruction of life and property.

Sept. 23, 1839. Great fire in New York.

Sept. 24, 1755. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, born.

Sept. 24, 1869. Gold panic in New York, known as "Black Friday."

Sept. 26, 1820. Daniel Boone died.

Sept. 27, 1722. Samuel Adams born.

Sept. 27, 1805. General Moultrie died.

Sept. 27, 1854. Atlantic steamer Arctic lost.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA.

FIFTH PAPER.

The elections of 1874 resulted in giving the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Hendricks would have been elected to the Senate, but the Lieutenant Governor of the State was a Republican, and the Democratic party would not consent to let him come in as Governor. So the Democrats turned elsewhere for a Senator. In 1873, when Mr. Morton was re-elected, the complimentary vote of the Democrats was cast for Mr. Voorhees, and now that a successor to Mr. Pratt could be elected by his party he became an active candidate for the place. Mr. Joseph E. McDonald was also a candidate, and the names of Michael C. Kerr and Wm. E. Niblack were also canvassed. A majority of the party managers were favorable to Mr. McDonald, and he was secretly favored by Governor Hendricks. The ill feeling between those two gentlemen had not then broken out. Mr. Voorhees was persistent, however, and there was some probability of a rupture in the party ranks, when Mr. Voorhees was placated by receiving the promise of the support of all the leaders for the next nomination for Governor. He withdrew from the race and Mr. McDonald received the caucus nomination, and was duly elected, the Republicans giving their complimentary vote to Mr. Pratt.

Joseph Ewing McDonald was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 20, 1819. He was of Scotch and French descent. His father was a farmer, industrious, of liberal mind and of advanced thought, but died while Joseph was still an infant. The death of the father left the care of the infant family to the mother, and she was well worthy such a care. She was of Huguenot descent, of good education and strong intellectual qualities. She was a writer of more than ordinary ability, and wrote stories for the amusement and interest of her children, all with an educational tendency. Within a few years she married again, and the step-

father took her and her family to Indiana, in 1826, settling on a farm in Montgomery county. Joseph remained on the farm until he was twelve years of age, during which time he attended school in Crawfordsville two years. At a very early age he had made up his mind to study law, but the way did not seem clear to realize his intentions, so at the age of twelve he apprenticed himself to a saddler. He pursued his new trade diligently and earnestly, but gave all the time he could to study. He served an apprenticeship of six years and became an expert workman.

In 1838 he entered Wabash College and remained until 1840, when he became a student at Asbury University (now DePauw). He only remained at Asbury one term. He then taught school one term at Crawfordsville, going from there to Williamsport to clerk in the store of his brother. He had by no means abandoned his intention of becoming a lawyer, and in 1842 entered a law office at Lafayette and began active study. So earnestly did he apply himself that after a study of one year he was able to pass his examination and receive his license to practice. Before he received his license he was nominated for prosecuting attorney, and was duly elected. So well did he serve in this position that at the end of his term he was re-elected, serving four years. In 1847 he chose Crawfordsville as his future home, and was soon able to build up a large practice, being uniformly successful in the conduct of his cases. In 1849 he was elected to Congress, defeating Hon. Henry S. Lane. He only served one term in Congress, being opposed to the radical demands of the South in regard to slavery, and his party in the State favoring the South.

In 1856 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, being the first to be elected to that important position. In 1859 he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he followed

closely the remainder of his life, except during the term of his service in the Senate, being regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1864 he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor. It was during the heat of the war. The Democrats had been successful at the State election of two years before, and they had strong hope of electing their ticket. Many of the party were openly hostile to a continuance of the war, and the national platform had declared it a failure and demanded peace. Many other Democrats who were not openly hostile were lukewarm in their support of the national arms. Mr. McDonald was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and had given his countenance and support to Governor Morton on many important occasions. He was now pitted against the great war Governor as a candidate for the position of chief executive of the State. They entered upon a joint canvass. Governor Morton was by far the ablest speaker of the two, and the canvass was practically one-sided from the start. It



HON. JOSEPH E. McDONALD.

was during the campaign that the exposure came in regard to the Sons of Liberty. That exposure turned many Democrats to the support of the Republican ticket, and that party was successful by an overwhelming majority.

In 1875 he was elected to the Senate as

recorded above. It was just at the close of the reconstruction period, and the animosities engendered over the settlement of the important questions arising from the restoration to the Union of the seceded States had not died down. Almost on taking his seat he assumed a commanding position in the Senate, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in that body. He served on many important committees, and always served ably and conscientiously. The political campaign in 1876 will always be remembered as one of the most bitter ever fought in the country, and it almost involved the country in another civil war. The contest was mainly over the count of the vote in Louisiana. The Senate ordered an investigation, and Mr. McDonald was one of the committee of investigation. The elections of 1880 resulted in giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot. Mr. McDonald was naturally anxious to receive the complimentary vote of his party, as it would be an indorsement of his conduct, but he had not always been in harmony with the most radical element of the party, especially on the money question, and the vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature were given to Governor Isaac P. Gray, while the Republicans voted for General Benjamin Harrison, who was elected. During his term in the Senate the doctrine of finance, known as the Greenback theory, took fast hold of many members of the Democratic party, especially in Indiana. This doctrine Mr. McDonald combatted with all his might. This gave him additional standing with the party throughout the country, and in 1880 he was strongly spoken of as a candidate for the presidency, and at one time it looked as if he would receive the nomination. The ticket of 1876 had gone down under congressional action, and the party as a mass believed they had been wrongly kept out of what they had fairly won, and they demanded the re-nomination of the old ticket in 1880. This was prevented by the positive action of Mr. Hendricks. Indiana and New York were essential to Democratic success, and the party began to look for some one who could carry at least one of those States. Mr. Hendricks was anxious for the race, but the party felt to nominate him without nominating the old ticket of 1876 would not do, and they turned

to McDonald. Had Indiana loyally and enthusiastically taken up the fight for Mr. McDonald he could have been nominated. As it was General Hancock was chosen as the candidate.

On retiring from the Senate Mr. McDonald again entered upon the active practice of the law, opening an office in Washington. He was employed in many very important cases, and was very successful. In 1864 Laundin P. Milligan, William A. Bowles and Stephen Horsey, with others, had been arrested in Indiana on a charge of treason, and had been tried before a military commission. The three persons named were convicted and condemned to death, but their sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment by President Johnson. Mr. McDonald was attorney for the prisoners, and finally brought a suit for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of the United States. There, after an elaborate argument by several of the foremost lawyers of the country, the sentence was set aside, on the ground that the military commission had no jurisdiction of the case. This was a notable triumph for Mr. McDonald.

As a speaker before a court, Mr. McDonald was strong and forceful, knowing the law fully and presenting it in the strongest light. In the Senate his speeches were always listened to attentively by his associates, but as a political speaker he fell below many of the other distinguished men of Indiana. He was too prolix, went too much into detail to please the average audience, and lacked the faculty of arousing enthusiasm. In politics, as in business, he was always honest and conscientious. In real ability he ranked above many of those who were more popular with his party. His last appearance politically was in 1887, when he again sought a seat in the United States Senate. In 1884 he had, at the personal solicitation of Mr. Cleveland, taken active charge of the party in Indiana. There was a friction between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. McDonald was selected as the personal representative of the head of the ticket in the State. For his services Mr. Cleveland promised him a Cabinet position, but after the election he was induced by a pressure from without to withdraw the offer. Mr. McDonald felt this keenly, and when a

successor to General Harrison was to be elected, he actively entered the field as a candidate. The party finally centered upon Mr. Turpie. Mr. McDonald died June 21, 1891.

On the first day of November, 1877, Senator Oliver P. Morton died. Governor Williams promptly appointed Daniel W. Voorhees to the vacant seat in the Senate. When the Legislature met in January, 1879, it elected Mr. Voorhees for the few remaining days of the term of Mr. Morton, and then for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1879. He was elected to succeed himself in 1885 and 1891. He served until March 3, 1897, when he was succeeded by Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, making his total service in the Senate within a few months of twenty years, the longest continual service of any man from Indiana.

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 26, 1827. When he was but two months old his parents removed to Indiana, settling on a farm in Fountain county. Daniel grew up on the farm, and knew what the life of a farmer's boy is. He was ambitious for an education, and after attending the schools of Fountain county entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, in 1845, from which he graduated in 1849. During his collegiate life he gave evidences of the wonderful power of oratory which afterward made his name so distinguished in the nation. He had early determined upon the profession of law as his life vocation, and immediately after leaving college entered a law office in Crawfordsville. When admitted to practice he chose Covington, Fountain county, as his home. Not long afterward he was chosen as the orator for the Fourth of July, and his address on that occasion was so full of eloquent patriotism that it at once attracted the attention of the people, and he was not long in securing a large practice. In 1853 he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Governor Joseph A. Wright, and at once became the terror of evil doers in his circuit.

In 1856 he was nominated by the Democrats of his district as their candidate for Congress. He was defeated, however, by James Wilson, who had been one of his law preceptors. Soon after his defeat he removed to Terre Haute, and in 1858 was ap-

pointed United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, by President Buchanan. This appointment helped him to extend his acquaintance over the State, and he became one of the recognized leaders of his party. In 1860, '62 and '64 he was elected to Congress, but in the last his seat was successfully contested by General Washburne. In 1868 he was again elected, and re-elected in 1870, but in 1872 was defeated. He remained out of office until his appointment to the Senate, but by no means remained out of politics. In the Senate he took high rank, and was a frequent speaker. For several years he was chairman of the Senate committee on finance, thus becoming the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate. He died at Washington City, April 10, 1897.

During the war Mr. Voorhees was not in harmony with the party favorable to a continuance of the war, and made several bitter speeches and wrote some letters which for several years militated against his popularity in the State, and materially crippled his influence. It was charged that he was an active member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but no evidence of that kind was ever obtained. He was a strict party man, and followed his party, and at that time his party was hostile to the war. It was his attitude on the war question, as much as anything else, which led to the decision in 1865 giving his seat in Congress to General Washburne.

Mr. Voorhees was a great orator, but will hardly be ranked by the future historian as a great statesman, as Morton, Hendricks and Harrison. He originated no great schemes of legislation, nor did he elaborate any, but during most of his services in the Senate he was the mouthpiece of his party on all the great questions. His fame was more than national, and when it was known that he was to address the Senate he was sure of a great audience. He rose to a national fame as an orator before his first election to Congress. Among the followers of John Brown, in his raid on Harper's Ferry, in 1859, was one John E. Cook, a brother-in-law of Ashbel P. Willard, Governor of Indiana. The Governor was in no sympathy with the attempt of Brown to create an insurrection, yet he would not let the brother of his wife be condemned without making

every effort to save him. At his request, Mr. Voorhees, who was then United States Attorney for Indiana, went to Virginia to conduct the defense of Cook. It was a lost case before it ever came to trial, such was the intensity of the feeling aroused by the attempt, yet Mr. Voorhees took up the case and conducted it with such energy and power that he won a national fame. His speech to the jury has ever since been regarded as a masterpiece of eloquent pleading. He rarely equaled it in after life, and never surpassed it. With the feeling that existed in Virginia, and throughout the South, at that time, it was a courageous thing to take up the defense of any one connected with the raid, but Mr. Voorhees did not hesitate. It was urged upon him that it would ruin his political chances, as well as cause him to run the danger of personal violence, but the calls of friendship were greater than his fears for himself.

During his long professional career Mr. Voorhees was connected with several of the most noted criminal trials of the times. He was not a great lawyer, but was a great advocate, and before a jury was almost irresistible. One of his most famous speeches was in defense of Mary Harris, who was charged with the killing of A. J. Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Burroughs had promised marriage to Miss Harris. He refused to keep his promise. Miss Harris shot him in the Treasury Department, in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury. She was promptly indicted by the District Court. Her crime caused the most intense excitement, and her misfortunes pleaded loudly to the public. All the best elements in Washington exhibited their sympathies with her, and Mr. Voorhees appeared in her defense. At the close of his speech she was acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats. As a sample of his eloquence we give the concluding paragraphs of his speech on this occasion, but a reproduction of them in print falls far short of conveying the impression they had upon the jury and the audience when they were uttered by his wonderful voice:

"And why, without one solitary witness to support their theory of the case, do the prosecutors so hunger and thirst for the conviction of this most desolate and bereaved

of sorrowing mortals? Why do they clamor fiercely against the barriers of the law and of the evidence which encompass her about, in order to drag that sick and fragile body to a miserable death? Is it a punishment they seek? She has suffered more already than the king of terrors in his most frightful form can inflict. If she had been broken on the wheel, her limbs disjointed, and her flesh torn in piecemeal by the most fiendish skill of the executioner, her tortures would have been merciful compared to the

sounded all the depths and shoals of misery and pain. She has lived in

"A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame."

Restore her by your verdict to the soothing influence of friends, of home. Let her go and lay her aching head on the maternal bosom of that church which for eighteen centuries has tenderly ministered to her children in distress. Let her go and seek in the love and mercy of the Father of us all consolation for the cruelty and inhumanity of man.



HON. DANIEL W. VORHEES.

racking which sundered into fragments the immortal mind. There is no arrow in Death's full quiver that can give this young breast a new sensation of agony. She has

"But it is claimed that a conviction must be had for the sake of example. You have been told that the people of the District of Columbia demand it. I would not bring

such an argument into court, but when here I will meet it. If it be true that you desire examples for the correction of vice and the preservation of morality, I pray you not to commence with the humblest, the feeblest, and the most helpless. But I deny that the condemnation of the defendant is demanded by the people of this capital. Who are they who ask her blood at your hands? I know this people, and to some extent I think I may speak for them. I have been the recipient of their constant kindness while in their midst, and as a Representative in Congress I have, in return, dealt with them in a spirit of liberality whenever I have known their wishes. You were told that the defendant came here from a distance—that the States were pouring their criminals upon you, and therefore she must suffer as a warning to others. Such a statement is unjust to your people. You want justice, and justice alone, administered upon all; and who believes that this girl's life is required as an offering upon the altar of public justice? I repel this imputation upon the intelligence and humanity of this kind and hospitable district. When you are discharged and return to your homes, as you will in a few hours, ask those whom you meet there whether they desired you to cut the feeble thread of this girl's life by your ballot. I will abide by their answer. To no one has she appeared as the criminal, save to those who conduct and inspire the prosecution. To all others in your midst she has presented the sad spectacle of calamity and misery. Her purity, her gentleness, her guileless truth, shining out in every word and act, have won to her side in this dark hour your oldest, your best, and most honored citizens. Her prison abode has been brightened by the presence of the noblest and purest of her own sex, and delicate flowers from the loftiest station in the world have mingled their odors with the breath of her captivity. Men, venerable in their years, and strong in their convictions of the principles of immutable right, have been drawn to her assistance by an instinctive obedience to the voice of God, commanding them to succor the weak, lift up the fallen and alleviate the distress of innocence.

"And now for Mary Harris, and in the name of Him who showered His blessing on the merciful, who spoke the parable of

the Samaritan, who gave the promise to those who feed and clothe the stranger in their gates, and who visit the sick and them that are in prison, I thank the people of the capital. Add one more obligation for her to remember until the grave opens to hide her from the world. It is in your hands to grant. The law in its grave majesty approves the act. The evidence with an unbroken voice demands it. Your own hearts press forward to the discharge of a most gracious duty. The hour is almost at hand for its performance. Unlock, the door of her prison, and bid her bathe her throbbing brow once more in the healing air of liberty. Let your verdict be the champion of law, of morality, of science. Let it vindicate civilization, and humanity, justice and mercy.

"Appealing to the Searcher of all hearts, to that omnipresent Eye which beholds every secret thought, for the integrity of my motives in the conduct of this cause, and for the sincerity of my belief in the principles which I have announced, I now, with unwavering confidence in the triumph of innocence, surrender all into your hands."

Another of the great criminal cases in which he took part was that of Capt. E. T. Johnson, for the killing of Edwin Henry, in Tennessee. The plea of the defense, in that case, as it had been in that of Mary Harris, was emotional insanity, and again Mr. Voorhees secured an acquittal of his client. In the great case of Harry C. Black in Maryland, for the killing of Col. W. W. McKaig, however, the plea was self-defense. In this case McKaig had seduced the sister of Black, and Mr. Voorhees put the defense on the broad plea that a man had the right to kill the despoiler of his family. The following extract from his speech on that occasion shows the power of the man to arouse the indignation of a jury:

"Am I told that there is no law by which he who rifles a home of its most precious treasures shall be slain? Am I told that the prisoner announced a sentiment for which he should die, when he declared his sister's ruin to be the cause of that bloody scene? With magnanimity he waived all considerations of himself, and thought only of those dearer to him than life. For this shall he sup the horrors of a conviction at your hands? What more did he do, even if no principle of self-defense shielded him, than

others have done in every age and in every clime? The Christian and the pagan tribes of men alike give him their examples and their support. Examine all that is left, all that can be found in every distinctive period of history since the great flood of mankind commenced to flow from a single family in the morning of time, and, with the exception of now and then a licentious reign like that of Charles II of England, where the object was to cheapen female virtue and license the unbridled lust of the court and its infamous favorites, you can find no precedent for the punishment of the prisoner, no authority to lay your hands upon the defender of your firesides and the protector of your homes against the common enemy of the human race. And I here, in this solemn presence, with the dread issues of life and death intrusted to my care, declare, as far as my voice will reach, that he who invades the sanctuary of a home, imposes the impurity of his debased and brutal desires upon the presence of innocence, breaks the charm and halo of virtue, and defiles the altar of domestic life, forfeits his right of abode in the midst of human society, and deserves to die. The husband's arm is thrice armed for his destruction, the father rises against him in paternal majesty, and the brother may scourge him from the face of the earth wherever he is found.

"His offense is beyond the reach of pardon, and appeals to heaven and earth combined for redress. It is rank with crime, and invites the lash of chastisement from every virtuous quarter. Nor is this doctrine without that same powerful sanction of which the mighty common law of England was born. That vast and splendid structure is simply the offspring of the customs and usages of the people of the British empire. Its broad and enduring foundations rest upon the long-continued habits and practices of an enlightened race and nation. It springs from the consent and approval of centuries. Has not the principle for which I contend the same great support? Is it not a common law within itself, the eldest born of all laws, antedating the days of Edward the Confessor and Alfred the Lawgiver, as widespread as the light of history, and as universal as the nations of the earth? Has it not the sanction of Jehovah

himself in the case I cited from the pages of sacred history? Did it not blaze forth from the heights of Sinai to the uttermost boundaries of space and time? The death of the seducer and the adulterer was decreed in the high courts of Heaven when the ages were in their infancy, and the decision has been followed wherever the marriage couch has been spread and the family tie has been woven. The usages of civilization; the uniform conduct of men at the same moment of time, and in different and distant parts of the globe; the rulings of judicial tribunals, and, above all, the unvarying, unbroken chain of verdicts rendered by juries since the beginning of human jurisprudence, have all combined to establish and consolidate the fatal but just decree.

"Modern ages have lent their sanction to the customs of antiquity. The span of our own lives in these latter days is crowded with illustrations of the great truth which I lay before you. American history has its faithful story to tell, as well as the annals of the family of Israel, and of every civilized coast and tribe from that hour till the present day."

Mr. Voorhees was never engaged in many great civil suits, but his remarkable powers in that direction were shown in the case of Kilbourne vs. Thompson. Kilbourne had refused to answer certain questions before a committee of Congress, and had been ordered arrested by the House. Thompson was the Sergeant-at-Arms. A writ of habeas corpus was asked for, and Mr. Voorhees made a strong speech. The writ was granted and Kilbourne brought suit against the Speaker, the members of the committee, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, claiming \$150,000 damages. Mr. Voorhees appeared as one of the counsel for Kilbourne and made the principal address to the jury. The jury awarded a verdict of \$100,000. This was set aside by the court, the judge saying that the jury had been worked upon by the wonderful oratory of Mr. Voorhees, and had given excessive damages. Mr. Voorhees by no means confined himself to political or legal addresses, but made speeches on various notable occasions, in which his powers as an orator shone forth. We will conclude this sketch by a quotation from his speech

on the unveiling of the Farragut statue in Washington:

"A people's gratitude to their national benefactors is to be found recorded in bronze and marble rather than in written books. Monuments towering to the sky from every battlefield of freedom, statues of the wise in council and the brave in action, standing in all the cities of the Union, would be a more faithful expression of the popular heart, and do more to cherish patriotic memories and love of country than the pens of the most gifted historians. There is a vast work in this direction, and as the government grows older it will go on. Farragut leads the way for the navy. Others will soon follow. The face and form of the commander of the *Bon Homme Richard* will soon or late stand in the Capitol for the navy of the Revolution; Lawrence, Porter, Decatur, Perry and others will arise in marble and in brass to represent the second war for American independence, while those who fought upon the waters for the flag of the Union twenty years ago will be embalmed by the sculptor's art for the reverence of a grateful posterity. I speak not now of honors for the living. Their time will come, alas! too soon; but to the dead alone, whose fame is beyond the accidents of time, is due the government's decree of monumental honors.

"And now soon these assembled thousands will disappear from this consecrated spot, and Farragut will be left alone, as he stands revealed by the magic power of art. But others will come to look upon his commanding presence in the days, and in the years, and in the far distant centuries of the future. The American youth will here resort to behold one whose boyhood was the bright, heroic dawn of a life so useful, and so inspiring to noble deeds. Old age will pause and linger here in rapt admiration of one who, with the weight of three-score years and more upon him, crowded the evening of his life so full of glory in the defense of his country. Presidents, law-makers, heads of departments and public officials of every grade will visit this spot as long as American patriotism endures, to reverence one whose life was dedicated to public duty in his childhood, and who left the world with no blemish upon any part of his long career. The soldier and the sailor will come to gaze

upon the face of the bravest of the brave, and to drink in lessons of courage and fidelity for future wars, if they should unhappily befall us. The American citizen of every calling and of every section, as long as the Republic exists, will here dwell with emotions of pride upon a character too great for a divided love amongst his countrymen. May every portion of the American Union salute this statue with equal honor, and may that Union stand in justice, peace, fraternity and equality while brass and marble endure."

The year 1880 was a year of surprises to both political parties in Indiana. The last three elections had gone in favor of the Democrats, and as there were many signs of a want of harmony among the Republicans of the nation, and as the Democrats had a military hero for their presidential candidate, they confidently expected a grand triumph, especially in Indiana. A member of the United States Senate from the State was hanging on the result, and both parties put forth all their powers. The Republicans won. At once several candidates for the Senate appeared. The most prominent were Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Hon. Will Cumback and Judge Walter Q. Gresham. By the time the Legislature met in January, 1881, it was evident that Mr. Harrison was the strongest candidate, and unless a combination could be made among the friends of the other candidates, would be nominated. Such a combination could not be made, and one after another they withdrew from the race before the caucus was held until the General stood as the only candidate. He was nominated and duly elected, taking his seat March 5, 1881.

Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He came from a family that had long been distinguished for its services to the country. His great-grandfather served in the continental Congress and as Governor of Virginia, and had been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather had been Governor of Indiana Territory, the military hero of the war of 1812, a Senator in Congress and President of the United States. His father had also served a term or two in Congress. Mr. Harrison was educated at

Miami University and studied law. In 1857 he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the practice of his profession.

He was a stranger and poor, but had a stout heart, a capacious brain, and was a hard student, so he soon began to get clients. In almost his first case he developed great skill as a close and rigid examiner of witnesses, as well as a thorough knowledge of the law, and at once secured the respect of his fellow-lawyers. The Republican party had just been born, and he championed its cause, soon establishing a reputation as a political speaker of remarkable clearness and power. In 1860 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Reporter of the Supreme Court, and was elected with the other Republican candidates. In that canvass he measured intellectual swords with several

soning and his familiarity with political history, and established himself at once as one of the great political debaters of the time. His sharp, terse way of stating his case and his epigrammatic sayings became noted. He was then only twenty-seven years of age, of a slight, boyish figure, but possessed a keen, incisive voice and earnest manner. Among the Indiana orators of that great campaign were Caleb B. Smith, Henry S. Lane, Richard W. Thompson, Oliver P. Morton, Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, Daniel W. Voorhees, David Turple and Michael C. Kerr. Mr. Harrison was the youngest of all, but before the campaign closed he ranked as the peer of any. He did not have the eloquence and wit of either Smith or Lane, nor the force of Morton, but his clearness of statement and his incisiveness made



HON. BENJ. HARRISON.

of the leaders of the opposing party, among them being Mr. Hendricks, their candidate for Governor. In his debate with that distinguished gentleman he surprised both friends and foes by the cogency of his rea-

him one of the most effective and popular orators of that memorable campaign.

In 1861 the war came, and Mr. Harrison was one of the strongest in his support of an energetic prosecution of the war. In 1862

at the request of Governor Morton he recruited a regiment and was made its colonel. With that regiment he went to the field. He exhibited a large degree of military ability, and his regiment was soon known as one of the best in the service. It fought its way through Kentucky and Tennessee, and was with Sherman in his great campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea. During much of the time Colonel Harrison was in command of a brigade. Having voluntarily entered the army it was declared that he had forfeited his civil office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, but in 1864 he was renominated for the same position and re-elected, taking his office on his return from the army. He retired from that position in 1869 and resumed the active practice of his profession, assuming his proper place at the head of the Indianapolis bar. He had always been interested in politics and took a prominent part in each campaign. In 1872 he sought the Republican nomination for Governor, but was defeated in the convention by General Browne. In 1876 the Republicans nominated for that office Hon. Godlove S. Orth, then United States Minister to Austria. During the campaign Mr. Orth's name became mixed up with some scandal connected with what was known as the Venezuela claims. It was afterward established that Mr. Orth was entirely innocent of even a seeming wrong doing, but at the time his party friends became alarmed and feared that the charges would bring about party defeat, so he was persuaded to withdraw from the ticket. General Harrison was then absent from the State, but the committee substituted his name for that of Mr. Orth, without consulting him. General Harrison at first positively refused to make the race, but finally was induced to do so. Only about one month remained before the election, but he threw himself so heartily and earnestly into the campaign work that he run largely ahead of his ticket though defeated.

In 1881 he was elected to the Senate. In the Senate he took at once a very high position, being recognized as one of the ablest debaters on the floor of that body. He had been offered a cabinet position by President Garfield, but declined it, preferring serving in the Senate. In the debates of the Senate

he was a frequent but never a lengthy speaker. When he did speak he commanded the close attention of his colleagues. He never spoke to the galleries. In 1866, when his seat was to be one of the prizes of the election, both parties put forth their strongest efforts to capture the Legislature. On the vote at the last previous election the Democrats had by far the best chance of winning, but the election resulted in giving neither party a majority on joint ballot. The Democrats controlled the Senate and the Republicans the House, but the balance of power was in the hands of three members of the House who had been elected by the labor vote. It was understood that two of these preferred Mr. Harrison, and one the Democratic candidate. There were several contested seats in each House. One was of a Representative elected from Vigo county. At a previous election he had been chosen as a justice of the peace, but had not qualified. The constitution provides that a person elected to a judicial office shall not be eligible to any other than a judicial office during the term for which he had been elected. His seat was contested on the ground of his ineligibility, and he was unseated. This gave the Harrison men the advantage if the two labor members would vote for him, but they still hung out. The balloting continued for several days, until the Senate decided one of the contested cases before it, by unseating the Republican and seating his Democratic opponent. Then a split came in the three labor votes, one of them voting for Mr. Turpie, causing his election. The Republican members undertook to file a protest against the seating of Mr. Turpie, but it amounted to nothing.

At the close of his term Mr. Harrison returned to Indiana and entered again upon the active practice of his profession. He began to assume prominence as a presidential possibility. He had received some votes in the convention of 1880, and was talked of again in 1884. Early in 1887 his friends set about the work of securing his nomination. In Indiana all the districts instructed for him, as did the convention which appointed the delegates at large. Judge Gresham was also a candidate, and his friends were exceedingly active and aggressive. The party leaders, however, were for Mr. Harrison.

The convention met in Chicago amid great excitement. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and Mr. Alger, of Michigan, were active candidates, while Mr. Blaine had many enthusiastic followers. The Chicago papers were all supporting Judge Gresham, and when the balloting began it was uncertain who would be the successful nominee. The Harrison managers were all trained political leaders, and out-generated the opposition, bringing about the nomination of Mr. Harrison on the eighth ballot.

The campaign that followed was one of the most exciting in the history of the country. Mr. Cleveland was a candidate to succeed himself. The Southern States were solid for him, as was supposed, and to secure success he only had to capture Indiana and New York. Thus the great battle was fought in those two States. In the campaign Mr. Harrison developed his wonderful faculty of speech-making. Almost every day during the campaign he was visited by large delegations, and he addressed each one, but did so in a manner to extort the admiration of his opponents. The speeches were all characterized by an intensity of patriotism and Americanism. The election resulted in his favor, and he took the oath of office March 4, 1889. He went into office well equipped for his arduous duties. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the country, and was wise in statecraft. During his administration several important international questions arose, which he handled with rare skill. Some sailors of the United States war steamer *Baltimore* were assaulted by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, and some of them killed. President Harrison at once demanded an apology from the Chilean government and the payment of an indemnity. This was at first refused, but the energetic action of President Harrison brought about an honorable settlement.

It was during his administration that the great Congress of the American Republics was held at Washington. Serious complications arose with Great Britain over the Bering sea controversy, but the matter was finally adjusted. Trouble also arose with Italy over the killing of several Italians by a mob at New Orleans. The Italian government demanded an indemnity. This was a new question for the United States, as the

offense was one against the State laws of Louisiana, and could only be dealt with by the courts of that State. President Harrison at once acknowledged the responsibility of the government so far as the payment of an indemnity was concerned, and an amicable settlement was reached. During his administration what has been known as the McKinley tariff law was passed by Congress. It provided, among other things for the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity with other nations, and several such treaties were made. The silver question also became a very important one. The friends of the white metal demanded its free and unlimited coinage. This was strongly opposed, and after a long struggle a compromise was reached, providing for the purchase by the government of a large quantity of silver bullion each month, and the issue of silver certificates against that bullion. Both the McKinley law and that providing for the silver purchase became very unpopular, and resulted in the defeat of President Harrison for re-election.

In 1892 President Harrison was renominated by his party, but the tide had set in against him, and he was defeated by Mr. Cleveland, whom he had defeated in 1888. During his administration a most distressing occurrence took place at Washington, being the destruction by fire of the residence of Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, in which Mrs. Tracy and her daughter were burned to death. Mrs. Harrison also died a few months before the close of his term.

As President Mr. Harrison was firm, able and patriotic. His administration was remarkably pure and free from scandals. As a lawyer he is strong at every point. His mind is analytical, quick and resourceful. He is a thorough master of the law and of the art of examining witnesses. Before the court or jury, he is forcible and tactful, never throwing away a word. He seizes hold of the strong point in his case and to that he holds. He never enters into the argument of a cause until he has thoroughly studied it in all its bearings. As a political speaker he has no superior, if he has an equal. He is now in Paris as the counsel for Venezuela in the controversy with Great Britain over the boundary question.

The political campaign of 1886 was, in

some respects, one of the most remarkable the State had ever known. It had long been known that Governor Gray had an ambition to succeed Mr. Harrison in the Senate, and the impression prevailed that should the Democrats control the Legislature he would be the chosen man. Before the campaign opened Lieutenant Governor Manson vacated his office by accepting one under the federal government. This left the succession to Governor Gray in grave doubt. Constitutionally the Senate had no presiding officer, and could have none until it met and elected one. The chances were that the Democrats would control the Senate, and thus be able to elect a presiding officer, but still there was an air of uncertainty about it. The Attorney General gave an opinion to the effect that the people at the ensuing

member of the Supreme bench of the State, was a candidate. Another candidate was Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, who had served in the Senate from 1875 to 1881. No other names were mentioned as even probable candidates, until a day or two before the meeting of the caucus, when it was announced that Hon. David Turpie was in the field. He secured the nomination, and after a legislative struggle which lasted for several days, was elected, and took his seat March 4, 1887. He was re-elected in 1893, the Republicans voting for Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks. He was again a candidate in 1899, but was defeated by Albert J. Beveridge.

David Turpie is a native of Ohio. None of his biographers gives the date of his birth.



HON. DAVID TURPIE.

election should choose some one to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of General Manson. All parties nominated candidates and the Republicans were successful at the polls. Under the circumstances Governor Gray could not be a candidate for the Senate. Hon. William E. Niblack, of Vincennes, who had had a long and honorable Congressional career, and at that time was a

and he has always been very reticent in speaking of his early life. The first known of him in Indiana he was on a farm in Carroll county. After receiving his education he entered the law office of the late Senator Pratt at Logansport. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and located at Monticello, in White county. He gave early evidence of much more than ordinary ability as a law-

yer, and in 1854 was appointed by Governor Wright Judge of the Common Pleas Court of his district. Two years later he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, but a position on the bench did not suit him and he soon resigned. He had previously served one term in the Legislature. In 1858 he was again elected to the Legislature, and became one of the prominent members of the House. During that session he won fame as a speaker, and in 1860 was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Mr. Hendricks. His opponent was Oliver P. Morton. They entered upon a joint canvass of the State, and while Mr. Turpie added to his fame as a political speaker he was outmatched by Mr. Morton. In 1862, '63 and '64 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress against Schuyler Colfax. As a speaker he outmatched Mr. Colfax, but he lacked the great faculty of making friends possessed in such an eminent degree by his opponent. In 1863 the Legislature was called upon to elect a Senator to fill out the few remaining days of the unexpired term of Senator Bright, who had been expelled, and a Senator for the full term beginning on the 4th of March that year. Mr. Bright made strenuous efforts to be elected for the short term at least, but he was defeated by Mr. Turpie. Mr. Turpie took his seat immediately after his election, and although he had only about forty days to serve made a speech that caused a wide sensation.

During the war Mr. Turpie was a leader of those who most strongly opposed its prosecution, and his speech in the Senate arraigned the administration, for its manner of conducting the war, in the strongest terms. In 1868 he removed to Logansport and continued the practice of his profession, taking rank among the ablest attorneys of the northern part of the State. In 1872 he removed to Indianapolis, and two years later was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1884 he sought the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Isaac P. Gray. On the accession of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency he was appointed United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, and served in that capacity until he was elected to the Senate.

Mr. Turpie possesses a profound knowl-

edge of the law, and a memory that is almost marvellous. He is a linguist, reading and speaking several languages. He has specially been a student of history, and his knowledge in that line is greater, perhaps, than that of any other member of the Senate. In speaking his voice has a strident tone that is unpleasant, but in the Senate he always commanded the close attention of his colleagues. He is a master of invective and sarcasm, and his speeches were frequently characterized by extreme bitterness. In his nature he was a man of positive convictions, and never shrank from expressing his convictions. Perhaps his greatest efforts in the Senate were exhibited in his opposition to the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal. On that subject he made several speeches of great power. He has always been regarded as one of the strongest lawyers in the Senate and one of the ablest debaters.

In 1894 occurred one of those political landslides which have startled the people of Indiana. For twelve years the Democrats had been able to hold a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Once or twice in that time the Republicans had succeeded in getting control of the House, but the superiority of the Democrats in the Senate had always given them a majority on joint ballot. In 1894, however, the landslide gave both Houses to the Republicans, and brightened their hopes of electing a successor to Mr. Voorhees when his time should expire in 1897. At once the Republicans began to discuss the names of the various members of the party who would make an acceptable Senator. The victory of 1894 was supplemented in 1896, and the Republicans had a large majority in both Houses, and an active canvass for Senator began. Among the leading Republicans of the State was Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne. He was a man of strong intellectual power. That part of the State had never had a member of the Senate. Another candidate was Gen. Lew Wallace, the soldier, author and diplomat, whose fame was international. A third candidate was Hon. W. R. McKeen, one of the great railroad men of the State, the one man in the State who, without having been in the army, enjoys the distinction of being a member of the Loyal Legion.

These three gentlemen had ardent and earnest friends both in the Legislature and out, but Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks, from the very outset of the canvass overshadowed them all, and easily secured the caucus nomination, and was duly elected, the Democrats again casting their votes for Mr. Voorhees.

About a dozen years after the town of Boston, Mass., was settled a ship from England brought over to the new colony one Jonathan Fayerbanke, and his family, consisting of a wife and four sons and two daughters. They were of that sturdy class called the yeomanry of England. They were farmers, and their ancestors had been farmers for many generations. They were Puritans, fearing God, and hating iniquity. In the days of the struggle between the people and the crown they had fought with Cromwell and followed Fairfax. In the days of the Commonwealth they had prospered, serving God and the country; in the days of the persecution they had maintained their faith, and when the persecution grew too strong and a new country was opened up, where they could worship without fear or molestation, they turned away from the land of their forefathers to seek a home amid new dangers, a home of privations, of hardships, but a home where they would have liberty of conscience, and for liberty of conscience they were willing to undergo hardships, endure privations and encounter dangers. What were dangers to them? Had they not for generations been encountering dangers in worshipping God after their own manner? Jonathan Fayerbanke was a man of strong mind, of strong prejudices, as were all Puritans, of strong determination. In the old country he could have no voice in the administration of the government, he was but a cipher in the great ocean of existence, but in America, in the Massachusetts colony, he could have a voice in determining what form of government should exist; he would no longer be a cipher, but a lawmaker, a sovereign. Strong of frame, strong in his love of liberty, he gathered his family around him and took ship for the new world. He landed in Bostontown, but Bostontown was already becoming crowded, and some of its inhabitants were seeking for some place where they could lay off a new town. They went a few miles away and started the town

of Dedham. One of the leading settlers of Dedham was Jonathan Fayerbanke. There he and his sons signed the "covenant." This covenant was a compact between the citizens as to how the town was to be governed.

Jonathan was a Puritan, but from the record of the first church established at Dedham it would appear that for sometime he did not altogether agree with the doctrines of the church, being a man of independent thought. Just what those differences were is not set out, but the entry on the church record is unique, and is given here verbatim:

"Jonathan Fairebanke notwithstanding he has long stood off from ye church upon some scruples about publike p'fession of faith & ye covenant yet after divers loving conferences with him, he made such a declaration of his faith & c'version to god & p'fession of subjection to ye ordinances of Xt in this Xyt he was readily & gladly received by ye whole church: 14d 6m 1646."

The original Fayerbankes or Fairebankes followed the scriptural injunction to multiply, for within a comparatively few years the name was a prominent one in the annals of the towns of Massachusetts, and from there they have spread out until the descendants of Jonathan are now found in almost every State in the Union. They are found in almost every trade and profession. Between 1636 and 1654 Jonathan Fairebank erected at Dedham a residence for himself and family that is now one of the historic spots of the old Bay State. Until within the last year or two, it has been continually occupied by one of his descendants. A year or two ago it was purchased by the Massachusetts State Historical Society and is to be preserved by that association. In the early days of the colonies the Fairbanks were prominent in the civil and military history of the times. In all the public meetings of the citizens of Dedham and other towns where they lived a Fairbank was always prominent, and when the colonies began to hold legislatures of their own, they were present as members. In war they were no less renowned. They furnished to the colonies in the fights against the Indians and against the French, captains, lieutenants and minute men. Some gave their lives and others their blood in those contests.

• When the War for Independence came they furnished their full share to the armies of the new nation, and fought on almost all the battlefields of that war. It was the same in 1812, in Mexico and in the civil war. Since the organization of the Union they have served in many official capacities in a number of the States of the Union, and in the halls of the legislatures they have been especially prominent. For some years the country has been enjoying two fads—heredity and environment. For the one we are told that virtues and talents as well as vices come from heredity and for the other that we are just what our environments in life make us. History teaches that so far as heredity is concerned in our mental qualities we are controlled in no degree whatever by what our grandfathers were, but after all it is something to be proud of that our ancestors for generations back have been men of ability, of integrity, of high standing with their fellow-men, and the descendants of Jonathan Fayerbanke of Dedham, Mass., can well be proud that their family have produced eminent physicians, lawyers, preachers, manufacturers, merchants, politicians, legislators and statesmen. Of this family came the Senator from Indiana.

Charles Warren Fairbanks is eighth in descent from Jonathan Fayerbanke who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. The father of the Senator was born in Vermont, but before he reached his majority had emigrated to Massachusetts, thence to Ohio. He settled in Union county, and for several years followed the vocation of wagon maker, but finally purchased a farm and began the life of a tiller of the soil. On that farm Charles Warren was born; there he lived his boyhood life, inured to the hard work of a farmer's boy; there came to him the aspirations which have brought him fame. The successful man is one who has one leading aspiration in life, and follows that patiently, ardently, persistently. The history of the world has furnished examples of men who have sprung into fame and power, as it were in a moment, but those cases are rare and generally have been amid political revolutions. It is an old saying that a rolling stone gathers no moss. Rolling stone is but another way of saying without a purpose.

Young Fairbanks, on that Ohio farm, in the midst of its toil, set one purpose before his eyes, and he persistently, patiently and steadily pursued it, until success, abundant success, came to him. By this we do not mean to say that in his boyhood's days he fixed his eyes on a seat in the United States Senate. That was not his object, and it is doubtful if he ever even dreamed then of any kind of political preferment. His one purpose at that time was to gain an education. He was not afraid or ashamed of work on the farm, but he believed that he could better succeed in some other walk of life, and whether he remained a farmer or chose some other vocation he determined to base his vocation on a good education, and to obtain that he bent all his energies.

He attended the schools in his neighborhood, studied at home, thought while he followed the plow, or did the other work which fell to his lot, using every opportunity



HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

which came in his way. He read all the books he could obtain, and stored their contents in his mind for future use. In securing an education he went as far as the schools of his neighborhood could take him, and then set a collegiate course before his mind. While his parents were not absolutely poor, yet they were far from rich, and it was a hard struggle on the farm to meet the needs of the growing family, and but little could be spared to send one of the boys

to college, but to college Charles determined to go, and he went about the work of overcoming the obstacles. A neighbor lad was equally ambitious for a collegiate training, and he, too, was poor, but they conceived the idea that if they could join their forces it would make the burden easier on each of them. Not far away from their home was the Ohio Wesleyan College. That was their Mecca. They rented a room, their parents gave them some furniture, and as often as they had opportunity sent them supplies of provisions. There they roomed, there they studied. To help eke out money to meet his expenses young Fairbanks, who had studied how to use the tools of a carpenter on the farm, did odd jobs. He was not in college to play, and soon became known as one of the hardest students in his class, yet when he had time for relaxation no one joined in the sports of the hour more heartily. He made friends with students and faculty, and ranked as one of the most popular students in the college.

He became one of the editors of the college paper, and thus improved his style as a writer. He graduated in 1872, with high honors. Having obtained what education he could in the college he set another object before him. He had determined to study law. That was to be his chosen vocation and he went patiently, earnestly, persistently about the work of preparation. He was out of money, and to earn enough to keep him going while pursuing his studies he became an employe of the Associated Press at Pittsburgh and Cleveland. By 1874 he had completed his law studies far enough to be admitted to the bar, and he removed to Indianapolis. Then the great struggle began. The top of the profession was still far ahead of him, but he determined to reach it, and with the same patience, the same persistence he worked day and night. He had a happy faculty of making friends, and step by step he climbed up in his profession. At first clients came slowly, but soon they multiplied and success was assured. He was often tempted to turn aside from his chosen path and give himself to politics, and many flattering propositions were made him, but from all he turned away with the same answer: "I must first make my place in the profession sure, and secure a competency so

I may be able to care for and educate my family." The game of politics is a fascinating one, and once entered upon is hard to break away from, yet to pursue it militates greatly against the fortunes of a young man even though he may be successful from a political standpoint.

Mr. Fairbanks did not wholly ignore politics, however, but studied carefully the great political problems of the day, and when a campaign was on gave some of his time to speechmaking for his party, but he would not let it engross his mind. His first prominent appearance in politics was in 1888. He had previously been known as a strong and persuasive speaker, but had taken no part in the management of a campaign. In the year mentioned the Indiana Republicans had made up their mind that one of their distinguished leaders could be nominated for President, but which one should it be? Harrison and Gresham were both ambitious to reach the high position. The party managers were for Harrison, but Gresham had many warm friends. Mr. Fairbanks was for Gresham, and at once took charge of his campaign. He gathered together all the friends of Gresham and welded them into a compact and active political machine. They were in a very large minority as compared to the Harrison ranks, but they were active, alert, resourceful. Mr. Gresham had many warm admirers among the delegates from other States, and of these Mr. Fairbanks became the recognized leader, showing skill in political management that was a revelation to the old leaders.

He failed as every one knows, but he came very near success, and his skill at once placed him among the leaders of his party in the State. After the nomination was made at Chicago he became one of the most active supporters of Mr. Harrison, and did a great work for him on the stump, and from that day his political fortune was made. In 1896 he took charge of the McKinley movement in Indiana and long before the time to select delegates came it was recognized that none but McKinley men would be made delegates. He was placed at the head of the delegation and at St. Louis was made temporary president of the convention, delivering a speech that at once attracted wide attention, and fixed the status

of the party on the money question. His election to the Senate followed.

In the Senate Mr. Fairbanks at once took a prominent place, and was known to be one of the trusted friends of the new administration. He was known as a forcible political speaker, and a wise counsellor in political warfare, but it remained to be shown whether he was equally wise as a statesman. The money question was an absorbing one. His position on that question was fixed. In the Indiana Republican convention of 1896 he drafted the plank of the platform on the money question, declaring in the most emphatic terms against the free silver idea. It was the first distinctive and positive declaration of any Republican convention on that subject, and formed the basis of the platform at St. Louis. He supported this resolution in a speech of great power, which became the key-note of the ensuing campaign in Indiana.

In the Senate he spoke on all the great questions, and was listened to with the closest attention by his colleagues. His speech on the Spanish situation, when there was a cry for the recognition of Cuban independence, had much to do with quieting the excitement that was then agitating the whole country, and his resolution on that subject was adopted. He also spoke on the financial question, and upon the establishment of some method of arbitration of differences arising between employes and employers. His speech on the immigration question was the strongest made during the discussion. He was chairman of that important committee, and gave to the question the thorough and patient research he gives to all questions with which he has to do, and the result was an array of facts and figures of the utmost importance. His high character and ability were recognized by the administration when it came to select the members of the commission to settle the disputes between this country and Canada. He had been a member of the Senate but little more than a year when appointed on that commission, yet the fitness of his appointment was recognized by all.

As a speaker he is calm and deliberate, argumentative and analytical, rather than eloquent, and yet he has a certain persuasive eloquence that pleases his audience and

makes him a popular stumper. For several years his services have been eagerly sought in the political campaigns in other States. As a lawyer he ranks very high in his profession, and at the time of his election to the Senate had the most lucrative practice of any lawyer in Indiana. It is doubtful if there are a dozen attorneys in the United States who were engaged in more important litigation than Mr. Fairbanks. On his election to the Senate he ceased to take retainers, preferring to give all his time and attention to his public duties.

The political campaign of 1898 was an exciting one. It was only a State campaign, but national issues entered very largely into it. The result was another triumph for the Republicans. A successor in the Senate to Mr. Turpie was to be chosen, and as soon as the election was over, an active canvass began for this prize. Hon. Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Hon. Frank Hanley, of Lafayette, Hon. George W. Steele, of Marion, Col. Frank B. Posey, of Evansville, and Albert J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis, were all candidates. Judge Taylor was one of the ablest lawyers in Indiana. Mr. Hanley had served one term in Congress and was a brilliant speaker. Mr. Steele had served many years in Congress and was regarded as one of the strong men in the House of Representatives. Col. Posey was an able lawyer, a popular speaker, and two years before came near receiving the nomination for Governor. The choice of the caucus fell on Mr. Beveridge, and he was elected by the General Assembly.

Albert J. Beveridge was born October 6, 1862, on a farm in Highland county, Ohio. His father and four half-brothers were in the war at the time and his mother gave him the name of Albert Jeremiah after two old men on the farm who were faithful servants—Albert Fling and Jeremiah Shaw. The fortune of the elder Beveridge was swept away by financial reverses, and at the close of the war he gave up his farm and settled on a farm near Sullivan Ill., as a tenant. From the time he was a small boy Albert was inured to hard work. He worked hard as a plowboy; at fourteen was a railroad laborer, and at sixteen was in command of a camp of loggers. He studied far into the night and early in the morning un-

til sunrise. He entered a competitive examination, held by college professors at Paris, for the purpose of filling a vacancy at West Point. Notwithstanding the limited opportunities he had had he came within one-fifth of one percent. of winning the contest entered into by twenty-five young men and thus of attending West Point.

At last he saved enough money, together with \$50 loaned him by an admiring friend, to enter Asbury University at Greencastle. During his entire college course he supported himself by the prizes he took and by the work he did in vacations. He was a hard student at all times, and was especially well



HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

informed in history. As an orator and debater he thought and spoke with rapidity. His manner was impressive, magnetic and at times, in the delivery of some climax, intensely dramatic.

Winning the State oratorical contest as the representative of DePauw made him Indiana's representative at the Inter-State oratorical contest held at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1885, and in that contest also he was

the victor. He graduated with first-class honors. His health being impaired somewhat by the severe strain, he went West to recuperate. His health was entirely restored by open-air life among the cowboys on the plains.

In the winter of 1886-87 he went to Indianapolis as a student in the office of McDonald, Butler & Mason. He had but little money, and was, as ever, self-reliant and industrious. He was soon admitted to the bar, and when the firm was reorganized as McDonald & Butler he became managing clerk. The work entrusted to him was conducted with such ability that he was soon arguing cases in the Supreme Court. Between Senator McDonald and Mr. Butler and their clerk there was a great affection.

He opened a law office in 1888. He made several speeches in the campaign of 1884 for the ticket headed by Blaine and Logan, and in each succeeding campaign he has taken an active part. He has also responded to invitations to deliver addresses upon quite a number of important occasions. His speech before the Union League Club, of Chicago, on February 22, 1895, upon "Washington as a Patriot," made him a favorite in Chicago. He addressed the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, on Hamilton's birthday; closed the campaign of 1896 there by a speech in the Auditorium, answering Altgeld's New York speech; addressed the Clover Club, of Philadelphia in 1897; the Marquette Club, of Chicago, on Lincoln's birthday, 1897. His address delivered before the lawyers at Pittsburgh in January, 1898, on "The Vitality of the American Constitution" added largely to his fame as an orator.

Other notable addresses were his speech before the Republican Club of the city of New York, February 12, 1898, at which Chauncey M. Depew presided, and Theodore Roosevelt and Beveridge were the principal speakers, and his address at Boston, April 27, 1898. Another, "For Greater America, but not Imperialism," was delivered at Philadelphia after his election as Senator.

LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA.

The name of the Marquis de Lafayette still lingers, and always will as a pleasant and grateful memory with the American people. It was in his extreme youth, that burning with a love of liberty he turned away from the pleasures of the gayest court in Europe and offered his aid to assist a struggling people, fighting in a wilderness, in a new world, for liberty. The enterprise offered but few opportunities for glory, such as so often fire the hearts of the ambitious youth in a warlike age, but on the other hand it offered hardships, toll, and perhaps death, yet Lafayette threw himself into the enterprise with all the ardor of his young soul. But it is not to tell of what he did to secure liberty for America, the encouragement and aid he brought to the struggling colonists, this paper is written, but to recall to the memory the last visit he paid to America, now seventy-five years ago. Lafayette was then growing old in years. His life had been a memorable one; he had witnessed many strange scenes; he had witnessed the opening of the French Revolution, and had taken part in it; he had suffered in an Austrian prison, after the downfall of royalty in France. He had witnessed the rise and wonderful progress of Napoleon, and then saw his downfall. A new generation had grown up in America, and they wanted to see his face, wanted to demonstrate to the aged patriot the love and reverence they had for him. A few of his old comrades in arms still lingered on the shores of time—comrades who had fought and bled with him. They would soon pass away forever, and they wanted to greet their old comrade again, so the government sent to him a cordial invitation to once more visit America, and offered to send a war vessel to bring him to our shores.

He accepted the invitation, but declined the offered war vessel, preferring to come by the regular packet. On the 12th of July, 1824, Lafayette, accompanied by his son George Washington Lafayette, sailed from Havre for America. He arrived at New York, August 15, and landed on Staten Isl-

and. One of the first to greet him was Joseph Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon, and who was then living a quiet life at Bordentown, New Jersey. A great fleet awaited his arrival, and accompanied him as he sailed into the harbor, giving every possible demonstration of joy. On the Battery a military line, composed of veterans of the Revolutionary army, awaited him, surrounded by thousands of citizens. From city to city, and from town to town, he went, and everywhere was the recipient of the highest honors. At Marblehead, Mass., he was met by a delegation composed of the widows of those who had fought with him for liberty. He visited many of the battlefields where he had fought. At Yorktown a vast field of tents had been prepared, among them being the tent occupied by Washington during the siege. An arch, bearing the names of Lafayette, Hamilton and Laurens, was erected on the spot where the redoubt stormed by Lafayette had stood. An obelisk was also erected, bearing the names of distinguished Frenchmen who had taken part in the siege.

At Camden, South Carolina, Lafayette assisted in laying the corner-stone of the monument erected in memory of Baron De Kalb, who fell in the bloody and disastrous battle at that place. On the 17th of June, 1825, he witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. He was the only surviving major general of the Revolutionary army who was present on that great occasion. With him at that time was Col. Francis K. Huger, who thirty years before had made a daring attempt to rescue Lafayette from the Austrian prison. Many interesting events took place during his visits to the various sections of the country.

Daniel Webster was the orator at Bunker Hill, and while delivering his address, he turned to Lafayette and said:

"Sir, we are assembled to commemorate the establishment of great public principles of liberty, and to do honor to the distinguished dead. The occasion is too severe for

eulogy to the living, but, sir, your interesting relation to this country, the peculiar circumstances which surround you and surround us, call on me to express the happiness which we derive from your presence and aid in this solemn commemoration.

"Fortunate, fortunate man! With what measure of devotion will you not thank God for the circumstances of your extraordinary life! You are connected with both hemispheres, and with two generations. Heaven saw fit to ordain that the electric spark of liberty should be conducted, through you, from the New World to the Old; and we, who are now here to perform this duty of patriotism, have all of us long ago received it in charge from our fathers to cherish your name and your virtues. You will account it an instance of your good fortune, sir, that you crossed the seas to visit us at a time which enables you to be present at this solemnity. You now behold the field, the renown of which reached you in the heart of France, and caused a thrill in your ardent bosom. You see the lines of the little redoubt thrown up by the incredible diligence of Prescott; defended, to the last extremity, by his lion-hearted valor; and, within which the corner-stone of our monument has now taken its position. You see where Warren fell, and where Parker, Gardner, McCleary, Moore, and other early patriots, fell with him. Those who survived that day, and whose lives have been prolonged to the present hour, are now around you. Some of them you have known in the trying scenes of war. Behold! they now stretch forth their feeble arms to embrace you. Behold! they raise their trembling voices to invoke the blessing of God on you and yours forever.

"Sir, you have assisted us in laying the foundation of this edifice. You have heard us rehearse, with feeble commendation, the names of departed patriots. Sir, monuments and eulogy belong to the dead. We give them this day to Warren and his associates. On other occasions they have been given to your more immediate companions in arms—to Washington, to Greene, to Gates, Sullivan and Lincoln. Sir, we have become reluctant to grant these, our highest and last honors further. We would gladly hold them yet back from the little remnant of that immortal band. *Serus in coelum redeas. Illus-*

trious as are your merits, yet far, O very far distant be the day when any inscription shall bear your name, or any tongue pronounce its eulogy."

At Nashville, Tenn., about forty officers and soldiers of the old army welcomed him. Among the number was an aged man who had traveled one hundred and fifty miles to greet him. His name was Haguy. He was a German and was one of those who had come to America with Lafayette on his first visit nearly fifty years before, and had served under him during the whole war. The tears rolled down the old German's cheeks as he again clasped the hand of the general he had followed from the old world. He said:

"I have come many miles to see the young general. I have had two happy days in my life—one when I landed with you on the American coast nearly fifty years ago, and to-day, when I see your face again. I have lived long enough."

On his way up the Ohio river he was on board of the steamer *Mechanic*, when about midnight of May 8, 1825, she sank in the Ohio. The general and his suite escaped. His visit to the tomb of Washington was one of the most notable scenes of his trip through the country. Arriving at the tomb, he stood for awhile in front of it, while those around preserved the most profound silence. He then descended alone into the tomb, where he remained for sometime. Returning with his face bathed in tears he took his son and his secretary by the hand and led them into the tomb. He could not speak, but pointed silently to the coffin. They knelt by it and kissed it, while they all wept in silence for sometime.

He then repaired to Washington to make his final arrangements to leave the country on his return. Congress had ordered built a new war vessel, and had given to it the name of *Brandywine*, in honor of the battle Lafayette had fought there, and in which he was wounded. This vessel was to convey him to France. Congress presented him with a magnificent sword, two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land. On the 6th of September, 1825, he called at the White House to pay his parting respects to President John Quincy Adams. In his farewell address President Adams said:

"You are ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance; ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name for the endless ages of time with the name of Washington. At the painful moment of parting with you we take comfort in the thought that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will ever be present to your affections, and a cheering consolation assures us that we are not called to sorrow—most of all, that we shall see your face no more—for we shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the name of the whole people of the United States, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell."

That same afternoon Lafayette embarked on the Brandywine and started on his return home. He never saw America again, but died nine years later. The grateful people of America are now preparing to erect a monument over his remains in Paris. During his journey through the country he visited Jeffersonville, Indiana, being the only place in the State he stopped. That visit was made on May 11, 1825. The following account of it is taken from the Louisville Public Advertiser of the next day:

On the arrival of General Lafayette at Louisville, Colonel Farnham, one of the aids of the acting Governor, in conjunction with Messrs. Gwathmey, Merriwether, Beach and Burnett, waited upon him with the congratulations of the State, which were expressed in the following manner:

"General Lafayette—We have the honor to present ourselves as a committee, in behalf of the Executive, the Legislature and people of Indiana, to tender you our warmest felicitations, on your progress thus far, on a tour grateful and exhilarating to every American heart! We particularly congratulate you on your recent escape from a disaster that menaced your personal safety, and the destruction of your fondest hopes. Accept, sir, on the soil of a sister State, the preliminary welcome of Indiana! She anticipates with eagerness the satisfaction of indulging at home those effusions of sensibility and affection your presence can not fail to inspire. She bids us tell you, that her citizens, one and all, impatiently await the happy

privilege of rallying around a national benefactor, and of wreathing on the shrine of gratitude a garland of honor to republican freedom! In yielding yourself to their affectionate wishes you will consummate the claims you already possess on their choicest affections."

To which the General most affectionately replied that a visit to Indiana, where he should have an opportunity in person to express his sensibility to her Executive, representatives and citizens, for their very kind invitation and generous expressions of regard, was among the fondest wishes of his heart, and appointed the following day on which to make his visit to the State at Jeffersonville.

At 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday the above named committee waited upon him on board the steamboat General Pike, to which he was escorted by the committee of arrangements and marshals of Louisville and Jefferson county. It is proper to observe that the use of the General Pike was politely tendered by Captain Strader to the committee of arrangements on both sides of the river, and that every exertion was used by that meritorious officer to render the trip expeditious and agreeable. The General was greeted on the Indiana shore by a salute of thrice twenty-four guns, discharged from three pieces of artillery, stationed on the river bank, at the base of three flagstaves, each seventy feet in height, bearing flags with appropriate mottoes. He was received by Generals Clark and Carr, marshals of the day, and escorted by a detachment of three artillery companies, commanded by Captains Lemon, Mefford and Booth, to the pleasant mansion house of the late Governor Posey, on his entrance to which he was welcomed by his Excellency, James B. Ray, in the following address:

"General Lafayette—You have already been apprized of the sentiments of the General Assembly of this State through the resolutions which my predecessor had the honor of transmitting to you, and which have received, on your part, the most affectionate acknowledgment.

"Permit me, as the organ of their feelings, and of those of the people of this State, to hail with delight this 'auspicious visit' Your presence on our soil, whilst it satisfies

the wishes of the present generation will be marked by posterity as the bright epoch in the calendar of Indiana! Accept, dear General, our cordial congratulations, our heartfelt welcome, our devoted aspirations for your happiness.

"In presenting you this free-will offering of our hearts, we do not obey exclusively the impulses of personal affection and gratitude. In the language of our Legislature, we unite with these 'reverence for character and principles.' We exult, in co-operating with our brethren of this Union, to demonstrate to the world, that a benefactor and friend, superadding to these sacred claims, those of a patriot, philanthropist, and republican, 'without reproach,' will ever receive the unanimous acclamations of a free people. If we look in vain into the history of other nations for this concentration of feeling and sentiment on any individual, it is because we shall find but one nation enjoying the pre-eminent felicity of claiming as its citizens a Washington and a Lafayette! Allow me, General, on this grateful occasion, to intimate a hope, that our sister republic of Colombia may find in the illustrious Bolivar a legitimate successor in their hearts to these venerated titles in ours!

"General—When you first landed on our shores and was received with outspread arms by all our citizens, who had the happiness to be near you, the enemies of freedom in Europe, derided these genuine impulses of gratitude as the results of popular effervescence and caprice. It is now approaching a twelvemonth since your presence diffused joy and gladness amongst us, and twenty-one States out of twenty-four have recorded by public demonstration, their deliberate sense of the honor and happiness you have conferred on them by your visits. The States of this Union, West of the Allegheny mountains, were at the commencement of your generous services in the cause of America unknown, except as the boundless tracts of an unsubdued wilderness!

"This extensive territory you now behold, reclaimed and fertilized, with a population of millions, all cherishing with enthusiasm, your principles, and emulating each other with harmonious rivalry in rendering to illustrious merit the grateful offices we now attempt.

"This population is daily extending with increasing strides to the western limits of our continent, where your name, in conjunction with that of the immortal father of his country, will be repeated as it now is here in accents of love and veneration, and where in all human probability some of the immediate descendants of those you see around you this day, will rehearse the passing scene to their posterity, till the tones of joy and exultation shall be lost in the murmurs of the Pacific ocean!

"Once more, General, Indiana greets you with a cordial welcome!"

To which the General returned the following answer:

"While I shall ever keep the most gratified and grateful sense of the manner in which I have been invited by the representatives of Indiana, it is now to me an exquisite satisfaction to be, in the name of the people, so affectionately received by their chief magistrate, on the soil of this young State, and in its rapid progress to witness one of the most striking effects of self-government and perfect freedom.

"Your general remarks on the blessings which I have had to enjoy in this continued series of popular welcomes and delightful feelings; as they sympathize with my own inexpressible emotions, so the flattering personal observations you have been pleased to add, claim my most lively acknowledgments, nevermore, sir, than when you honor me with a mention of my name, as being the filial disciple of Washington, and the fond admirer of Bolivar.

"Be pleased to accept the tribute of my thanks to you, sir, to the branches of the representatives of Indiana, and my most devoted gratitude and good wishes for the people of this State."

The General was then introduced to chambers provided with refreshments and presented to a numerous company of ladies assembled to welcome him, and to several hundred of citizens, including a few venerable relics of the "times that tried men's souls." It was here that the sensibility of our illustrious guest was exhibited with a heart-touching pathos, and the glistening eye of every spectator gave a language to the scene which no words can express. Such, however, was the inclemency of the day

that many hundreds of our citizens, particularly ladies, were deprived of the enviable gratification of seeing but for once this venerated friend of our country.

At 3 o'clock the General was conducted to dinner under a military escort, accompanied by a superior band of music. The table was handsomely prepared under an arbor, about 220 feet in length, well covered and ornamented throughout with the verdure and foliage of our forests, among which roses and other flowers were tastefully interwoven by the ladies of Jeffersonville. At the head of the table an elegant transparent painting was hung, on which was inscribed, "INDIANA WELCOMES LAFAYETTE, THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY IN BOTH HEMISPHERES!" over which was an elegant flag, bearing the arms of the United States. At the foot of the table was a similar painting, with the following inscription: "INDIANA, IN '76, A WILDERNESS—IN 1825, A CIVILIZED COMMUNITY! THANKS TO LAFAYETTE AND THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION!"

The company was honored by the presence of many distinguished gentlemen from Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, among whom we recognized with pleasure Governor Carroll and suite, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Judges Barry and Bledsoe, Attorney General Sharp, Colonel Anderson, the Hon. John Rowan, with the committee of arrangements of Louisville and Jefferson county, Major Wash, Mr. Neilson, etc.

After dinner the following toasts were drank with entire unanimity of applause:

1. Our Country and Country's Friends.
2. The Memory of Washington.
3. The Continental Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies and Their Illustrious Coadjutors!
4. The Congress of 1824—They have Expressed to Our Benefactor the Unanimous Sentiments of Our Hearts.
5. The President of the United States—A Vigorous Scion from a Revolutionary Stock!
6. Major General Lafayette, United with Washington in Our Hearts—We Hail His Affectionate Visit with a Heart Cheering Welcome.

In reply to which General Lafayette gave the following:

"Jeffersonville and Indiana—May the rapid progress of this young State, a wonder amongst wonders, more and more evince the blessings of republican freedom!"

7. The classic birthplace of freedom—The crescent and scimitar are no longer terrible to the descendants of Leonidas and Aristides!

8. Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Colombia and Peru—May the example of Washington continue to direct his course and consummate his glory!

9. The surviving revolutionary compatriots of General Lafayette—They have lived years of pleasure in one interview with their illustrious associate!

10. The ordinance of '87, containing fundamental laws for the government of the Northwestern Territory, and providing a perpetual interdiction to slavery—Immortal honor and gratitude to its framers!

11. The native soil of our illustrious guest, the classic land of chivalry and the arts, the smiling region of hospitality, honor, and refinement—Americans can never forget their first "great and magnanimous ally."

12. The memory of George Rogers Clark, the brave and successful commander of the Illinois regiment—His achievements at Kaskaskia and St. Vincents, extinguished the Empire of Great Britain on the Ohio and Mississippi.

13. The fair of America—It will be their delightful task to instil in our children those exalted lessons of honor and virtue, taught in the life of our distinguished guest, and thus embalm his memory in the hearts of posterity!

General Lafayette, on being invited to propose a toast, gave "The Memory of Gen. Greene."

After which the following volunteers were offered by:

1. Governor Ray: The people of the United States—Gratified with the opportunity of expressing to the world their gratitude to their friend and benefactor.
2. Governor Carroll: The State of Indiana—Rich in natural resources, her industrious and virtuous citizens know how to improve them!
3. Judge Barry: General Andrew Jackson—The hero of New Orleans!
4. General M. G. Clark: The rights of

man and the memory of Thomas Paine, their intrepid and eloquent advocate!

5. Colonel Ford: Henry Clay—The statesman, the patriot and orator!

6. J. H. Farnham: Our amiable guest—Wm. H. Neilson—His noble conduct toward the guest of the nation claims the tribute of our sincere admiration!

7. General Carr, one of the Marshals of the day: General Andrew Jackson—Posterity will view with admiration the deeds of glory achieved by the hero, whose motto

was, "The country held sacred to freedom and law!"

8. A. P. Hay, Esq.: The late war with England—it has evinced to the world that republican government is able to withstand the attack of the best regulated monarch!

9. ———: Henry Clay—Gold from the crucible, seven times refined!

10. Samuel Gwathmey, Esq.: The day we now celebrate—Long, long will it be engraved on the hearts of the citizens of Indiana!

MIDSUMMER.

BY W. W. FRIMMER.

Midsummer lays her spell upon the wood,
And Nature now seems sadly out of tune,
For songsters in the sultry heat of noon
Wake scarce one note in all the neighborhood.

In vain I linger now where once I stood
And listened to the melodies of June;
Alas! that all the songful world so soon
Should sink into this silent, sober mood.

The fields have lost their wealth of golden grain,
And gone are all the rows of tented sheaves,
For creaking homeward late on dewy eves

Too oft has come the heavy laden wain;
And all night long the katydids complain,
And through the evening late the cricket grieves,
And unmolested now the spider weaves
O'er stubble tops his silken strands again.

A splash of crimson and a glint of gold
Along the zigzag fence rows tell the tale,
That soon—too soon—will summer's splendor pale,
And with each day will autumn grow more bold.

—Alas to me the signs are manifold,
Nor from the voice of Nature do I fail
To read the truth, nor yet the truth befall,
That summer, not alone, is growing old.

LOCAL HISTORY STUDY.

Like many of its sister societies, the City History Club was founded to supply a want that had been lost sight of among the innumerable wants of a city like New York, until it came to the notice of Mrs. Robert Abbe, its founder and president, who recognized the fact that the dweller in a large city is hindered by the very size of his city from feeling that sense of personal responsibility in its government which appeals to the resident of a small community.

In recognition of the fact that one's interest in a place must be built upon a knowledge of that place, the City History Club was founded for the purpose of awakening a desire to know and understand the past and present history of New York, and to stimulate a personal responsibility for its future history which is now being made. To quote from the annual report of the club: "History is past politics, and politics future history. Therefore, a proper study of history should lead the student to a philosophic understanding of the cause and effect, of the value of past experience in the conduct of civic affairs." Old laws, bearing on present political and economic questions have been studied, with particular reference to their inception and their effect upon the community. The present city government has been described, and its similarity to and intimate connection with the state and national government graphically explained. Special attention has been given to the practical workings of several city departments, with the idea of teaching pupils that the city belongs to its citizens, and that good government should be wisely, economically and unselfishly administered. Partisan politics have been ignored, but civil service reform and non-partisanship in municipal affairs have been inculcated.

In carrying out the aims of the club there have been employed all modern educational methods, including normal classes, general classes, public lectures, monthly publications (leaflets, monographs and syllabi), excursions

to all points of historical interest in the city and exhibitions where the work of pupils is inspected and prizes awarded.

The normal class is composed of club members who are willing to teach one or more classes and to attend the monthly teachers' meetings. In connection with this class several teachers' conferences have been held, where plans of work have been discussed and helpful suggestions offered.

The growth of the club has been marked. The number of classes in existence in 1897 was thirty-eight, a year from that date seventy, and at the present date ninety. The classes have been organized at various educational centers in the city, at the university and college settlements, at all manner of clubs and at several of the exchanges.

One of the most enjoyable features of the work has been the series of public lectures, with stereopticon illustrations, given in the hall generously furnished by the Educational Alliance. The lectures (gratuitously contributed) have been upon such topics as "The Administration of New York City," "New York During the English and Revolutionary Periods," "New York During the Federal and Dutch Periods."

Not less important in its effect of giving a live and vivid interest to the study of local history has been the series of car and bicycle excursions. These excursions take in the chief points of historical interest in the city, such as Old Greenwich, Fraunce's Tavern and historical sites south of Chambers street.

Especially gratifying and encouraging is the work of the junior members of the club, who proudly display their five-cent badge, bearing the motto, "For the City. City History Club of New York," and the symbol of a beaver hard at work. "That means," explained one of the junior members, a boy of twelve or so, "that the New Yorkers first used beavers as money and that we must work like beavers for the city." The pupil's personal pride and interest are further stim-

ulated by the use of note books, which he himself converts into histories by pasting in them pictures of important characters, scenes and events of New York history, writing opposite each picture a brief account of the topic illustrated.

To meet the requirements of students who would have neither time nor opportunity to investigate the voluminous and detailed historical records of the city, the editors of the Half-moon Papers published a series of monographs in book form, a volume of great value to the general public as well as to the club in whose interests it was prepared. These monographs do not give any connected history of the city, but present brief accounts of localities and times of special interest.

In these monographs there is just enough to whet the student's appetite and incite him to further research on his own account. That this effect has actually followed partly as a result of the effort of the City History Club the report of the librarians at

their last meeting bears witness, for there has been at all the libraries a large increase in the demand for works of history over that for fiction and juvenile literature.

The historical excursions have also quickened students' powers of observation, so that they come to see that whether in the manufacturing districts or in the neighborhood of parks and luxurious dwellings, nearly every block in the city has its story of historic interest. Such are the histories of places like Bryant Park, Union, Madison and Washington squares, all of the potter's fields in their turn, where poverty, sin and crime left their last material records in the earth. Then slowly the records are effaced, and wealth and fashion write another story.

As the New Yorker studies his city more closely and deeply, every walk or casual trip about town, every event acquires new significance; and by this result, as well as by many others, the City History Club has proved its usefulness to the community.—
New York Evening Post.

COLUMBIA'S DESTINY.

BY CASPER S. YOST.

'Tis God who leads us on. Our destiny
He holds within the hollow of His hand.
And all the armies, all the fleets of earth
Can nothing do to check our forward course
But He achieves His end. Upon the rocks
Of stern New England's coast He sowed the
seed

Of Liberty, three hundred years ago.
He warmed it with His breath; with human
tears
He watered it, and from the sterile soil
Brought forth a tree whose fruit, when ripe
should be,
For all the people of our mundane sphere.

This Western continent He held till time
Should make it ready for His plan divine;
Then peopled it with men of brawn and
brain

Who loved His laws, but hated tyranny.
Of such He made a nation; gave it wealth
And power; gave it the first rich fruits
From Freedom's ever-blooming tree, and
fitted it

In every way its mission to fulfill.
We are that nation; ours the grateful task
To lead the world to Liberty and Him.

And shall we draw back now? Shall we sit
down

And rest content with what we have, and
hoard

Our blessings as the miser hoards his gold?
If He has spread our land from coast to
coast

And placed our flag upon the verdant isles
Of India and the Orient shall we decline
The burdens which His leadership entails?
No, no. We could not, even if we would.
The hand that led us to our present place
Will not relax its grasp till we have reached
The glorious goal He fixed for us in some
Dim cycle of the boundless past.

Yes, God still leads us on. From Plymouth
Rock

To Philipines, the grand triumphal march
Of human Liberty has never paused,
And through the mists of coming years I see
Th' emancipated hosts press on and up
To those broad heights where all mankind
Shall stand before their Maker, free.
And in the shadow of the Stars and Stripes
Find peace and happiness forevermore.

WORDS OF COMMENDATION.

The *Indianian* is a publication that we sincerely hope will succeed. It is doing a work in collecting and preserving historical data that will be of incalculable benefit to the State. The nature of this work makes *The Indianian* of great assistance to a proper understanding of the history of the State, and one copy at least should be in every school. A work now in progress is worthy of note: As a special feature of each issue some particular county is selected; its history, its prominent men, past and present; natural phenomena, are given with appropriate illustrations. As Parke county will be the feature of an issue in the near future our readers should feel a special interest in *The Indianian*.—Rockville Tribune.

One point upon which *The Indianian* is to be congratulated is the fact that the main object is to give to the present generation and the children in our schools some of the historical facts in regard to the early settlement of the State and the trials and tribulations the pioneers had to undergo, and point out to those from a distance who may see the magazine the future prospects of the State in various counties. Such an object will certainly be effective in teaching patriotism and inculcating State pride. The *Indianian* ought to be in every school house in the State and we are glad to learn that school trustees from all over the State are subscribing for it for their schools under the new law.—Logansport Reporter.

Will W. Pfirimmer has accepted a position as associate editor on *The Indianian*, possibly the best magazine published in Indiana. Each month the history of one of the counties of the State is given in the magazine and material for Newton county is now being collected.—Newton County Enterprise.

We are in receipt of the August number of *The Indianian*, a high class, illustrated monthly magazine devoted mostly to Indiana and her favored sons, and note with pride the opening article is a historical sketch of grand old Dubois county, profusely illustrated and quoting largely from the splendid little history of the county that was lately issued by County Superintendent Geo. R. Wilson. A historical sketch of Captain

Toussaint Dubois from the gifted pen of Professor Wilson follows the above sketch. Dubois county is greatly in debt to Prof. Wilson for being placed so favorably before the eyes of Hoosierdom.—Huntingburg Argus.

The News is in receipt of a copy of *The Indianian*, a monthly magazine published at Indianapolis, which contains as a leading article an excellent historical sketch of Dubois county, illustrated by numerous views. It also contains a well prepared biographical sketch of Captain Toussaint Dubois, in whose honor the county was named, from the able pen of Geo. R. Wilson, county superintendent of schools.—Huntingburgh News.

The car wheels made at the Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona are generally run 40,000 miles on passenger coaches and are then put on freight cars. A 42 inch wheel now in one of the shops has been run over 700,000 miles, and a 36 inch wheel has traveled 600,000 miles.

In a recent treatise on alcoholism by Trull, it is stated that in England 75 per cent. of all cases of pauperism are due to drink, and in Germany 90 per cent. In Germany drink leads to 1,000 cases of suicide a year and supplies the lunatic asylum with 3,000 victims.

Ducks don't need water to thrive. There are many duck raising plants in this country where thousands of the fowl are bred each year for market, and where there is not even a puddle for them to flounder in. One of these farms is credited with an output of 20,000 ducks a year.

The lower house of the Convocation of the Church of England has passed a resolution declaring that the law of the church does not recognize divorce, and asking the bishops to devote themselves to securing action of Parliament to the end that the church shall not remarry divorced persons.

Fifteen clergymen in New Brunswick, N. J., have informed the people of that city that they discountenance Sunday funerals, not only because of the unnecessary and uncalled-for strain upon them as clergymen, but because of the amount of Sunday labor required of laboring men who need rest.

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ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

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J. W. CARR.

W. W. PFRIMMER,
GEORGE R. WILSON,
WILLIAM H. SENOUR.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

The newspapers and magazines of the country amply show the interest that is now being taken in the study of local history throughout the whole country. In Baltimore a "Folklore Society" has been organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving the "folklore" of that State. The Society has offered a series of prizes for the best papers on the subject. An effort has been made to interest the teachers of the State in this work, it being rightly held that no class of citizens can so readily and effectively do this work as those who are engaged in teaching, for they can interest the children. On this subject the Baltimore American says:

"The value of the idea can hardly be over-estimated, since there is much in the nature of tradition and superstition that lives now only in the memory of the older generations, to whom the very word 'superstition' summons up forgotten memories of the old negro 'mammy' and the life of which she was, in a way, the center. She crooned the 'white chillen' to sleep with tuneful melodies, based on folklore incidents, and daily impressed them with the necessity of conforming to certain ceremonies and customs in which she was a firm believer, and thus gave to her charges a vivid knowledge of the cherished bits of superstition of which the younger generation are, to some extent, lacking, so that it devolves on the

older folk to preserve these memories intact that they may carry their messages down to future ages. For Maryland has its own folklore, which has grown and is growing up with the people, the conservative condition always existing having been most favorable to the realm of folklore once generally known, but since lost sight of elsewhere.

"The Society has also chosen certain topics for discussion at the monthly meetings of the coming year of a general nature and not confined to any one State, but embracing anything known on the different subjects. It will be the aim to have the papers as nearly appropriate to the season of the year as possible; thus, for October, "Harvest Customs and Crop Superstitions" has been selected; December, "Games, Rhymes and Riddles"; March, "Easter Superstitions," and for April, "Maryland Day." Certain studies in groups or committees will also be taken up and all members of the Society are to furnish data on the subjects, which treat of sign language among all peoples and through all time, folklore of animals and the evil eye."

We should have something of this kind in Indiana. In fact, every county ought to have its historical society, all alive with interest in preserving local history. If the teachers will take hold of this matter in earnest a great work will be accomplished.

The reports from the County Institutes so far this year are of the most gratifying character. The interest of the teachers and the exertions of the superintendents have gone hand-in-hand in making this year one of phenomenal success.

The Indianian will open a new department in the October number. It will be devoted to Indiana literature, and will be under the direct charge of Mr. W. W. Pfrimmer. This new feature will add to the interest and value of The Indianian.

The Indianian would again emphasize the importance of each school in the State devoting one day to Indiana. Two years from now a great exposition is to be held at Toledo, commemorative of the Great Northwest Territory. Indiana was a principal figure in that Territory and it should take a prominent part in the proposed exposition.

It is not too early to begin the work of preparation by having our schools devote a day to the State, wherein the exercises shall all be on the line of State history.

The fifth and last paper on United States Senators from Indiana appears in this number of *The Indianian*. These papers have attracted wide attention. Of many of those who served the State well and ably in the years that have gone, the people have only a memory, so little care was taken to place on record something of their lives and character. Of some of the former Senators from Indiana all that could be found in the libraries at Indianapolis was a short paragraph stating the date of their birth and when they served in Congress. The record of these distinguished men should be an inspiration to the generations following them, and their memory should not be forgotten. If *The Indianian* has accomplished anything to put on permanent record something of the lives and character of these men it feels amply repaid for the labor expended.

The *Indianian* last month referred to a new work of historic value that had just been issued from the press of the South Bend Tribune. Since then a copy of the work has been received. Leaving out of account its historic and literary value, the book is worthy of a place in every household of Indiana, on account of its showing the perfection to which the art of printing has been brought. But it is a work of both historic and literary value. As descriptive of the section of the State made famous by the early visits of LaSalle it is a work of literary art. The compilers have been painstaking in their efforts to be historically correct, and "*LaSalle in the Valley of the St. Joseph*" must rank as one of the valuable contributions to Indiana history.

Mr. W. W. Pfriemmer has been meeting with great success in his work in the County Institutes this season. There are few men in the State who are better fitted for Institute work than Mr. Pfriemmer.

France has now a law by which marriage may be dissolved without cost to the applicants. The Paris divorce court devotes Thursdays to gratuitous decrees. On one

day recently 294 couples were divorced during a session of four hours, an average of more than one divorce a minute. The applicants belonged to the working class, in which divorces were infrequent before the passage of the law.

Saxony's minister of education has issued a decree that all young girls attending public schools and colleges shall abandon the use of corsets and stays. So great was the evil that girls of ten and twelve were addicted to tight lacing.

Of the entire human race it is estimated that 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover parts of their bodies. Five hundred million live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves and 250,000,000 have virtually no shelter at all.

THE SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

Outline for the Study of History for the use of Clubs and Schools—Unit of Study: County, Town or Township. Prepared by Prof. W. E. Henry, State Librarian.

I. Conditions which made it desirable as a home, hence led to its settlement.

1. Geography of the surface; timber, prairie, streams, lakes, hills.

2. Nature of the soil; its formation and adaptability for cultivation.

3. Chief sources of wealth when settled.

4. Productions of place or immediate surroundings.

5. Kind and relative amount of labor required to bring it to its present condition.

II. By whom settled.

1. Nationality; by birth, by parentage.

2. From what place directly did the settlers come, if many of them came from one place.

3. Particular incentive which led them to this place.

4. From what condition of life and from what occupations did they come.

5. What prominent characteristics have the people retained up to the present time, if any?

6. Biographical sketches of characteristic early settlers.

III. Map of the Unit of Study.

1. If town, show all details, such as location of prominent buildings, especially of the earlier buildings, and the location of the residences of prominent citizens from the earliest settlement.

2. If county or township, show location of all towns and villages, especially the early ones, which may be now in decay.

3. Show early natural drainage and present artificial drainage, if it has been changed by the agency of man.

IV. Cemeteries.

1. When and where located from the earliest history down to the present. It will be found desirable to copy the early inscriptions where the stones bearing them are not properly looked after. Later these will become valuable local history.

2. Look up early records, for in some instances records may yet be found of early burials not recorded on stones.

V. Transportation and Communication.

1. History in narrative form of each of the following:

- (a) Canals.
- (b) Noted wagon roads.
- (c) Early mail routes.
- (d) Railroads.
- (e) Telegraph.
- (f) Telephone.

2. Chief lines of goods shipped to and from this center.

3. Chief points of shipment, both to and from.

4. Is the Unit of Study on any great line of travel between two or more prominent points?

VI. Material Progress of the Unit of Study.

1. Early industries carried on by individuals or by organized companies.

2. Have the primitive industries developed into the present chief industries or have the industrial lines changed?

3. If the lines have changed, assign reason.

VII. Educational Institutions.

1. Schools.

(a) When, where and by whom were the earliest located?

(b) Sketches of prominent teachers and students.

(c) Prominent schools since organized, not now existing.

(d) Present schools and teachers.

2. Libraries and museums, if any.

(a) When and where established.

(b) How sustained.

(c) Prominence reached.

(d) When in greatest prominence.

(e) Does the same still continue?

(f) What are the present conditions?

(g) What is the sentiment of the community with regard to?

3. Clubs.

(a) Narrate history of all so far formed.

(b) Present conditions and leading members in.

4. Newspapers.

(a) History of each from the first.

(b) Sketches of prominent men and women connected with.

VIII. Literary History.

1. Biographical sketches of prominent writers and especially of those who have written for publication in other than the local papers.

2. Give name, date and place of publication of each book, pamphlet, magazine article or series of articles upon an important subject in local papers.

IX. Churches.

1. When and where was each organized?

2. Give names of charter members.

3. Sketches of most noted pastors or a complete list if possible.

4. Sketches of the leading workers from the first.

5. Present conditions.

X. Charitable, Penal and Correctional Institutions.

1. Homes for the destitute dependent and defective.

2. Reformatories.

3. Jails and penitentiaries.

XI. Courts.

1. History of the organization of.

2. Noted judges and attorneys, sketches of.

3. Complete list of court officials from the first.

XII. War History (each war participated in treated separately).

1. List of enlistments.

2. List of killed in battle or dying from wounds.

3. List of deaths in the army from other causes.

4. List and location of members still living.

5. Biographical sketches of noted soldiers.

XIII. Professional Life, Sketches of.

1. Legal profession.

2. Medical profession.

3. Educational.

4. Ministerial.

XIV. Local Government.

1. When organized.

2. What departments were first organized?

3. What departments added since, if any?

4. Make list as complete as possible of officers serving in each department since the organization.

XV. Genealogy of the Older Families.

1. Ancestry of early settlers as far as can be traced.

2. A full record of each branch and each member of the family since settlement in this locality.

(a) Births.

(b) Marriages.

(c) To whom married.

(d) Deaths.

Note.—This material must be collected from church, court and cemetery records and supplemented from the memories of the older, more intelligent and more trustworthy citizens.

Special Features.

Martin County, (Illustrated.)
Continuation of Picturesque Indiana.

x x x

A Great Railroad System,
The Big Four.

x x x

The Sixth Indiana Regiment,
By William H. Smith.

x x x

Early Indiana Bankers.

x x x

Banking, from the Standpoint of an
Examiner,
By F. E. Caldwell.

x x x

The Indiana Historical Society,
By Gen. John Coburn.

x x x

A War Romance,
By W. W. Pfrimmer.

THE Indianian
for October.

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MAY, Tipton County.

JUNE, Fountain County.

JULY, Clinton County.

AUGUST, Dubois County.

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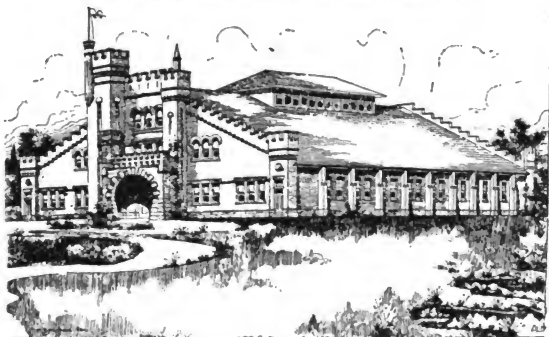
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DEAR SIR—I have read with much interest every copy of *THE INDIANIAN* since the beginning of its publication. I do not know of a work anywhere which merits greater encouragement for the reason that it is doing a work for Indiana which no other magazine or paper is attempting to do. You are not only placing before our people the very best of local and State history, but are at the same time so conducting the work that it is possible for the children in our public schools to be greatly benefitted along the line of history and patriotism. I hope that your magazine will continue to prosper.

Yours truly,

F. L. JONES.



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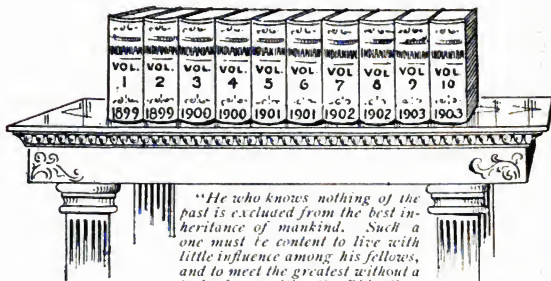
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Photo by Snider

"JUG ROCK," FORTY-TWO FEET HIGH.

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a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER, 1899.

NUMBER 5.

HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, MARTIN COUNTY.

That region of Indiana, now known as Martin county, forms one of the most romantic and picturesque landscapes in the State. It is formed of high hills, beautiful valleys, deep ravines and sparkling water-courses, with clear, bubbling natural springs of water, springing from the hillsides or bubbling in the valleys. Caves and caverns under the earth, where subterranean streams have worn away the stone, are not infrequent, and there are a number of what are commonly denominated sink-holes. These sink-holes are one of the peculiarities of southern Indiana. Some of them are very large, being places where the earth has sunk down, sometimes to the depth of twenty or thirty feet, and in most of them, at the bottom is a hole showing that the water that had once stood on the earth, before the sinking, had escaped into some subterranean cavern and thus found a new outlet. Orange county is more notable for these holes than is Martin, yet they are quite numerous in the latter county. Martin county was once the home of the prehistoric race known as the Mound Builders, and some of their works are still extant. In one or two places are found large shell heaps and kitchen refuse. It has been held by some archaeologists that there was a race intervening between the Mound Builders and the Indians, and that the shell heaps were left by them, but the probabilities are the shell heaps are the remains left behind by the people who built the mounds. From all the evidence that can be gathered the Mound Builders

lived on the products of the forests and streams, and shell fish were abundant in the streams when they lived on this continent.

Bones of the mammoth and mastodon have been found in the marsh clays of the county, and in later periods the forests were filled with bear, deer and other wild animals. The hills and uplands are of a clay soil, while the bottoms are a rich sandy loam. The time will come when all those hills will be covered with orchards returning a rich reward for their cultivation. Some of the scenery is of the wildest and most picturesque kind. A short distance from Shoals is one of nature's curiosities. It is known as the "Jug Rock," from its resemblance to a jug. It is an immense block of stone, forty-two feet high, with a boulder on top, acting as a stopper to the jug. A view of this curiosity, as it stands in the midst of the dense forest, is given as our frontispiece. Another one of nature's formations is known as the "Pinnacle." It stands on a high ridge and is one hundred and seventy feet above White river. Around the base of the ridge lie great rocks, as if they had been thrown off by some convulsion of nature. Among our illustrations will be found several views of this gigantic mass of rock. Mineral springs abound in the county, and make it a favorite resort for those seeking health.

There is still much valuable timber in the county, and at one time it was the best timbered section of the State, furnishing walnut, sycamore, maple and other valuable

timber trees. Notwithstanding the broken nature of the topography there is but little waste land in the county, nearly every acre of it being capable of use, either for agriculture or horticulture. The county, as it now stands, was carved out of Davless and Dubois counties, and was named after Major Martin, a brave and public-spirited citizen of Kentucky. It was created by act of the

county, and was of a bold and adventurous disposition. The trail from the Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes crossed White river at the point where he established his ferry, and as the river was not always fordable he conceived the idea that it would be a good place to locate. He built him a rude cabin at that point, far away from any neighbors. One night in the spring of 1812 a band of hostile



Photo by Snider.

RIVER VALLEY FARMS FROM TOP OF PINNACLE.

Legislature in 1820. All that section of the State was originally embraced in Knox county, but as settlers multiplied new counties were formed. As near as any reliable record can be found, the first white man to settle in the county was William McGowan, who settled at Mt. Pleasant and established a ferry across White river in 1811. He had been one of the early settlers of Davless

Indians passed his way and killed him while he was in bed and asleep. No other whites settled in the county until near the close of the war with Great Britain.

There is a tradition that the French, as early as 1775, had a settlement at the point where Hindostan was afterward established, but this is only a tradition, with but little on which it is based. At that time the



Photo by Snider.

SPRINGS AT MCBRIDE'S BLUFF.

whole country was under the jurisdiction of the British, and the Indians were very hostile. There were no troops anywhere in Indiana; the posts at the head of the Maumee and at Oulatenon had been abandoned, and none had yet been stationed at Vincennes. It is certain there were no French settlements there when Clark captured Vincennes. It is more than probable that Canadian hunters and trappers visited the region now Martin county in quest of peltries, but it is not probable they made any settlement, either temporary or permanent. The French were not here for colonizing purposes, but

for trade for peltries, and even around Vincennes there were only a few families. At Vincennes the few settlers only came several years after a post had been established there. As a rule, missionaries preceded the settlers, and the Catholics were careful to keep a record of all missionary posts they established, and if any such post had been established it would have been in the church records of Vincennes. No such records have ever been found. Prior to the settlement of McGowan whites from Kentucky had passed along the trail, but they made no attempt at a settlement, so the credit of being the first pioneer must remain with McGowan.



Photo by Snider.

PIPE SPRINGS FLOWING FROM BLUFF



Photo by Snider.

OLD BATH HOUSE, INDIAN SPRINGS.

In 1817 a little settlement was made and received the name of Hindostan, and in 1820, when the county was organized it was made the county seat. It grew to be a very thriving village. Some of the old residents claim that at one time it had a population of 2,500, but such claims are very extravagant. For instance, in 1820, the county contained, all told, but 1,032 inhabitants, and in 1830, after the town had been wholly abandoned, the population of the entire county was but

2,019. The size of the town has been calculated by some on the number of votes cast, but as it was the only voting place in the county at the time it will be seen that any such a calculation must be wrong. It was, however, for awhile, quite a thriving village, and gave promise of something in the future. With the means of transportation in those days it was impossible to build large vil-

and now not a house remains on the site of the once flourishing village.

The county seat of Martin has had quite a roaming career. It was first established at Hindostan, and remained there until 1826, when it was removed to Mt. Pleasant, where it remained until 1844, when the people voted in favor of a new site. The commissioners appointed for the selection of a new site de-



Photo by Snider.

MARTIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

lages, let alone towns. The business of the people was farming, and farm products had but little chance to get to market, the only way being by floating flatboats on the streams, or by overland hauling over roads that were almost impassable during many months of the year. In 1826 the county seat was moved to Mt. Pleasant by an act of the Legislature, and soon after Hindostan was almost depopulated by a plague, or some mysterious disease that baffled the doctors,

elided on the spot where Shoals now stands, considerable land being offered to the county. This new town was given the name of Memphis, but before any buildings were erected the commissioners became dissatisfied, sold back the land, and moved the county seat to Harrisonville, where it remained about one month, when it was taken to Hillsborough, now Dover Hill. There public buildings were erected and the capital of Martin county had a rest for twenty-six years, when it was moved back to Shoals in 1870.



Photo by Snider.

VIEW ON WHITE RIVER NEAR SHOALS.

For several years after the killing of McGowan by the Indians, fears were entertained by the few settlers who came into the county of predatory excursions by the red men, but so far as is known no other murders were committed by them. The settlers

built their cabins and cleared their farms in the forests, helping each other whenever help was needed and living peaceably one with another. Supplies were hard to obtain, and they had to be brought overland from Louisville or Vincennes. The surplus prod-



Photo by Snider.

ENTRANCE TO CAVE NEAR PINNACLE.

ucts were disposed of by hauling them to Louisville overland, or by floating down White river in flatboats.

The county is traversed from northeast to southwest by the east fork of White river, which enters the county eight or ten miles south of the northeast corner and forms a small portion of the south border at the immediate southwest corner. Lost river flows through the southern part of the county, emptying into White river.

The county is rectangular in shape, and

and Burns City are small towns with good stores, churches and residences.

A drive of eight miles north from Shoals takes a person to Trinity Springs, where there is a large flow of sulphur water. Two miles north of Trinity is Indian Springs, where the Southern Indiana Railway Company is preparing to erect a \$50,000 stone hotel. Two and one-half miles northeast of Trinity is La Salle sulphur springs, with a magnificent frame hotel on the river's brink. Six miles north of Shoals, on the east side of the river, is Elliott Springs, with a strong



Photo by Snider.

THE PINNACLE.

the surface is diversified, consisting of fertile ridges and intervening valleys of the various rivers and creeks. The rich alluvial soil of these valleys is almost inexhaustible, and produces immense crops of the cereals. The upland, where properly cultivated, vies with the "bottoms," and is naturally a splendid fruit and grazing land, producing naturally, where the timber is removed, magnificent crops of blue grass.

There are three incorporated towns—Shoals, West Shoals and Loogootee—while Dover Hill, Trinity Springs, or, as it is sometimes called, Harrisonville, Indian Springs

flow of chalybeate water. One and one-half miles east of Shoals, and in a stone's throw of the B. & O. S. W. railway, is a fine chalybeate spring, and about one-half mile southeast of town is a spring whose water is classed as sulphur chalybeate. In the town is the natural medical water well, an artesian well eight hundred feet deep, and from whose depths comes a strong flow of water strongly impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen and other gases, minerals and salts.

The natural scenery of the county is unexcelled in the central States. The towering

Pinnacle, Cedar Cliffs, Mile Rock Bluff, Horse Rock, Jug Rock and Gormerly's Bluffs being within two miles of the courthouse, while all over the county and along all the highways rare bits of scenery burst on the traveler's view every mile.

The transportation facilities are furnished by the B. & O. S. W. railway and the Southern Indiana railway.

Martin county comprises about 216,000 acres, and every acre of this land teems

Indiana for 1870, page 103, there were at least 436,890,666 tons of coal available in the county. Since this report was made a number of new mines have been opened, so most probably these figures fall far short of the actual available supply.

Iron ore is abundant, the most of the deposits being siliceous and requiring the addition of hematite ores to secure the best results for general purposes. However, the siliceous ores are the best for certain purposes. The average yield from the Martin



Photo by Snider.

ON TOP OF THE PINNACLE, LOOKING TOWARD THE PRECIPICE.

with mineral or agricultural resources, and in many instances with both. The east fork of White river, passing through it as it does from northeast to southwest, and through the very heart of the mineral region, with a few thousand dollars expended for locks and dams will furnish an unexcelled waterway for the transportation of its products to the new South.

Coal is probably the most extensive mineral product, and according to Prof. E. T. Cox, in the geological report of the State of

county ores is 38 per centum pure iron, which is large enough to warrant their extensive smelting at the present high prices of iron, and the ease with which coal can be secured here for the furnaces.

Limestone and sandstone are abundant. In the immediate vicinity of Shoals are large deposits of splendid limestone for road making or railroad ballast. It is now being extensively used for road making in Halbert and Center townships. Sandstone is abundant in all portions of the county, and its

durability is attested by the two old piers in the B. & O. S. W. railway bridge at Shoals, which were erected in 1855, and are yet in splendid condition, and also in the residence of William McFee at Dover Hill, which was erected in 1849 by the county for a jail.

The Mansfield sandstone formation, on which the Hindostan whetstone beds occur, covers a portion of southeastern Martin county, extending to within five miles of Shoals. These whetstones are extensively quarried and furnish the highest grade of fine whetstones on the market. The Upper Kaskaskia sandstone furnishes coarser



Photo by Snider.

COUNTRY ROAD NEAR SHOALS.

stones in abundance.

Potters' clay is abundant and of a fine quality. Kaolin is the richest and purest clay known to man, and is very abundant in Martin county. In the report on clays in the Indiana Geological Report for 1895, on page 103, it is said that the eastern half of Martin county is most probably underlain with kaolin.

About one mile west of Dover Hill, at the headwaters of Beech creek, is a heavy bed of variously tinted fossiliferous shale and



Photo by Snider.

TOP OF PINNACLE FROM THE NORTH.

clay. It is about fifteen feet thick and furnishes a remarkably pure and lasting mineral paint.

In the northern part of the county, at several points, are found large beds of blood red sandstone of great thickness, and also sandstone in red and pure white strata. The mineral waters of the county are well known and are very abundant. The extensive river and creek valleys furnish an inexhaustible soil of unsurpassed fertility for all grains, and the ridges and uplands produce large crops of clover, grass, corn, wheat and fruit.

At Loogootee, near the west line of the county, two gas wells have recently been



Photo by Snider.

WAGON BRIDGE AT SHOALS.

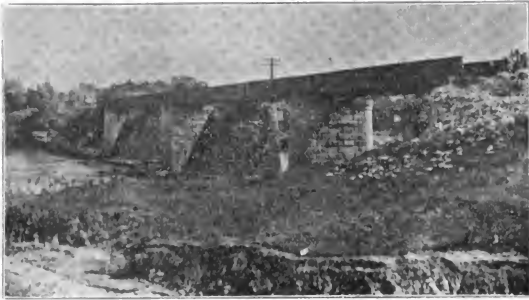


Photo by Snider.

B. & O. S. W. R. R. BRIDGE AT SHOALS.

drilled and are furnishing a large volume of natural gas. Taken all in all, there is no county in the State that has so many resources and such a large field for the investment of capital with an assured return.

During the civil war Martin county was the scene of a great deal of turmoil. Many of the inhabitants were of Southern birth or of Southern descent, and their sympathies were with that section of the country in the

strife. As early as 1862 the Knights of the Golden Circle, a disloyal society of Southern origin, was planted in various parts of Indiana. It was first known as the Sons of Liberty, but most generally as the Knights of the Golden Circle. In Indiana the work of the order was to encourage desertions from the army, discourage enlistments, and embarrass the government in every possible way. Thousands of Indiana citizens were induced to join it. Many of them withdrew



Photo by Snider.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF WEST SHOALS.

*Photo by Snider.***BATHING IN WHITE RIVER.**

as soon as they discovered its real objects, but still in some parts of the State it was very strong, and when a draft was ordered to fill the ranks of the Union army, they organized to resist the draft, and in some localities enrolling and other draft officers were killed. At one time the order was quite strong in Martin county, and its members grew very bold in their hostility to the government. In 1863 the leaders of the order undertook to recruit and arm an army from its members, pledged to resist the government. The State was divided off into districts and a major-general appointed over each district, with a number of inferior offi-

cers under him. The explosion came in 1864 when the government, fully advised of the purposes and extent of the order, caused a large number of arrests to be made in different parts of the State. Among those arrested were William A. Bowles, of Orange county; Landin P. Milligan, of Huntington county; Harrison H. Dodd, of Indianapolis; Andrew Humphrey, of Greene county, and Stephen Horsey, of Martin county. These men were placed on trial before a military commission at Indianapolis. During the progress of the trial Dodd escaped from prison. It was disclosed that one purpose of the order was to assassinate Governor Morton, overturn the State government, re-

*Photo by Snider.***FALLS IN WHITE RIVER.***Photo by Snider.***SPRING HOUSE IN PARK AT SHOALS.**

lease the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Morton, and march with them to the South. Large quantities of arms had been shipped into the State for the use of the order, and drilling had been going on for months. Officers of the rebel army had been in constant communication with the leaders of the organization, and some of the officers had several times visited Indiana.

Many prominent Democrats of the State who had been members of the organization appeared as witnesses for the government. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey were condemned to death, and Humphrey to impris-

onment for life. His sentence was changed by General Hovey, commander of the district, to a confinement to the limits of Greene county during the continuance of the war. In the case of the other three the sentence was approved by President Lincoln and the day of execution fixed. At the solicitation of Governor Morton a reprieve was granted, and before its expiration the sentence was commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at Columbus, O. A writ of habeas corpus

Massachusetts. After their release some of the parties caused suits for damages to be brought against some of the citizens supposed to have been instrumental in causing their arrest, and the officers making the arrests. These suits were defended by the government. Others were arrested at one time or another than those named, and some of them also sued for damages. Among the noted cases of this kind was that of Horsey, Dobbins and others vs. Mr. B. Riley and others. The claim was for \$95,000 damages.



Photo by Snider.

SCENE AT TRINITY SPRINGS.

was asked for from the Indiana Circuit Court. The two judges divided in opinion and certified the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was argued by some of the foremost lawyers of the country, resulting in the granting of the writ and the release of the prisoners. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Hon. Jere Black, of Pennsylvania, Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, and Gen. James A. Garfield appeared for the prisoners, while the government was represented by James Speed, of Kentucky, Attorney-General; Henry M. Stanberry, of Ohio, and Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of

None of the suits ever resulted in anything. A bitter feeling remained in all the counties affected by the organization for several years after the war ended.

Notwithstanding this element of disloyalty, Martin county made a good record during the war, and at its close had a credit over all her quotas called for. The first two regiments in the State to organize for a service of three years were the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. The latter was commanded by Nathan Kimball, of Loogootee, and became one of the best known regiments in the service. It was especially distinguished at the

battle of Fredericksburg, where it left its dead nearer the works of the Confederates than those of any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac. It took part in all the campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, to the end of the war. Gen. Nathan Kimball deserves more than a passing notice. When the war with Mexico came he entered the Second Indiana Regiment, as captain of a company. At the battle of Buena Vista the regiment was broken by the fire of the enemy and retreated under orders of the colonel. Some days afterward the colonel ordered the regiment out for review.

tan in its days of prosperity, and also at one or two of the other early settlements. They were what was known as subscription schools, and were held in the usual log houses, with but few accommodations for learning, except the birch rods of the teachers. When the new town of Memphis (now Shoals) was laid out, about the first thing done was to provide a school house. At that time there were but four families residing in the new town, but they were anxious that the children should have some opportunity to acquire at least the rudiments of an education, and a log school house was put up.



Photo by Snider

GORMERLEY'S BLUFF.

When Captain Kimball found the reviewing was to be done by the colonel he promptly marched his men off the ground. For this he was placed under arrest, but soon released. He was practicing medicine at Shoals when the civil war broke out, but promptly enlisted. He was made colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and afterward promoted to a brigadiership for gallant conduct. He served throughout the war, and afterward was elected Treasurer of the State. He removed later to Utah, where he died a short time ago, full of years and honors.

The school history of the county is hard to get at. Schools were opened at Hindos-

Other and more commodious buildings were erected from time to time, until in 1894 the present handsome structure was completed. The first high school in the county was opened at Shoals in 1882, and two years later the first class was graduated. It consisted of one member and it was not until 1891 that another class was graduated. In 1898 the school became a commissioned high school, and it now ranks among the progressive schools of the State. The county schools are keeping even pace with those of Shoals, and Loogootee has a splendid school.

In Martin county there are ninety-eight school buildings, in which are employed 110

teachers. The buildings in the county, except three, are one-roomed frames and employ but one teacher each. Those early constructed do not afford proper means of heating, lighting and ventilation; those of recent construction are substantially built and provide for the health and comfort of the children.

The county schools are now on a graded basis and conform, as far as is practical, to the State course of study. At least 60 per cent of the children enrolled in the schools last year were members of the Y. P. R. C. They expect to increase this to 80 per cent. the coming year. Thus far they have re-



PUBLIC SCHOOL AT LOOGOOTEE.

year were conducted township graduation exercises. At the close of the present school year there will be a large graduating class in each township in the county. This will increase the demand for the township high school. When they succeed in putting within the reach of each child in the county the means of securing a common and high school education, Martin county will hold an enviable position educationally. This is expected in the very near future.

The towns of Shoals and Loogootee have excellent schools. Shoals possesses a fine three-story brick, erected at a cost of \$15,000. The school is commissioned by the State Board of Education, and provides as good a course as any school of its kind in the State.

Loogootee supports both public and parochial schools, both largely attended. The



Photo by Snider.

HIGH SCHOOL, SHOALS.

ceived but little support from township trustees. Books have been bought with funds received from private donation and receipts from entertainments given by pupils.

At the present time the schools in Martin county feel the need of township high schools more than any other one thing. The county is so broken and cut up by streams as to make a greater centralization of her schools than the township system impracticable, but a perfect township system with the township high school at its head is assured.

Three townships, Lost River, Perry and McCameron, have one high school each, doing excellent work. In five townships last



CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT LOOGOOTEE.

public schools are rapidly paving their way toward a commission from the State Board of Education. They employ good teachers and are rapidly growing into a systematically graded high school.

The great blight that has been hanging over the schools in Martin county is the low wages paid teachers. In spite of this, however, the teachers are rapidly approaching a high professional standard. The character of their work in the school room and in the educational meetings will bear critical inspection. Each teacher in the county is a member of the T. R. C. and performs the work assigned him in the township institutes. The teachers hold two educational

Methodist preachers used to move from circuit to circuit. As the county seat would move the newspapers would change their location. Then, too, in new counties newspapers sprung up like mushrooms and died in the same manner. Both the Tribune, of Loogootee, and the News, of Shoals, lost all their old files by fire, and thus cut off much information as to the early papers. The Tribune and the News, the first Republican and the last Democratic, are now flourishing papers, and likely to accomplish much for the upbuilding of Martin county. The Tribune is owned and controlled by Will K. Penrod and Charles B. Rodgers, and is now celebrating its first quarter of a century of exist-



Photo by Snider.

THE PLAZA, LOOGOOTEE.

meetings each year—County Teachers' Institute and County Teachers' Association. In the institute the best talent available is secured. The work in the association, a winter session, is done by the teachers themselves. The professional interest and ability shown in these meetings are commendable.

The plans of the County Superintendent are to hold up the professional standard of the teachers, increase the number of school libraries and create a stronger and fuller public appreciation of the value of education.

Just when the first paper was printed in Martin county is uncertain. From the formation of the county to 1870 the county seat moved around something in the manner that

ence. The News is owned and controlled by Mr. A. C. Hacker, and is the outgrowth of the Martin County Democrat.

The two principal towns of the county are Shoals and Loogootee. Both are on the line of the B. and O. Southwestern Railroad. It is claimed that Loogootee is the most extensive live stock market on the B. and O. between Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is also a prominent shipping point for timber and lumber. It has a large factory of inside wood finish, and two good gas wells. The B. and O. Southwestern and the Evansville and Richmond railroads traverse the county from east to west, and there is talk of a new line from Paoli, in Orange county, to Indian

Springs. The first stage line regularly established in Indiana passed through Martin county. Just when the first line was established is not known, but the Falls of the Ohio and Vincennes were the two important points and to pass from one to the other was to go through Martin county. When the State entered upon its great internal improvement system, it was ordered that among the other improvements a turnpike should be constructed at the expense of the State from New Albany to Vincennes, and over this a regular line of stages run for many years, carrying the mail and passengers between St. Louis and Louisville. The building of the old Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ended the through traffic for the stage line, but it was maintained several years longer for local business. The stages used were of the old Concord pattern, with great leather springs, and they were drawn by two or four horses, and they generally dashed into the various towns on a full run, the driver proudly winding his horn. Along this turnpike great wagons for the transportation of merchandise also passed, making regular trips to Louisville or St. Louis. Like the stages, they

have disappeared, and the small boy of to-day has no realization of the wonder with which his father regarded the old Concord stages or the old Conestoga wagons, with their gaily decked horses, the leaders always carrying a chime of small bells, which tinkled as the horses laboriously moved along the "pike." They were to the people of those days what the cannon-ball express trains and the great trains of freight cars are to those of to-day.

Martin county's great need just now is capital and there are few, if any, counties in Indiana which will afford a better return for the investment of capital. Rich in its agricultural resources, rich in its beds of clays, of coal and of iron, rich in its springs of health-giving waters, the investor could not go astray. The rich bottom lands of the Lost and White river valleys for cereals, the choice uplands for orchards and herding offer to agriculturists unexampled returns. The coal and clays are easily reached, and are inexhaustible in extent. There still remains a great growth of merchantable timber. The church and school accommodations are excellent and combine to make the county a desirable place in which to live.

WHEN MY MOTHER TUCKED ME IN.

BY BETTIE GARLAND.

Ah, the quaint and curious carving
On the posts of that old bed,
There were long-beaked, queer old griffins
Wearing crowns upon their heads.
And they fiercely looked down on me
With a cold sardonic grin;
I was not afraid of griffins
When my mother tucked me in.

I remember how it stood there,
With its head-piece backward rolled,
And its broad and heavy tester
Lined with plaitings, blue and gold,
And the great old-fashioned pillows
Trimmed with ruffles, white and thin,
And the cover soft and downy
When my mother tucked me in.

What cared I for dismal shadows,
Shifting up and down the floor,
Or the bleak and grewsome wind gusts
Beating 'gainst the close-shut door,
Or the rattling of the windows,
All the outside noise and din;
I was safe and warm and happy
When my mother tucked me in.

Sweet and soft her gentle fingers,
As they touched my sunburnt face;
Sweet to me the wafted odor
That enwrapped her dainty lace;
Then a pat or two at parting,
And a good-night kiss between;
All my troubles were forgotten
When my mother tucked me in.

Now the stricken years have borne me
Far away from love and home,
Ah! no mother leans above me
In the nights that go and come,
But it gives me peace and comfort,
When my heart is sore within,
Just to lie right still, and, dreaming,
Think my mother tucked me in.

Oh, the gentle, gentle breathing,
To her dear heart's softer beat,
And the quiet, quiet moving
Of her soft-shod little feet;
And Time, one boon I ask thee,
Whatso'er may be my sin,
When in dying, let me see her,
As she used to tuck me in.

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS,

QUESTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. What benevolent institutions are maintained by the State?
2. When were they erected?
3. What ones are provided for in the Constitution?
4. Which of them really belong to the educational system of the State?
5. How are the benevolent institutions maintained?
6. How are they governed?
7. What penal and reformatory institutions are there?
8. When were they erected?
9. How are they maintained?
10. How are they governed?

ANSWERS.

1. The State maintains a number of what are called benevolent institutions. There are four hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, one at Indianapolis, one at Evansville, one at Richmond, and one at Logansport; one institution for the education of the blind; one institution for the education of deaf mutes; one institution for the care and education of orphans of soldiers and sailors of Indiana; one for the education of feeble-minded children, and a home for aged soldiers and their widows. The institutions for the education of the deaf and the blind are located at Indianapolis; that for the education of orphans of soldiers and sailors near Knightstown; that for feeble-minded children at Fort Wayne, and that for the care of veteran soldiers near Lafayette.

2. The first step toward erecting any of the benevolent institutions was taken in 1842, when the Legislature ordered the Governor to gather information as to the care and treatment of the insane in other States. In 1843 plans were ordered for the erection of a hospital, and in 1845 a commission was appointed to select a site, and the work of building was commenced the next year, and in 1847 it was finished and opened for the reception of patients. In 1881 hospitals were ordered to be erected at Evansville, Richmond and Logansport. In 1844 the State

opened a school at Indianapolis for the instruction of deaf mutes, and in 1846 ground was purchased on which to erect a suitable building. The work of building did not begin until 1849, and it was completed the next year. In 1845 the State opened a school for the education of the blind, and a building for its use was completed in 1850. The Knightstown home was erected in 1867, and that for the education of the feeble-minded in 1887. The Soldiers' Home at Lafayette was established in 1895.

3. The constitution of 1816 provided that the Legislature should erect and maintain a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane and institutions for the education of the blind and the deaf mutes. The other institutions have grown out of the necessities of the times.

4. The institutes for the blind and the deaf and the schools at Knightstown and Fort Wayne ought not be classed among the benevolences of the State. They ought, in fact, to be a part of the great educational system and be under the same control as the other State educational institutions are. The blind and the deaf, and the orphans of soldiers, and the feeble-minded are entitled to an education at the expense of the State just as much as those children who are more fortunate, and educating them should not be looked upon as a charity. If those institutions are benevolences, then the Normal School at Terre Haute and Indiana University are of the same class.

5. The benevolent institutions are maintained out of the general fund of the State, and the money for their maintenance is appropriated by the General Assembly.

6. They are governed by a Board of Trustees or Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Formerly these boards were appointed by the Legislature, or by the Governor when he and the Legislature were of the same political party, and mismanagement and great scandals were the result. Party politics no longer controls in the selection of members of the boards.

7. Until within the last year the State

really had but two reformatory institutions, but now has three. In the early days criminals of all ages and of both sexes were confined in the same prison. As the State increased in population the number of incorrigible boys increased. There was no place where they could be confined, as they were not absolutely criminal, and it was felt that it was wrong to place those of tender years who had fallen into crime among the old offenders, and finally a reform school was established by the State at Plainfield. Confining female prisoners among male offenders was also found to be demoralizing to the last degree, and the Legislature determined to erect a separate prison for them. To this was attached a reformatory for girls. The last session of the Legislature turned the penitentiary at Jeffersonville into a reformatory, to which are sent those convicted of crimes of the lighter grade, and the administration is on the line of reform. The State had three penal institutions, that at Jeffersonville, that at Michigan City, and the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis, until the change at Jeffersonville was made. Now it has but two.

8. The first prison was erected at Jeffersonville in 1822, that at Michigan City in 1861, that at Indianapolis in 1869. The Reform School at Plainfield was erected in 1867.

9. They are all maintained at the expense of the State, but a part of this expense is reimbursed by the earnings of the inmates.

10. They are governed by boards appointed by the Governor. The female prison is altogether under the control of women.

QUESTIONS FOR OCTOBER.

1. When was the territory now comprising Indiana ceded to the general government, and by whom was the cession made?

2. Of what was this territory a part?

3. What other States have been formed from the territory ceded?

4. What is the extreme length of the State from north to south, and extreme width from east to west?

5. How many square miles does the State contain, and how much is land how much water?

6. What is the topography of the State?

7. What valleys are there and what is the extent of each?

8. What geological eras are represented by the rocks of Indiana?

9. In what parts of the State are the different eras found?

10. What rock contains oil and gas?

"ONE DAY."

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Some day, some day, or you, or I alone,
Must look upon the scenes we two have known,
Must tread the self-same paths we two have trod,
And cry in vain to one who is with God,
To lean down from the silent realms and say,
"I love you," in the old familiar way.

Some day—and each day, beautiful though it be,
Brings closer that dread hour for you or me.
Fleet-footed joy, who hurries time along,
Is yet a secret foe who does us wrong.
Speeding us gaily, though he well doth know
Of yonder pathway where but one may go.

Oh, heart of mine, through all these perfect days,
Whether of white Decembers or green Mays,
There runs a dark thought like a creeping snake,

Or like a black thread, which by some mistake
Life has strung the pearls of happy years:
A thought which borders all my joy with tears.

Ay, one will go. To go is sweet, I wis—
Yet God must needs invent some special bliss
To make His paradise seem very dear
To one who goes and leaves the other here,
To sever souls so bound by love and time,
For any one but God, would be a crime.

Yet death will entertain his own, I think.
To one who stays, life gives the gall to drink.
To one who stays, or be it you or me,
There waits the garden of Gethsemane.
O dark, inevitable and awful day,
When one of us must go and one must stay!

THE SIXTH INDIANA REGIMENT—ITS HISTORICAL RECORD.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

To future generations it will always be a matter of the most poignant regret that the Indiana Legislature has not seen proper to have prepared and put upon record in some permanent form the story of what the troops from Indiana did to preserve the Union. It is true the State did publish the report of the Adjutant General, but it is more of a roster of names than a record of what the soldiers did. Other States caused the history of their connection with the war to be printed, but Indiana, with a record in achievement second to none, has done nothing to hand down to posterity, in a readable form, the story written in blood and suffering from 1861 to 1865. Some of the regiments have caused to be written histories of their own movements, but some of them are about as much the story of the individual writers as that of the regiment. Years ago, when many of the prominent actors were still alive and vigorous in mind, it would have been a light task to gather up the story of Indiana in the war, but now, when it will have to be dug from the files of the old papers, and the records in the War Department, the task will be a very difficult one. In this series of papers, of which this is the first, it is not intended to give a full account of all the marches, battles and heroic deeds of the regiments treated, but rather to give a hasty glance at them, in order that the young of the day may know something of what their fathers did to preserve the Union.

The Sixth Indiana, though the first in number, was not the first to be fully organized for the civil war. Indiana had furnished five regiments for the Mexican war, and it was thought best by Governor Morton to begin numbering the regiments for the civil war at six. The first regiment organized and equipped was that commanded by Colonel Lew Wallace, and he chose the number eleven for its designation. In perfecting its organization the Sixth was but a few days behind the Eleventh. From

May, 1861, to August, 1864, its record was of hard marches, desperate battles, deadly skirmishes, heroic endurance and conspicuous gallantry. During its organization it had three distinguished commanders, Thomas T. Crittenden, who became a brigadier general and rendered conspicuous services; Philemon P. Baldwin, who, while in command of a brigade, was killed on the bloody field of Chickamauga, and Hagerman Tripp, who, on the last day of the battle of Chickamauga, fell desperately wounded, and although he lived many years, suffered torture from his wound until death relieved him.

Immediately on its organization for the first three months' service the Sixth was sent into West Virginia, where the troops were under the command of General Geo. B. McClellan. The war was then young, and neither the North nor the South comprehended what was before them. Philippi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford were hardly skirmishes, yet in their day they were looked upon as great battles, and great victories. In the marches and skirmishing among the mountains of West Virginia, the Sixth bore its part, ever ready for the march, ever eager for the skirmish. War was in its crude stage, and the soldiers were disposed to look upon it as an extended picnic with a spice of fighting and danger and hardships, to lend excitement to the outing. They were filled with the idea that the chief thing was to get information of what the enemy was doing, or where he was encamped, and that they were out to have fun with the rustic inhabitants, by scaring them and compelling them to take the oath of allegiance.

At that time war was not the serious business with them it became afterwards. They had all read or heard of Sancho Panza, or of the knights errant of old, who wandered about in search of adventure, and they were all anxious to get out of camp, and wander off by twos or threes in search of adven-

ture. They were daring spirits. Before the war it was a common boast in the South that a Southern man could whip five from the North. While the Northern soldier did not openly make any such boasts, yet he felt that he would like no better amusement than to meet single-handed at least three of his enemies. All that vanity oozed out from both sides before the end of the first year of actual war. The first three months' campaign was a series of predatory excursions of scouts. It was necessary to gather information as to the whereabouts and designs of the enemy. For such purposes cavalry was indispensably necessary, but no cavalry had been provided, so each command had to improvise scouts, mount them on horses secured from the inhabitants. Looking at it as a sort of picnic excursion, it would be natural to suppose that the fever of scouting and knight errantry would be confined to the young men of the regiments, but the leader of the scouts of the Sixth, and the most adventurous and daring of them, was Captain Hagerman Tripp, a man fifty years old, who afterward became colonel of the regiment, and he had many adventures that, if told in print to-day, would read like romances of the olden times.

But let us go back to the formation of the regiment. When President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men it looked as if all Indiana had sprung to arms and demanded to be led against the foe. It was a hurricane of patriotism that swept from one end of the State to the other, arousing the young, the middle-aged, and the old. They began to pour into Indianapolis, in squads, in companies, and singly, all eager to meet the enemy of the Union. The question with Governor Morton was not how to fill the six regiments called for, but who to take of the thousands who offered. As fast as it could be done, the companies arriving at Indianapolis were organized into regiments and officers selected for them. The companies that formed the Sixth came from different parts of the State, and the organization was completed on April 25th, 1861, with Thomas T. Crittenden as colonel. Soldiers and officers were alike unused to war or camp life, but they were brave and intelligent, and soon learned their duties. At Camp Morton the time was occupied in per-

fecting the regiment, as far as possible in drill, and on May 30th it started on its first campaign. It left the cars in West Virginia on the 2d day of June, and began its first march in a pouring rain, and on the morning of the 3d fired the first shot of the war, from the Union side, in open battle. The Sixth having fired the first shot of the war in open battle, it remained for another Indiana Regiment, the Thirty-fourth, to fire the last, four years later. What has been called the battle of Philippi was but a skirmish, but it opened a war that lasted for four years, and whose dead number thousands upon thousands.

After the retreat of the enemy the commander of the Union troops felt the need of obtaining information as to the designs of the enemy, and for this he needed cavalry, but had none, so the next thing to do was to organize a company of scouts from the infantry and mount them. The first to offer himself for this purpose was Captain Hagerman Tripp, of North Vernon, who had recruited his company in thirty-six hours after the call of Governor Morton. He was selected to command the scouts, and the little company was almost entirely made up of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The duties of this little band were arduous and dangerous. They were in a country the topography of which was unknown. They did not know who of the inhabitants were friendly and who were the reverse. They were not only in constant danger of meeting armed forces of the enemy, but of being bushwhacked from the mountain sides. A single enemy hidden in the dense undergrowth of the mountains could easily take a valuable life and escape without detection. In fact, they did undergo many ambushments of that kind. They went to their work, however, gaily and had many amusing adventures as well as those of a much more dangerous character. It was no uncommon thing for six or eight of the scouts to dash off down some unknown road, and ride through a village or town, creating an alarm that was ludicrous. They captured horses, administered the oath to citizens, rode through the enemy's pickets, and often made captures of prisoners. Their instructions were to discover the sentiments of the people, and the information they

gathered in this direction proved of the greatest benefit to the commanders of future campaigns in that section.

The sixth took part in all the skirmishes of that campaign and at the close of its term of service returned to Indianapolis to be reorganized for three years. The three months had been a valuable school. It did more in the way of making soldiers of them than a year's training in a camp would have done. The regiment was promptly re-organized. Before its full complement of recruits had been obtained, it was hurried off to Kentucky to meet a reported invasion of that State by the Confederate General Buckner. At Louisville the ladies of that city presented the regiment with an elegant silk flag. The Sixth was attached to Rousseau's brigade of McCook's division of Buell's army, then called the Army of the Ohio. It marched back and forth through Kentucky that fall and winter, until in March, 1862, it found itself at Nashville. At that point Buell was ordered to join Grant at Savannah, Tenn., and a leisurely march to that place began. At Duck river word was received that more haste was needed, and a race began at once for the Tennessee river. Grant's army, instead of being at Savannah, on the east side of the river, was at Pittsburg Landing, on the west side, and in easy striking distance of the Confederate forces at Corinth. Thus General Grant was in danger of being attacked by a superior force before Buell could form a junction with him. Nelson's division of Buell's army took the advance at Duck river, and that impetuous general hurried forward with all speed. His advanced brigade reached the battle field just at night on the first day of the fight. On the night of the 5th of April the Sixth regiment was thirty-five miles from Savannah. At daybreak the next morning the boys were up and on the march. Soon the sound of cannon was heard and they pushed forward with all speed. Arriving at Savannah they were hurried on board steamers and hastily taken to Pittsburg Landing. Before daylight on the 7th all of McCook's division was on the battle line. McCook held the extreme right of Buell's forces and the Sixth was well up in front. At daylight the battle opened both on the extreme right and extreme left. Soon

the battle raged all along the line, and the Sixth was receiving its first real baptism of fire. At one time a battery was endangered by a rush of Confederates, and the Sixth hurried to its support, driving the rebels back in confusion. The Sixth lost seven killed and six severely wounded in the contest.

The first battle of a regiment is generally its hardest, but the conduct of the Sixth on the 7th of April, 1862, stamped it as being composed of heroic stuff. This was the last battle in which it was commanded by Col. Crittenden, for a few days afterward he was promoted to brigadier-general. Captain Philemon P. Baldwin was made colonel, and Captain Hagerman Tripp lieutenant-colonel. Both of these officers had been with the regiment from its first organization in April, 1861. They had both distinguished themselves in West Virginia, especially Captain Tripp in his various scouting expeditions. He had proved himself a bold and daring officer, yet cautious. It was not many months until Colonel Baldwin was put in command of a brigade, and from that time Colonel Tripp commanded the regiment in all its marches and battles until he fell desperately wounded at Chickamauga.

The story of Halleck's siege of Corinth will always furnish food for laughter so long as people read the history of the civil war. By some means Halleck had got to be called the "brains" of the army, yet there was not a corporal in the army who took part in the so-called siege of Corinth that did not laugh at his slow and methodical movements to besiege a city on one side, leaving three sides open for the escape of the enemy. In this farcical proceeding the Sixth took its part, marching and digging. It ended by the Confederates leisurely moving southward, leaving Halleck for two or three days besieging an empty city. When this famous siege was over, the army of Buell started again for Tennessee. Chattanooga was to be the ultimate aim of Buell, but he failed of reaching that point. The march of the Sixth in the hot days of June, over the pine ridges of Tennessee and Alabama, was very trying, but at last they reached Crow Creek Valley, where it was assigned the duty of guarding the railroad. The life was a monotonous one, but it was broken about the

last of August by a series of stirring events which followed each other with great rapidity. Buell had been slowly perfecting his arrangements for a move on Chattanooga, but his enemy was preparing for another and a very different stroke. He quietly massed his troops with the intention of carrying the war into Kentucky, and perhaps into Ohio and Indiana. So secretly was this all done that Buell had no knowledge of it, notwithstanding Forest and Morgan had made raids into Kentucky to pave the way.

When Buell did find out what was intended, his enemy had several days the start of him, and then a merry race for the Ohio river began. Buell hastily called in his scattered troops and hurried off in pursuit of his enemy. By this time the Sixth had become noted in the army for its steadiness and its ability to move rapidly, and from that time until the close of its service in 1864 it was always kept in the post of danger. From the 27th of August to the 25th of September it was a hot and tiresome march, the weather being extremely hot. The Confederates had fooled valuable time away at Mumfordsville, and Buell was enabled to swing in between Bragg and Louisville, and the Confederate movement was a failure. Bragg failed to grasp the immensity of the advantage he had in the start, and fooled away time he could never regain. The Union army felt chagrined that they had been outwitted and forced to make such a long march, but there was a feeling of relief that they had succeeded in the great race. The march had been disastrous in many respects. More than one-half of the Sixth was left by the wayside, worn out by the terrible strain, and it was many days before they all answered to the roll call again. In fact, some of them never did answer, but died from the exhaustion. Over rivers and mountains, through the heat and the dust, many times suffering terribly from thirst, the boys had hastened on, knowing that on their speed depended the saving of their own loved Indiana from an invasion of the foe.

Buell found at Louisville large reinforcements, which had been hurried to that point from the North, and he reorganized his army and started in pursuit of Bragg, who was leisurely moving back toward Tennessee, having failed in his original design, but

having gathered great stores for his troops. In the reorganization the Sixth was placed in the division of McCook's corps commanded by the brave General Sill. At that time there were two Confederate forces in Kentucky, one commanded by Bragg and the other by Kirby Smith. To prevent a junction of these two forces was all important to Buell, and he sent McCook's corps for that purpose, and again the Sixth entered upon a series of rapid marches. Although the time was October the weather was extremely hot, but the boys had become used to hot weather, and rushed along the road with such speed that their brigade outstripped all the others. At this time the regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp, who cheered the boys to the utmost endeavors. The movement of Sill's division prevented the junction of the two rebel forces at that time, and Kirby Smith was hastening out of the way to preserve the great stores he had captured. On the 7th of October McCook was ordered to hasten to Perryville. At that place a terrific battle was fought by a portion of the Union troops, but the Sixth did not get up in time to take much part in it. Although defeated, this battle gave Bragg the opportunity to form his much desired junction with Kirby Smith, and also to escape from Kentucky with all his plunder, as Buell waited for four days after the battle before he again began the pursuit.

When the pursuit was commenced it was continued languidly, as were almost all army movements under some of the commanding generals, but a change was coming. Rosecrans was designated for the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and he had orders from Washington to conduct an aggressive campaign. The army welcomed the new commander, for he had won distinction in West Virginia, and had recently whipped the enemy at Iuka. It took some little time for the new commander to get the grasp of affairs, and to thoroughly map out a campaign. Chattanooga was to be his chief objective point, and, if possible, the capture or destruction of Bragg's army, but there was much to be done before the desirable end could be reached. Nashville was being threatened by Bragg, and the first duty of Rosecrans was to save that impor-

tant city, so, on the 4th of November he ordered an advance of his army toward that point. McCook's corps, of which the Sixth was a part, was hurried forward, and in three days was at Nashville, and all danger of the capture of the capital of Tennessee was at an end for that time. Thus it was the Sixth was back at the same place from which it started less than two months before, and in that two months it had marched from Nashville to Louisville, and back again to Nashville, with several side marches. It had undergone hardships and privations; it had marched during days of intense heat; slept at night without shelter; had suffered from thirst, and sometimes from hunger, but it was soon to undergo its first great contest with death since it met the foe on the bloody field of Shiloh. The morale of the Sixth was most excellent; its courage was strong, and it would rather meet the foe on the battlefield than be eternally marching and dodging from one place to another. Colonel Tripp had infused some of his own indomitable spirit into the men and they had perfect confidence in him, and were enthusiastic in their belief that Rosecrans was able to lead them to victory.

The summer's heat had given away to the frosts of winter before they were able to again try conclusions with the enemy. They were still a part of McCook's corps, but were now in Johnson's division. Its colonel was in command of the brigade. Christmas day of 1862 was spent in camp, and the next day the order came for a forward movement of the whole army. Skirmishing began almost as soon as the troops had left their camp. On the 27th Johnson's division had the advance. Fog and incessant rain interfered with the advance movement, and aided the enemy, but the Federal forces moved steadily forward. Murfreesboro was the objective point, and as the troops neared that place the resistance of the enemy became more pronounced, and the advance was a continual skirmish. On the evening of the 30th of December the two armies were confronting each other, with Stone river between. Immediately preparations began on both sides to give battle. Rosecrans was to begin the fight on his left, but before he got ready Bragg had fallen with terrible force on his right, and soon that division of

the army was engaged in desperate battle. The third brigade, to which the Sixth belonged, was in reserve, and was not present when the right of the army was crushed by the overwhelming charge of the enemy. Colonel Baldwin was notified of the disaster, and hastily put his brigade in position, and met the oncoming tide with what force and determination he could, the Sixth bearing the brunt. He opened a destructive fire on the advancing enemy, and checked them for some time, but the numbers of the enemy permitted them to outflank him, and he was at last forced to retire hastily to avoid capture, but the retreat was made in good order and the men were ready to fight again as soon as a new position could be reached. After making several halts the brigade reached the railroad, where the rest of the division was reforming.

The loss of the Sixth on this day of the fight was thirty-four, of whom seventeen were killed and sixteen wounded, and one captured. Desultory fighting took place for the next two days, when Bragg continued his retreat. The coolness and steadiness of Colonel Tripp on that occasion won him the commendation of his superior officers and strengthened the feeling of confidence his men already felt in him. It was remarked by all that the Sixth, notwithstanding the success of the enemy, never lost its steadiness during all the excitement of the battle, but when an order for a halt came it was as ready to pour in a destructive fire as if it had not been retiring from the front before overwhelming numbers.

Now came a long season of inaction. It was with Rosecrans as it was with McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Buell, a battle was to be followed by months of inaction, instead of quick, aggressive work. The army went into camp at Murfreesboro, and great defensive works were constructed by the troops, the pick and shovel taking the place of the musket and bayonet. Nearly all the generals of the Union army deemed that wherever they stopped formidable fortifications must be erected, as if they were to be besieged. They did not comprehend that if the war was to be brought to a close, aggression and not defense was needed.

It was not until June of 1863 that another

forward movement was made. At that time Bragg held a strong line with Chattanooga as his base, and Tullahoma a very important point. Rosecrans determined to so maneuver as to force Bragg from his strong defensive works, and a most brilliant campaign of strategy began. The Sixth began its march in this great campaign on June 24. Bragg was not idle, and at every available point his troops resisted the advance, but were slowly driven back. The forward movement was through the mountains, where a small force could defend the gaps. The Sixth was almost continually on the skirmish line, and day after day met the enemy. Day after day the movement of Rosecrans continued, his strategy bewildering the enemy, who did not know where the next blow was to fall. On the 2d of July the whole army began to close in around Tullahoma. Bragg, finding himself outgeneraled and not able to resist, hastily evacuated the place, and the first stage of the campaign was won without a battle. The troops went into camp, to rest and get ready for the next movement that had been mapped out.

On the 16th of August the second move began. This was intended to drive Bragg to abandon Chattanooga, as he had been compelled to give up Tullahoma. This advance had to be over mountains, and along almost impassable roads, but the army kept steadily on. The march was one of the most terrible the boys had ever made. It was extremely hot, and while plenty of water could be found at the base of the mountains, there was none on top, and the whole line of march was marked by men who had been compelled to fall out of line from exhaustion. The maneuvering of Rosecrans compelled Bragg to hastily evacuate Chattanooga, but in his retreat he came very near getting Rosecrans between the upper and nether millstones. The Federal army was greatly scattered and high mountains intervened between the various corps. When Rosecrans discovered the dangerous position he was in he hastily began the work of concentration to prevent being crushed in detail. This concentration was finally effected, but would not have been had it not been for the steady discipline and desperate valor of a few regiments, among them being the Sixth. Haste

was the order of the day. Bragg was evidently designing to catch the corps separated from each other and seize the road to Chattanooga, and thus having Rosecrans hemmed in the mountains, pound him to pieces. A delay of half an hour might be fatal to the Federal army, and officers and privates felt this, and they pushed forward with all their might. Bragg, also, was using every effort and the clash of musketry as the various skirmish lines met was almost continuous. The first desperate fighting took place on the 19th of September, and it was then the Sixth won again its meed of fame. The Confederates had met and overpowered Baird's division, when that of Johnson was ordered to his support. Johnson met the Confederates and stopped their course, fighting desperately until the Confederate reinforcements came up, when the division fell back sul-



COL. HAGERMAN TRIPP.

lenly until it met a reinforcement, when it reformed and moved forward, driving the enemy back to his original line. This was one of the most desperate conflicts of this series of conflicts now known as the battle of Chickamauga.

After the Confederates had been driven back the division of Johnson was ordered to retire a short distance. A heavy skirmish line was placed in front to watch the enemy, while the rest of the brigade prepared for rest. Just as night was coming the enemy prepared for one more desperate effort to

cut through and seize the coveted road, and suddenly, having concentrated a heavy force, they fired on the pickets of Johnson's division. In an instant the division was again in line of battle, and ready for the fray. They struck the Sixth, but that steady regiment refused to give way and continued so deadly a fire that they compelled the assailants to halt, but on they came again, when muskets were clubbed. At last the enemy broke and retired. It was here that the gallant Colonel Baldwin, in command of the brigade fell. So gallant had been his conduct that the government marked the spot where he was killed. It was the steadiness and desperate courage of the Sixth that saved the army on that night, for had the enemy succeeded in his attempt he would have broken through our lines.

The fighting on Sunday, the 20th, will always be remembered by the country as well as by those who took part in it. From early morning until the last shot was fired at night the Sixth steadfastly held whatever position was assigned to it. Colonel Tripp was its guiding star until he fell desperately wounded. His leg was shattered below the knee. He refused to have it amputated, and although he lived nearly twenty-eight years after the battle, he suffered continually from the wound. He had continuously commanded the regiment almost from the siege of Corinth. He had fought in West Virginia, at Shiloh, at Stone River, and in innumerable skirmishes; he had been with the regiment in all its marches and encampments, always showing the same cool courage, the same cheerful disposition, the same readiness to encounter hardships and dangers, and to perform any duty. While under his command the regiment had marched more than a thousand miles, and it had never wavered, and when it was ordered to turn its back on the enemy on the night of September 20 it was a new experience for it, and men and officers felt sullen and discontented. They left behind them the body of their colonel, who fell at the head of the brigade, and carried with them the racked and wounded body of Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp, who had commanded them so long. No wonder they felt sore at heart. The loss of the Sixth in the two days was: Officers killed, 2; wounded, 6; enlisted men killed, 11;

wounded 110, missing 31, making a total of 160. The regiment, with the rest of the army gathered at Chattanooga, where they were beset by Bragg.

The situation of the Union army at Chattanooga was simply terrible. The horses died by thousands from starvation, and while the men did not actually starve to death many of them came very near it, while the seeds of permanent diseases were planted in thousands. General Grant took command and at once steps were taken to relieve the troops. The plan had already been marked out by General Thomas. A force of 1,500 picked men was selected to open the way at Brown's Ferry, and the Sixth was called upon to furnish 240 of these brave men. The army was reorganized, the Sixth being placed in the Second brigade of General Wood's division of the Fourth Army Corps. Under this new assignment the Sixth was to win more glory. It was placed in the front of the storming party at Missionary Ridge. General Grant was not a man to let his army lie long inactive when an enemy was near, and as soon as the troops had been relieved from the terrible strait at Chattanooga he made preparations to attack Bragg. Among the positions held by Bragg was Orchard Knob. The work of capturing that strong position was assigned to General Wood's division, and Hazen's brigade was to lead. The division moved to the work assigned it, in the presence of both armies. The division moved rapidly forward, sweeping the pickets from their position, and then the reserves, and then the line on the hill. All was done with the bayonet, and there was not a halt after the forward movement began until the foe was driven from his last position. The dash of the division won the highest praise from both Grant and Thomas, and took the enemy completely by surprise.

Now came the great battle and victory of Missionary Ridge. Sherman had been pounding away on the left for hours; Hooker had swept over Lookout Mountain, but Bragg was still strongly intrenched on the Ridge. It was now the work of the army of the Cumberland to drive him from the place he had held so long. Wood and Sheridan were ordered to take the rifle pits at the foot of the Ridge. Inspired by what they

had witnessed on the right at Lookout Mountain, the boys sprang forward with a wild hurrah, and almost before those watching the movement could realize that it had begun, the rifle pits were taken and their defenders were flying up the mountain. Then, to the surprise of everybody, up the side of the mountain went the boys in blue, "charging an army, while all the world wondered." Nothing could stop them; over the rebel works they went, and the flag was planted on the crest, while Bragg's army hastened to the rear. In this gallant charge the Sixth was to the front in it all.

Under Grant there was never very much rest for his troops. He was in earnest in his efforts to bring the war to a conclusion. While he was fighting at Missionary Ridge, Burnside was being beset in Knoxville. The sound of the last gun had hardly died away on the air at Chattanooga than troops were rushed to the aid of Burnside. Among the troops thus ordered to his relief was the Fourth Corps, with the Sixth again in the lead of the division. It is not necessary to detail the marchings the regiment made back and forth. Longstreet abandoned his attempt on Knoxville, and the troops had a rest for some weeks.

The Atlanta campaign was about to begin, and all the troops were called back to Chattanooga, where General Howard was put in command of the Fourth Corps. The total strength of the Sixth when it entered upon the Atlanta campaign was 502 officers and men. It was the 7th of May, 1864, the campaign opened. The Sixth was again in the front, and took a prominent part in the assaults on Rocky Face Ridge. In all the fighting of the Army of the Cumberland, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the Sixth took an active part. On August, 20, 1864, the order came for the final muster out of the regiment and it started for home. From first to last the regiment had had on its rolls the names of 1,095 men. At the final roll call 375 answered to their names. The record of the Sixth was a glorious one from start to finish.

Thomas T. Crittenden, the first colonel of the Sixth, was a Southerner by birth. He was born in Alabama and educated in Kentucky. He studied law and began the practice of his profession in Missouri. In 1846,

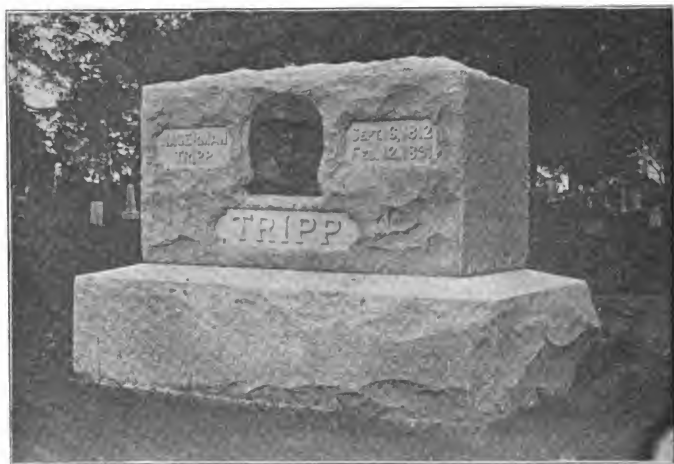
when war was declared with Mexico, young Crittenden laid down his law books and took up a musket, enlisting as a private in the Second Missouri Regiment. He was afterward promoted to a lieutenancy, for meritorious conduct. After the war he removed to Madison, Ind., and followed his profession. When the Southern States began seceding he realized, from his thorough knowledge of the people of that section that war would result. In January, 1861, he organized a company at Madison, and began drilling it ready for an emergency. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he offered the services of his company to Governor Morton, and a few days later it became Company A, of the Sixth Regiment of Indiana. He was made colonel of the regiment, and as such led it through the campaign in West Virginia, during the first three months. On the expiration of the term of enlistment of the regiment it was promptly re-organized and he was again made its colonel. He served as such until a few days after the battle of Shiloh, when he was made a full brigadier general. In 1862 he was captured by Gen. Morgan, but on being released was again in command of a brigade. He served with distinguished honor until the close of the war. After the war he removed to California, where he now resides.

Philemon P. Baldwin entered the three months' service as lieutenant of Company A, but on the promotion of Captain Crittenden he became captain. He gave evidence of being a good soldier, and a capable officer. He served through the campaign in West Virginia and re-organized his company for three years. When Colonel Crittenden became a brigadier, Captain Baldwin was made colonel. He was soon afterward put in command of a brigade, and continued as such until he was killed at Chickamauga. He displayed distinguished gallantry on that bloody field, and the government has marked the spot where he fell.

It was under the command of Colonel Hagerman Tripp, however, that the regiment fought its greatest battles, and performed its hardest marches. When the war broke out Mr. Tripp was a miller at North Vernon, in Jennings county. He was born in Ohio, in 1812, and was nearly fifty years old when the war came. He had been a resident of Jen-

Jennings county for many years, and was looked upon as one of the leading citizens. He stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and when the South began threatening war he was among the first to declare for the upholding of the Union, no matter what the cost might be in blood and treasure. When the proclamation of Gov. Morton, calling for six regiments reached North Vernon, Mr. Tripp left his mill and began the work of recruiting. Such was the patriotism of the people, and his personal popularity, that within thirty-six hours he was able to tender to the Governor a full company. Captain

resigned Captain Tripp was promoted to that position, having earned it by his soldierly qualities. He was one of those officers who are ever ready for duty, no matter how hazardous. He had instilled his own spirit into his company, and was looked upon as one of the best officers in the regiment and was noted for his care of his men. From that time his history was that of the regiment, until he fell desperately wounded at Chickamauga. The Sixth had won for itself an enviable name before he took command, when Colonel Baldwin was placed in command of a brigade, but he added to its fame



MONUMENT ERECTED TO COL. TRIPP BY THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

Tripp hastened with his company to Indianapolis, and it was made Company G, of the Sixth.

In West Virginia Captain Tripp was placed in command of the company of scouts organized for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy in that mountainous country. As such commander he was day and night in the saddle, exposed to hardships and dangers. Never were scouts more active, and Captain Tripp was highly commended for his services. In May, 1862, the lieutenant colonel of the regiment having

and efficiency. He was ever with it, cheering the men under hardships, sharing their dangers and the men were ever ready to follow him.

Mr. Tripp had moved to Jennings county when he was but sixteen years of age, and entered upon an active business career. When the O. and M. Railroad was built, he founded the present town of North Vernon at the point where the road crosses the Madison and Indianapolis road. For several years the new town was known as Tripton, but confusion arising because of the simi-

larity of the name with that of Tipton, in another county, the name was changed to North Vernon. On his return from the army, although a constant sufferer from his wound, he again entered actively into business, and was to the time of his death one of the foremost business men of the county, enjoying the respect, confidence and love of his fellow-citizens. He took an active interest in politics, and all his life led the Republican party of the county, and was one of Senator Morton's most confidential friends.

On the 20th of September, 1899, the remaining members of the Sixth regiment unveiled a handsome monument they had caused to be erected over his remains. The monu-

ment consists of two immense granite blocks. On one side of the upper block is a magnificent medallion likeness of Colonel Tripp. On the left of the medallion is his name and on the right the date of his birth and death, while the family name appears in large letters below. On the back of the monument is a bronze plate bearing the following inscription: "Hagerman Tripp, founder of North Vernon, Ind. Raised Company G, of the Sixth Indiana Infantry for the three months' service April 19, 1861. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the battle of Shiloh. Commanded his regiment with distinction at Stone River and Chickamauga. Wounded at Chickamauga."

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history occurred in the month of October:

October 2, 1780. Major Andre, Adjutant-General of the British army, hanged as a spy.

October 3, 1860. The Prince of Wales received at Washington by President Buchanan.

October 3, 1860. Governor Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana, died.

October 3, 1873. Captain Jack and three other Indians hanged for the murder of General Canby.

October 4, 1777. Battle of Germantown fought.

October 4, 1822. Rutherford B. Hayes born.

October 4, 1852. James Whitcomb, Senator from Indiana, died.

October 5, 1813. Battle of the Thames. General Harrison defeated the combined British and Indian army. Tecumseh killed.

October 5, 1830. Chester A. Arthur born.

October 5, 1856. Crystal Palace, New York, burned.

October 8, 1867. Alaska ceded to the United States.

October 8, 1869. Ex-President Franklin Pierce died.

October 8-11, 1871. Great Chicago fire; 17,450 houses burned, and 200 lives lost.

October 10, 1735. John Adams born.

October 10, 1872. William H. Seward died.

October 12, 1872. General Robert E. Lee died.

October 14, 1774. Bill of Rights adopted by the Colonial Congress.

October 15, 1874. Lincoln monument at Springfield dedicated.

October 16, 1859. Harper's Ferry captured by John Brown.

October 17, 1777. Burgoyne and the British army surrendered to General Gates.

October 19, 1781. Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington.

October 19, 1863. Grant relieved Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland.

October 19, 1864. Battle of Cedar Creek; Sheridan wins a great victory.

October 21, 1861. Battle of Ball's Bluff. Senator Edwin D. Baker, of Oregon, killed.

October 24, 1820. Florida ceded to the United States.

October 24, 1852. Daniel Webster died.

October 25, 1812. The American war ship United States captured the British ship Macedonia after a remarkable naval battle.

October 27, 1869. The steamer Stonewall burned on the Mississippi; 200 lives lost.

October 30, 1862. Rosecrans succeeds Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland.

A GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM--THE BIG FOUR.

Fifty years ago there was but one railroad in Indiana, and that a short line of less than ninety miles. It was poorly constructed and poorly equipped. Now the whole State is seamed and corded with railroads leading in every direction and connecting every county but three in the State with the outside world. The railroads have made an empire of Indiana—they are a part of the history and growth of the State, and a treatise on their rise and progress naturally belongs to any written record of the State. In the early days the growth of Indiana was materially retarded by the lack of transportation facilities to dispose of the surplus products of the new State, and to furnish needed supplies for the settlers. Supplies could be obtained, in a limited degree, by floating flatboats down the Ohio from Pittsburg, or bringing them in keel boats by laborious and trying labor up the Mississippi from New Orleans. The surplus products were disposed of by the means of flatboats to New Orleans. These laborious methods of disposing of surplus products or procuring supplies confined the settlements close to the Ohio river, or to some of the streams emptying into the Ohio. When the Legislature, in 1820, determined to go out into the wilderness nearly a hundred miles from the Ohio and build the capital of the State, it was looked upon by many as a species of madness, and awakened many dire misgivings in the minds of others. It is true they said White river was a navigable stream, and could be made the waterway for the new capital, yet few believed the venture would end in anything but disaster. At that time there was not a wagon road in the State. "Harrisons trace," from Jeffersonville to Vincennes, was the only thing approaching a wagon road to be found anywhere in Indiana, and it was a mere trace cut through the wilderness.

The statesmen of that early period saw that something must be done in aid of transportation, or Indiana would remain a wilderness. A few short railroads had been con-

structed in the East, and the Erie canal had been completed. The railroad fever broke out in Indiana, in its most violent form. Governor Ray wanted railroads built from Indianapolis in every direction, "like spokes in a wheel," and predicted that in a short time, there would be villages at every five miles, towns at ten miles and cities at twenty miles. He was laughed at as a crazy enthusiast, but what do we see in our day? By 1831 all the people were wild on the subject of railroad building, and the Legislature granted charters right and left. The population of the State was less than 350,000, yet railroads were projected on a scale magnificent enough for a population of two millions. A road was chartered from Indianapolis to New Albany and another to Corydon. This would have given two lines only a few miles apart, running through a territory hardly settled. Another road was projected to Lafayette, another to Cincinnati and still another to Madison. Some of the lines were surveyed, but nothing more was done toward building them, until the State took the matter in hand as a part of its great system of internal improvement. That system embraced railroads, turnpikes and canals, the canal system being especially elaborate. The whole scheme fell through after the State had expended millions of money, and its failure brought widespread ruin in its trail.

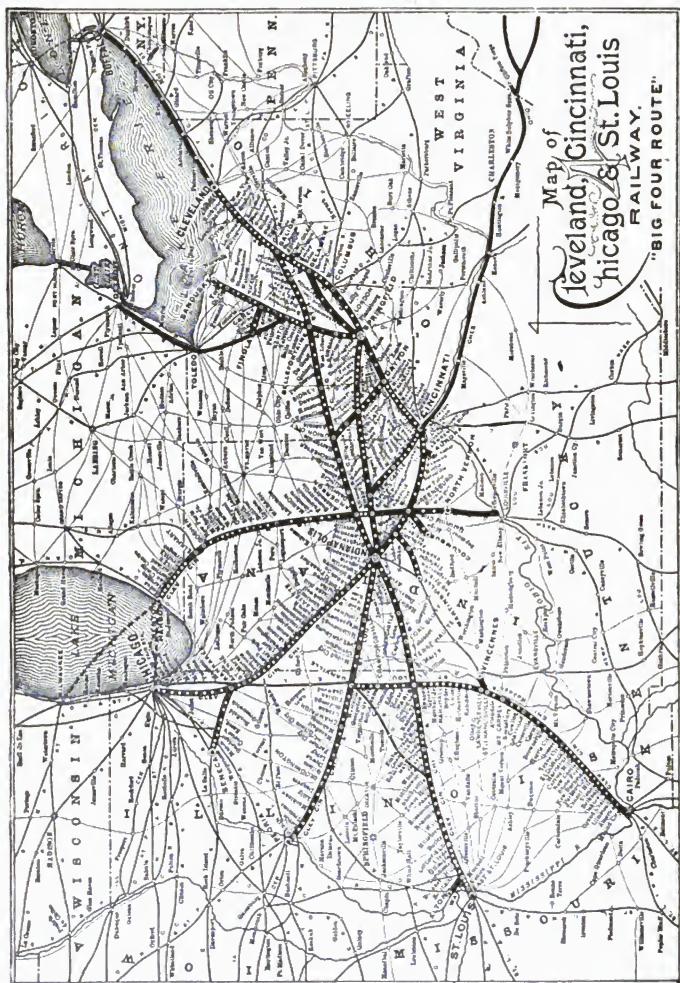
In this paper it is not intended to sketch, even cursorily, the first attempts at railroad building in the State, but rather to show the beginning, and trace the growth of what is now one of the greatest railroad systems in the country, and with which Indiana is most intimately connected. It is a sad, in these days, to war on railroads, and to argue that about all the evils the body politic is heir to come directly or indirectly from the extortions of railroad corporations. Politicians, demagogues, and even legislators, delight to attack the railroads, and in some States adverse legislation has brought railroad building almost to a standstill. Indi-

ana, to its glory, and to its great advantage, has hitherto dealt with railroads in a very liberal spirit from the very beginning, the people recognizing that the growth and prosperity of lines of transportation was their growth and prosperity. Much of the opposition to railroads has come because the people have not fully understood the relations of the roads to their own prosperity. The *Indianian* is engaged in writing the history of the State, to the end that the present generation may know how the State has grown from a wilderness to an empire, and the railroads are an essential part of that history. To the early projectors of some of these roads, the State ought to erect an enduring monument for their faithfulness, their energy, their far-sighted statesmanship that led them to persevere in the face of a thousand difficulties and discouragements, until their projects were realized and Indiana furnished with the means of ready and speedy communication with the outside world, and thus enabled to offer inducements to settlers to till the soil or engage in manufactures. The time will come when statues of Nathan B. Palmer, Samuel Merrill, John Brough, Oliver H. Smith, Albert S. White, Chauncey Rose, Edwin J. Peck, Willard Carpenter and W. F. Reynolds will ornament the public grounds of the State. To them the State owes as much of its greatness and prosperity as it does to the Governors and Senators who shed luster on the name of Indiana.

The first road completed in the State was that from Madison to Indianapolis, and, although a charter for it had been granted in 1831, and the actual work of construction begun in 1836, it was not until the first day of October, 1847, that it was completed to Indianapolis. On its completion the agitation for other lines broke out in many parts of the State. Among the statesmen of Indiana at that time was Oliver H. Smith. He was one of those who had an abiding faith in the future of the State, and had been one of the most earnest advocates of the internal improvement system. In Congress he had been mainly instrumental in securing the appropriation to construct the Cumberland road, and had always been in the advanced ranks in urging the importance of railroad connection with other parts of the country.

He believed that the great chain of lakes would furnish the best means of reaching the Eastern markets, and early began advocating a railroad from Indianapolis to Cleveland. The only way to build railroads in those days was to solicit the money from those who would be benefited by their construction. The modern method of getting a charter and then selling bonds enough to build the road and leave a fortune for its promoters had not been introduced.

Manufacturing there was then none in the State, except a few foundries on the Ohio river, so the farmers and merchants were the only ones who could be benefited by railroads, and as a rule they were poor. There was another way of getting some help, and that was by town or counties aiding in the work. It was estimated that the road from Indianapolis to Union City, on the State line, would cost \$1,000,000, and to raise this fund Mr. Smith set himself energetically at work. He wrote letters, editorials for the newspapers, and circulars; he made speeches and personally solicited the people. The work was slow, but Mr. Smith was persevering, and had more than the faith of the grain of mustard seed. A charter was obtained, and after a hard effort the right of way was given by the farmers through whose land it was to pass, and the subscriptions of stock were large enough to justify the beginning of the work. In the winter of 1850 it was finished to Pendleton, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and two years later the cars were running to Union City, sixty-four miles away. The road was completed at a cost of about \$10,000 a mile. The equipment was of the most primitive kind. A few freight cars, carrying but a small weight, two passenger cars, each seating about thirty passengers, and three locomotives made up the rolling stock. At first only one train a day was run each way, and that was mixed, freight cars predominating. After awhile the managers put on a train solely for passenger traffic, and its appearance was looked upon as the height of folly by the doubting Thomases. Where were they going to get enough people to fill a car? was the question asked by every one. Well, there were not very many travelers at first, but gradually the people obtained courage to trust themselves in a vehicle that



traveled at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and the conductor had something to do.

At Union City the line connected with another road which had been constructed to Cleveland. It was under different management, but the two companies worked together in harmony, that is so far as receiving passengers and freight from each other, but at first all passengers and freight had to be transferred at Union City, as no one dreamed of running the cars of one company upon the road of another, but after a few years it was concluded to venture freight cars, full loaded, to go on through with their freight, but it was many years before passengers were carried through without change. Within a few years the road made other connections and rapidly grew in importance. Mr. Smith remained its president for several years, and was succeeded by John Brough, Alfred Harrison and Calvin Fletcher. In 1859 it was consolidated with the Ohio line, and in 1868 with a line from Cleveland to Cincinnati, and became known as the "Bee Line." Two years after the consolidation the total tonnage of freight carried by the consolidated lines was 831,641 tons.

The Madison road was not very friendly to the building of other lines. In 1830, when the railroad fever first seized upon the people of the State, among the lines projected was one to Cincinnati, but nothing was done at that time, and when the project was revived a few years later it met so much opposition from the Madison road, which was then all powerful in the State, that it took several years before any decided steps could be taken. Finally in 1850 several companies were organized and work began in several places. One road was projected from Indianapolis to Shelbyville, another from Shelbyville to Greensburg, and still another from Greensburg to Lawrenceburg, and this disjointed work went on until in 1853 a road was opened from Indianapolis to the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg. This road was called the "Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg & Upper Mississippi," a name long enough and high-sounding enough to kill it. In 1854 the Ohio & Mississippi road was completed, and the Indianapolis road received permission to lay a third rail from Lawrenceburg into Cincinnati, the O. & M. being of a different

gauge. This gave Indianapolis a direct communication with Cincinnati. The next year the Whitewater canal was abandoned and its bed was purchased for the road then known as the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, it having abandoned its high-sounding title. It now began to be an important road doing a large business. Before the construction of railroads all the surplus wheat of central Indiana had to be hauled in wagons to Lawrenceburg and there marketed. Hogs were a great source of wealth, but they had to be driven on foot to Cincinnati. The completion of the railroad at once opened a readier way to get to market, and its business for those early days was considered



NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA, ON C. & O. R. R.

very large. H. C. Lord was for many years president of the road, and did much to bring it into prominence, but from sundry causes it became financially embarrassed, and for several years had a hard struggle to maintain an existence, and several attempts were made to throw it into bankruptcy.

When the State entered upon its era of railroad building, the one railroad it projected was to run from Madison to Lafayette, by way of Indianapolis. The Madison end of it was finally built, but the financial panic

prevented any attempt to construct the Lafayette end. In 1846, under the direction of Albert S. White, a charter was granted for the road from Indianapolis to Lafayette, and the company was fully organized October 12, 1847. Subscription to stock were solicited and finally obtained to an amount of \$234,750. Lafayette voted aid amounting to \$120,000, and bonds for \$350,000 were issued, and the contract for building the road was let in October, 1848. It was completed in 1852 at a cost of \$1,000,000. It opened up a rich

charges on its bonded debt, but with railroads, as it is with nature and man, it is always darkest before day, and day was about to dawn for the struggling combination. The clouds were to roll by, and the "Big Four" was to come from the combined Lafayette and Cincinnati roads. Of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road three of the directors were from Boston, three from New York, and three from Indiana. A new president was to be elected. The New York stockholders put forward a Mr. Kennedy,



A VISTA ON NEW RIVER, CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R.

agricultural section of the State, and for awhile was very successful. In 1866 it was consolidated with the Indianapolis & Cincinnati road, and then began an era of dark days for the consolidated lines. The consolidated company began reaching out in every direction, and making improvements on an extensive and expensive scale, and finally broke down. It was burdened with debt; its earnings but little more than paid its operating expenses, leaving but a trifle with which to discharge the heavy interest

while Boston urged Mr. M. E. Ingalls. Eight of the directors had announced their choice, and the vote stood four to four. The other director was Mr. Lavin B. Lewis. When he was informed that his vote would settle the matter, he promptly made his decision, saying that whenever the road had been distressed financially and help had been asked from the Eastern stockholders, those of New York had raised a thousand objections, while the Boston men had promptly stepped forward, and he would vote for the Boston



M. E. INGALLS.

man. Thus Mr. Ingalls was elected, and the bright dawn broke, and from that time the roads took a turn upward.

Mr. Ingalls brought with him energy, firmness and courage, and he had behind him the confidence and backing of those who were financially interested, and it was not long before everything wore a brighter look. Connections were formed giving the road an entry into St. Louis and into Chicago; new rails were laid, new equipments were purchased, and within a few years Mr. Ingalls became known as one of the great railroad men of the age, and his "Big Four" one of the best managed railroad systems. An arrangement had been made with the Vandalla over which through trains were run from Cincinnati to St. Louis, but one day Ives, who had bought the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, purchased the Vandalla, and the St. Louis business of Mr. Ingalls's roads was threatened. There was another road from Indianapolis to St. Louis. It had been completed in 1869, and was already rivaling the Vandalla. At Terre Haute it connected with the old Terre Haute & Alton line. It did not take long to pass the Indianapolis & St. Louis road to the control of Mr. Ingalls, and the Big Four was intact. Another combination was still to be made, and when that was completed the Big Four had a mileage of 2,300 miles, every mile being in excellent condition. In 1890 the Bee Line, with its connections, was consolidated with the

Big Four, and the new combination took that name.

We have thus hastily sketched the origin of the roads in Indiana forming the basis for the present Big Four system, with the purpose of showing something of the difficulties and struggles with which railroad building in this State was accomplished, that at another glance the reader might see to what perfection railroad operations are carried on, and to what a gigantic size the business has grown, and also, at the same time emphasize the fact that the growth and prosperity of Indiana is intimately interwoven with its railroad system. To-day Indiana is an empire of nearly 3,000,000 people. That it has grown to such vast proportions, has grown so that to-day the products of its farms and factories are sent to all parts of the world, is owing very largely to its railroad facilities. In short, the building of railroads has been the building of the State, and they should be recognized as a part of the State.

The Big Four system stretches from Cleveland to St. Louis, ramifying the great Middle West in every direction. Naturally Indianapolis is the center of this great system, and ought actually to be. That it is not is perhaps owing to a want of a liberal spirit on the part of the bankers and other monied men of the city. Cincinnati is at one end of two divisions of the combined system. St. Louis and Chicago are each at the end of a division, while from Indianapolis seven-



WARREN J. LYNCH.

of the divisions start. Indianapolis is the hub from which the spokes radiate. No sooner had the combination been made between the Bee Line and the Big Four than the Wabash & Michigan was taken in. It reaches from Benton Harbor on the north to Louisville on the south. Then the old Indiana, Bloomington & Western, with its two divisions, one reaching to Peoria on the west and the other to Sandusky on the east, was made a part of the new system. Thus the Big Four system expanded until it now has

great lines to the West and Northwest. It runs its own through trains from St. Louis to New York, and they are the finest trains in the world. To look back to the struggling days of the old separate lines, with their small cars, with dingy furnishings, and then look at one of the modern trains, provided with all the luxuries of life as well as of travel, shows the marvelous development of the last twenty years.

Thirty, or even twenty years ago, had the traveler been carried to his destination in



THE GREENBRIER ON THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R.

a mileage of 849 miles in Indiana alone. Thus within a comparatively few years this great system has been built up. As separate roads, under different managements, the various parts of this great system would have lingered along, doing something for the State. It is true, but have been vastly inferior to what they have become under the consolidation. At Cleveland it connects with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which takes the passenger direct to all the Atlantic cities and resorts. At St. Louis and Chicago the connections are with all the

one of the day coaches now seen on the Big Four, he would have thought he was traveling in a palace, and that there was nothing beyond in the way of luxury. Luxurious and comfortable as they are, the day coaches are but the cottage sitting or family room when compared with the luxurious parlor furnishings of the drawing room and sleeping cars of to-day. The Knickerbocker, the Southwestern Limited and the White City Special are simply palaces on wheels, drawn by the most powerful locomotives in the world, where the traveler rests in safety and

comfort, as he would in his own parlor or library. Its vestibuled trains, consisting of library, chair cars, standard and compartment Wagner sleepers, and elegant coaches, are all lighted by gas, and heated by steam, and the inconveniences of traveling are reduced to the minimum. The improvements in the roadbeds have kept even pace with those in the rolling stock, and now one is whirled along at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour without a jar. The dining cars are, like the sleepers and chair cars, owned and operated by the company, and are of magnificent proportions and appointments.

The gross earnings of the Big Four system in 1899 were \$16,724,493. The number of men employed about 12,000. To transact this enormous business 526 locomotives, 18,000 freight cars and 500 passenger and bag-

United States, and which equals in picturesqueness that in Europe which so many thousands of Americans visit annually. Leaving Cincinnati, it runs for a hundred or more miles along and in sight of the beautiful Ohio, and then plunges into the mountains, where the scenery is of the wildest character. Along the New and James rivers it takes its way, through an ever-changing panorama, making it one of the most delightful routes between the West and East. The Chesapeake & Ohio is one of those thoroughfares over which the contending armies of the Union and Confederacy fought during the years of strife, and almost every mile of it is historical. The celebrated sulphur springs of Virginia are on its line, as is that wonder of nature, the Natural Bridge. It is not a part of the Big Four system, but is so intimately connected with it that in one



GREAT HORSESHOE ON THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R.

gage cars are required. In 1898 the earnings of the lines now comprising the Big Four were \$11,500,000, and the number of men employed about 9,000. In ten years the increase of the earnings has been 50 per cent., and of the number of employees about 33 per cent. This great increase in earnings is not due alone to the growth of the country in population and prosperity, but has been brought about by the combination of the separate lines into one grand system. While the system has been earning more money the people have been better served.

Intimately connected with the Big Four at Cincinnati is the Chesapeake & Ohio, running through Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia to Washington, Norfolk and Newport News. This line runs through some of the grandest scenery to be found in the

sense of the word the two can hardly be separated. The Big Four and the C. & O. make one of the most popular routes to Washington and the Potomac now operated.

The president and controlling spirit of the great system known as the Big Four, as well as of the Chesapeake & Ohio, is Melville Ezra Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls was born in Harrison, Maine, September 6, 1842, and is now but fifty-seven years of age. He comes from an English ancestry. He attended the common schools and North Bridgeton Academy, and then entered Bowdoin College, but left before completing his course, to become a student at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1863. Adopting Boston as his home, he entered successfully upon the practice of his profession, and in 1868 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. In

1873 he became identified with railroad interests in the West, and since then has given his whole time to that business, and has held the presidency of several different lines. How he first became connected with the Indianapolis & Cincinnati road has already been told. He resides in Cincinnati, where he has large property interests. He is also quite a heavy holder of Indianapolis property. His energy, tact and skill first brought the Big Four into great prominence. He works systematically and is an excellent judge of men, thereby being able to always get the right man for the place he is wanted to fill. He deals with the army of men employed on his lines in a fair and open spirit, and thus there is seldom any friction.

Closely connected with Mr. Ingalls in the service of the Big Four is Warren J. Lynch, general passenger and ticket agent. Mr. Lynch began his railroad career about twenty years ago as a clerk in the general offices at Cleveland. At the time of the consolidation of the Big Four and Bee Line he was transferred to Cincinnati. After filling various positions, Mr. E. O. McCormick, who was made passenger traffic manager, in

1893, recognizing the remarkable ability of Mr. Lynch, appointed him as his chief clerk. In 1896 he was appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Big Four, with headquarters at St. Louis. Just one year later he was appointed assistant general passenger and ticket agent. When Mr. McCormick resigned to take service with the Southern Pacific, last May, Mr. Ingalls promptly placed the entire passenger department in the hands of Mr. Lynch. This prompt recognition of his ability by Mr. Ingalls is another evidence of the power of the latter to judge men. He has made no mistake in choosing a general passenger and ticket agent, and Mr. Lynch maintains the high reputation of the passenger department of the Big Four, and doubtless will add to it. Mr. Lynch is also general passenger agent of the D. & U. railroad.

To the Indiana traveling public perhaps the best-known figure is Mr. H. M. Bronson, A. G. P. A., of Indianapolis. He was for many years general passenger agent of the I. B. and W., and on the consolidation took his present place. He is popular with the traveling public.

STATE PRIDE.

The Hon. J. E. Wiley, of Anderson, in the course of an excellent address before the teachers of Switzerland county, said in part:

"Switzerland is, I believe, one of the counties in Hon. William S. Holman's old congressional district. This fact suggests a criticism I read not long ago in an old copy of a journal published in New York City and entitled *The Illustrated American*. In a sketch of Mr. Holman occurs this paragraph: 'Holman is now in his seventieth year. He was born in a log cabin in Indiana (that wilderness of ignorance and meanness), acquired what in those parts is termed an education at Franklin College, and blossomed into a district school teacher.' In the same issue is a description of Joaquin Miller's residence in Washington City, in which it is said to be 'a cabin of structure and design as rude as one would see in the most benighted regions of Indiana or the farthest West.'

"No facts are given to support this uncalled-for fling at Indiana. Does *The Illustrated American*, I should like to inquire, know that for thirty years Judge Holman was an honored and conspicuous member of the Congress of the United States, and one of the most valuable members—the 'watch dog of the Treasury'? That Joaquin Miller—the 'poet of the Sierras'—whose unique dwelling it describes, is an Indianian whose poetry is distinguished wherever the English language is known, for its tenderness and beauty? Is *The Illustrated American* aware that in President Harrison Indiana gave to the country a wise, patriotic and scholarly statesman, whose public utterances are distinguished not only for their logical force, but also for exquisite tact and their purity and grace of diction? Has it forgotten that in the present generation three Indianians were Secretaries of State, two Vice Presidents of the United States, two others

Speakers of the House, and that many have achieved distinction in Congress? Does it know that Daniel W. Voorhees was recognized as the foremost orator in the Senate and never failed to fill the galleries when it was announced that he was to address the Senate? that in the last few years Indiana men such as Morton, McDonald and Gresham, and notably Hendricks, the idol of the Democratic party, have had strong support in the conventions of their respective parties for the presidential nominations? that Lincoln, in his boyhood days (from seven to twenty-one), the formative period of his character, lived in Indiana? that at the time the editor penned the quotations cited, Indiana men ably represented this Nation in two important foreign missions, Italy and China? that Oliver P. Morton, the 'noblest Roman of them all,' was Lincoln's adviser and chief counselor during the Rebellion, and was the war Governor of Indiana?

"Does The Illustrated American know that when Senator Stanford looked about for the best man his vast wealth, influence and discriminating judgment could secure to place at the head of his great university in California he found him in the person of the versatile scholar and popular educator, David Starr Jordan, of Indiana?

"Does The Illustrated American know that the great talent of Henry Ward Beecher, the peerless preacher, was first recognized while filling a pulpit in Holman's district? that John D. Works, the gifted and learned law writer, and recently Judge of the Supreme Court of California, was for years a citizen of Holman's district? that the play of 'Blue Jeans,' by Joseph Arthur, held the boards for years, and drew large audiences in New York City, and that the author gained his inspiration for this work at his boyhood home in Rising Sun, a beautiful and picturesque town on the Ohio river, where the action of the play is located, in Holman's district? and that from this same town came John James Piatt, the journalist, co-author with W. D. Howells, whose happy descriptions, felicitous style and polished versification have richly adorned the English language? that Edward Eggleston, eminent in letters and formerly editor of The Century Magazine, was born and reared to

manhood in Holman's district? that Dr. Eads, who planned the St. Louis bridge and built the jetties at New Orleans, acknowledged in Europe and America as the greatest triumph in civil engineering in this century, was an Indiana man, and from Holman's district? Has The Illustrated American ever heard of Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the International Council, and one of the most widely and favorably known women in America for her spirit, progress and good works; of Berdice Blye, distinguished in Europe and America as an artist and violinist; of Rose Hardwick Thorpe, whose poems are familiar to every school boy and girl in America; of Sarah T. Bolton, whose songs are sung the world around and whose place in letters is fixed high up among the great; of Evaline Stein, whose poems on themes of nature and life show grace of touch and high poetic spirit; of Amella Kussner, the greatest of living miniature painters? These are Indiana women.

"Has The Illustrated American ever heard of John M. Coulter, the greatest living botanist; of John Clark Ridpath, the renowned author and historian; of Luther Benson, the matchless orator; of Will Cumbach, the distinguished lecturer; of Richard W. Thompson, the brilliant orator and learned statesman; of Walker Whitesides, the tragedian; of Samuel R. Richards, the artist, and his masterpiece of creative genius, 'Evangeline'; of John Hay, poet, author and diplomat, Lincoln's private secretary, who has enriched our language by the ripeness of his thought and the beauty of his style; of Jonathan W. Gordon, the famous criminal lawyer; of Justice Blackford, the able and profound jurist, whose legal opinions are received as authoritative in all the English and American tribunals; of Maurice Thompson, to whom one of the ablest journals in New York City pays a munificent salary for conducting its department of literary criticism; of Robert Dale Owen, the reformer and statesman, and Richard Dale Owen, the scholar and scientist, each of whom is as well known in England and Continental Europe as in America; of Daniel Kirkwood (the 'Kepler of America'), the world renowned astronomer, who for thirty years gave the United States a high standing in the scientific congresses of

the world; of Lew Wallace and his novel, 'Ben Hur,' which the most exacting critics have praised; of James Whitcomb Riley, who is coining the humor and pathos of Indiana dialect and character into literary gold with a ring as genuine as that of Robert Burns; of Benjamin S. Parker, whose poems of pioneer life show rare merit; or of Lee O. Harris, whose poetry is distinguished wherever English literature is read? These are Indiana men.

"Investigation would show that Indiana has a proud record in statesmanship, literature, science, law and patriotism. These random facts suffice to show that if *The Illustrated American* has established a case of 'ignorance and meanness' it has located those unfortunate qualities somewhere else than in Indiana. Where, I leave that journal to find out, with the suggestion that, in its unsupported and contemptuous remarks about an intelligent and powerful State, it fell into a solecism that any high school pupil in Indiana could correct, namely, the qualification of one adjective by another.

"A more intelligent estimate of Indiana is that of Chancellor Kent, in his famous 'Commentaries on American Law,' in which he says: 'It is an interesting fact to find not only the *lex mercatoria* of the English com-

mon law, but the refinements of the English equity system, adopted and enforced in the State of Indiana as early as 1820, when we consider how recently that country had risen from a wilderness into a cultivated and refined community. The reports in Indiana here referred to are replete with extensive and accurate law-learning, and the notes of the learned reporter, Justice Isaac Blackford, annexed to the cases are very valuable.'

"Indiana is distinctly an independent, intelligent, patriotic American State, and its magnificent system of public schools, its colleges and universities produce a culture and refinement which in no wise pales by comparison with that of the Tammany-ridden environment of *The Illustrated American*.

"Indiana needs no vindication among people of ordinary intelligence. It is less for this I refer to the virulent criticism made in reference to it than to express surprise at encountering a rancorous snarl where one should look for candor and urbanity.

"I suggest, in concluding this digression, that the editor of *The Illustrated American* take a common school course in Holman's district, with literature and statesmanship as his 'major' study and grammar as one of his 'minors.'"



In Syria a skilled laborer is paid from 50 cents to \$1 a day. With the exception of a few silk factories operated by French merchants, there are no large enterprises whatever.

Large sums of money have been made from small things. The man who invented the roller skate made \$1,000,000, and the gimlet-pointed screw has made fabulous wealth.

A tramp's minimum income in England is over \$1 a day. At least a tramp has declared in court that he did a bad day's work if he could not find sixty persons to give him a penny.

In Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn. In the valley of the Upper Oxus the antlers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pins.

France has 97,500,000 people, distributed in this manner: Thirty-eight million three hundred thousand in Europe, 23,600,000 in Asia, 35,000,000 in Africa, 420,000 in America and 150,000 in Oceania.

A common needle threader is worth \$10,000 a year to its inventor, and the "return ball"—a wooden ball fastened on a bit of rubber—brings in \$50,000 a year and is only one of the many toys as profitable.

In 1890 the receipts of the Oberammergau "Passion Play" were \$175,000, while \$60,000 was expended on the players. Mayer receiving \$500, while even the little children in the chorus were given \$10 apiece.

Although the British postoffice adopted the money order system in 1838, it has been used in the United States only since 1864. The money order business of the United States now amounts to \$180,000,000 annually.

CALIB SHAW.

BY W. W. PRIMMER.

Curious man is Calib Shaw,
 Strangest chap I ever saw.
 Now you people might agree
 He's sort o' smart like nacherly.
 But he's got some ways 'at 's lead
 Me to think the feller's head
 Ain't jest altogether right;
 'Pears like ever now and then
 Jest about the time 'at when
 I begin to sort o' doubt
 My own jedgment, he will out
 An' do somethin' that'll set
 My opinions firmer yet—
 'Y, sir, only tother night
 He come over jest to tell
 How in diggin' uv a well
 He had found some queer like stones
 An' some arry-heads and bones—
 Sald it to me jest as though
 Actually he dln't know
 This whole alrth wus rocks and dirt.
 Found him one day in his shlr-
 Sleeves diggin' in a hill,
 And I sort o' watched until
 He caught sight of me and said—
 Sort o' noddin' of his head—
 "Come up here an' take a look,
 Kep' on talkin' like a book
 'Bout the prehistoric, and
 More I couldn't understand;
 Thinks I, "Mebby he has found
 Somethin' up there underground."
 But there weren't a blame thing there
 But some ole cracked earthen-ware.
 Then he ups an' tries to show
 That there hummock didn't grow
 At the good Bein's commands,
 Sald 'twere built by human hands,
 "Ain't no sile like this," sez he,
 "On this side of Kankakee."
 "Cale," sez I, "ef that is so,
 Them as brung it didn't know
 Good sile when they saw it, fer
 'Tain't es good es what uz huhr."
 Has a way of goin' through
 My woods paster, one er two
 Times a week, a ketchin' bugs
 An' butterflies, them he lugs

Home with him an' puts 'em in
 Glass top boxes on a pin.
 Stays out there the whole day long
 Watchin' birds an' eny song
 Eny of 'em ever sung,
 An' jest how they raise their young,
 Cale he knows it, but I say
 What use is it any way?
 An', sir, that there feller knows
 Ever last blame plant 'at grows.
 Gethers lots of 'em, an' seeds.
 But the most of 'em are weeds,
 But he don't a'pear to care,
 Jest so's it is somethin' rare.
 That is, scace an' hard to find,
 An' not many uv a kind.
 Has his house mos' full o' stuff,
 Reg'lar sideshow shore enough.
 Gives 'em all the big'est names.
 Sacred beetle is the same 's
 These here hard shell bugs that crawl
 'Long the road an' play foot ball.
 Got a foot-long name fer toads,
 Dornicks he calls them geods,
 Silk worms' nests he calls cocoons,
 Toad stools, tree warts, an' 'mushrooms,
 He calls them fungi, or fungus—
 Oh! I tell ye Cale's a cuss
 At big words, an' gittin' wus!
 But you see it's as I said,
 He ain't level in his head.
 But he's harmless as a child.
 Nothin' uv that skerry wild
 Cranky look ye often find
 Mongst the folks 'at's lost their mind.
 But the folks do say that Cale
 'Fore he went to school at Yale
 Wuz jest rael right down smart,
 Knowed his 'rithmetic by heart;
 An' mos' alus in debates,
 He could wallup 'Squire Yates.
 But Cale never wuz an' ain't
 Over stout. Tuck some complaint
 Like the fever while down there.
 Didn't have the best of care,
 Fever lasted forty days,
 Brung on these bug-ketchen ways.

WHAT THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY HAS DONE.

GEN. JOHN COBURN.

At a large and respectable meeting of the General Assembly and citizens of the State and town of Indianapolis, convened at the court house on Saturday evening, the 11th of December, 1830, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming an historical society for the State of Indiana, Hon. William Graham, of Jackson county, was invited to the chair, and H. P. Thornton, Esq., of Washington county, appointed secretary.

John H. Farnham, Esq., of Washington county, having in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting, presented the following resolutions for consideration:

"Whereas, This meeting is fully impressed with the importance and necessity of collecting and preserving the materials for a comprehensive and accurate history of our country natural, civil and political, many of which are of an ephemeral and transitory nature, and in the absence of well directed efforts to preserve them are rapidly passing into oblivion; and

"Whereas, The establishment of safe depositories for the keeping of natural curiosities, manuscripts, public documents, etc., in the custody of intelligent guardians interested in their accumulation and preservation, has ever been found promotive of the public good and auxiliary to the advancement of science and literature, therefore,

"Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is expedient to form ourselves into a society to be known and designated by the name of the Historical Society of Indiana;

"Resolved, That a committee of seven gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the government of said society, to be submitted to the approbation of the meeting."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee in pursuance of the second resolution, viz., Messrs. John H. Farnham, Jesse L. Holman, Jeremiah Sullivan, Isaac Blackford, William C. Linton, James Whit-

comb and David Wallace. After a retirement of a few minutes Mr. Farnham, from the committee, reported a draft of a constitution, which, after receiving sundry amendments, was adopted. The constitution declared:

"The objects of the society are the collection of all materials calculated to shed light on the natural and civil and political history of Indiana, the promotion of useful knowledge and the friendly and profitable intercourse of such citizens of the State as are disposed to promote the aforesaid objects."

The meetings of the society were to be held at Indianapolis on the second days of the semi-annual sessions of the Supreme Court. These dates were fixed because of the presence at Indianapolis of lawyers from all parts of the State, who, in the beginning, were instrumental in forming this society.

Benjamin Parke, of Salem, district Judge of the United States Court, was the first president; Isaac Blackford, of Vincennes, James Scott, of Charlestown, and Jesse L. Holman, of Aurora, were elected vice presidents; John H. Farnham, of Salem, corresponding secretary; B. F. Morris, of Indianapolis, recording secretary; James Blake, of Indianapolis, treasurer; and Samuel Merrill, of Indianapolis, George H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburg, Isaac Howk, of Charlestown, James Whitcomb, of Bloomington, and John Law, of Vincennes, an executive committee.

On the 10th of January, 1831, an act to incorporate the Indiana Historical Society was passed by the Legislature.

Among the active members of the society at the earliest period of its existence were Benjamin Parke, John H. Farnham and James Whitcomb. At the first annual meeting of the society, on the 11th of December, 1831, Andrew Wylie, president of the Indiana College, delivered a memorable address on "The Uses of History." The next meeting of the society, as appears by the minutes, was on the 16th of December,

1835; in the meantime the president, Benjamin Parke, and the corresponding secretary, John H. Farnham, had both died. These gentlemen were the first movers in the organization of the society and men of great learning, ability and public spirit.

The next meeting was held on the 30th of December, 1842, at which a circular letter was adopted, setting forth the objects of the society and asking for donations in money, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, specimens and other articles. Up to this time and until their removal to the State House, there had been collected and kept in a book case in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, at Indianapolis, all the articles above named, except money, that had been presented to the society, consisting of a large number of pamphlets, documents and letters and quite a number of books, some of them of great historical value. They were kept there by Henry P. Coburn, for inspection, but were never allowed to be taken out.

The next meeting was held on the 22d of January, 1848. On motion of Governor Whitcomb, it was resolved that a committee be appointed by the chair to apply to the General Assembly for authority for the society to use one of the committee rooms in the State House, for the keeping of their books and for the transaction of business of the society. At this meeting the following officers were elected:

Isaac Blackford, president; George H. Dunn, John Law and Jeremiah Sullivan, vice presidents; Charles W. Cady, corresponding secretary; James M. Ray, treasurer; Thomas L. Sullivan, recording secretary; and James Whitcomb, James Blake, George W. Mears, Henry P. Coburn and John B. Dillon, executive committee.

At this meeting John B. Dillon and John Law were requested to deliver addresses at the semi-annual and annual meetings of the year.

On the 23d of May, 1848, John B. Dillon addressed the society on "The National Decline of the Miami Indians." In this address it appears that the dominion of the Miami confederacy extended for a long period of time over that part of the State of Ohio which lies west of the Scioto river—over the whole of Indiana—over the southern part of Michigan, and over that part of Illinois which lies southeast of the Fox and the Illinois rivers. It was a great aboriginal na-

tion. He demonstrates, in his address, that the decline of this great nation was due to the use of intoxicating drinks; he makes many quotations from private sources and from public documents showing the facts. He quotes from a letter written by Benjamin F. Stickney, an Indian agent of great ability and experience, who resided among them for a number of years, in which he says:

"The great, and, I fear, insurmountable obstacle to civilization is the insatiable thirst for intoxicating liquors that appears to be born with all the yellow-skin inhabitants of America. And the thirst for gain of the citizens of the United States appears to be capable of eluding all the vigilance of the government to stop the distribution of liquor among them. If the whites can not be restrained from furnishing them with spirituous liquors nor they from the use of them. I fear all other efforts to extend to them the benefits of civilization will prove fruitless."

The next meeting was held on the 31st of January, 1853, at which time, Nathaniel Bolton, State librarian, addressed the society on the early history of Indianapolis and central Indiana after their settlement by the whites, from 1820 to 1830. This was a valuable contribution to the history of the people in central Indiana. He gives a graphic description of the appearance of the country; of the manners and customs of the people; of the opening up of this region for habitation, and of their uncommon efforts to establish themselves and families in the wilderness. Many of the prominent men in public and private life are mentioned. He gives the names of all the first settlers and their business, and of all the first officers of the courts and of the county. This paper must ever remain as an invaluable contribution to the history of central Indiana.

The next meeting was held on the 23d of February, 1859. The following officers were elected:

John Law, of Evansville, president; A. B. Line, of Franklin county, George Upfold, of Indianapolis, and Hamilton Smith, of Cannelton, vice presidents; James M. Ray, treasurer; John B. Dillon, secretary; Calvin Fletcher, George W. Mears, John Coburn, Addison L. Roach and Henry S. Lane, executive committee.

On the 4th of March, 1859, the Legislature appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars for the purchase of books, maps, manu-

scripts and such other material as may be calculated to throw light upon the manners, customs, pursuits and condition of the pioneer settlers of this State.

Soon after this the executive committee made provision for the fitting up of suitable rooms for the reception, proper arrangement and preservation of such materials of history as may be added to the collection of the society by purchase or donation. Circulars were issued to all parts of the State calling attention to these facts, and asking short biographical sketches of prominent persons, and of the first settlement of the counties, including sketches of the first preachers of the gospel, first schoolmasters, the men who built the first churches and first school houses, the men who first planted nurseries and set out orchards, the proprietors of towns, the publishers of the first newspapers and the first county and township officers.

The library had been removed from the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, which was in the court house yard, in the year 1848, to the State house and placed in a committee room where it was exposed to plunder for several years without a custodian. In 1859 it was removed to the State Bank building in a fine room, fitted up with bookcases and placed under the care of Mr. Dillon, who took good care of it till he went to Washington in 1862. After this very little care was taken of the property of the society, and on the expiration of the occupancy of the State Bank building by the old offices the library and effects were removed to the State House and mixed with State library books and effects. Of course many valuable books and papers were lost or destroyed.

The next meeting was on the 7th of October, 1873, which was also attended by other citizens taking an interest in the society in pursuance of a notice given by the executive committee for the purpose of adopting measures calculated to place the society in a condition which would enable it to carry into effect the purposes for which it was organized. Hon. Henry S. Lane presided, who delivered an address relative to the history and objects of the society; he was followed by Addison L. Roach, John Coburn, T. H. Lynch, T. A. Hendricks, H. B. Carrington, John L. Campbell, J. B. Julian, W. W. Curry and H. F. Keenan. At this meeting quite a number of gentlemen became members of the society.

The next meeting of the society was on the 26th of November, 1873, at which time certain amendments were reported to the constitution and by-laws, which were adopted; the committee on reorganization was continued with instructions to report a code of by-laws at the next regular meeting.

Professor John L. Campbell, of Wabash College, then read a memorial paper upon the late Joseph G. Marshall. At this meeting the following resolution was presented by Henry F. Keenan and adopted:

"Resolved, That the Historical Society of Indiana observe with satisfaction an effort toward the restoration to this State of the remains of its first Governor, General and President, William Henry Harrison, and that cordially sympathizing with that effort this society lends its voice and influence to the support of that undertaking." A committee was appointed to correspond and if the proposition was approved to take charge of the removal of the remains of President Harrison to Indiana, consisting of Thomas A. Hendricks, Conrad Baker, Henry S. Lane, Henry F. Keenan, Samuel C. Willson, E. T. Cox, George W. Julian and Addison L. Roach.

The manuscript biographical notice of the late Judge John Law, prepared by Judge Charles Denby, of Evansville, was presented by the chairman to the society, which was accepted with the thanks of the society.

A resolution offered by Daniel Hough was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That we earnestly invite all cities, colleges, universities or any other educational corporate bodies in this State, that have issued catalogues or educational reports, to present complete files of the same to this society."

On the evening of November 26, 1873, the society met at the Meridian street Church, Indianapolis, to hear the address of the Hon. George W. Carr, who was president of the constitutional convention of 1850, who gave an interesting and familiar talk about early times in southern Indiana, where he was born in the year 1807. The Rev. F. C. Holliday then presented a memorial sketch of the late Calvin Fletcher. The Hon. Charles H. Test was called for, and made some remarks concerning early times in Indiana.

The next meeting was held on the 6th day of January, 1877, at which the constitution of the society was amended. A resolu-

tion was adopted for the appointment of a committee to request the county commissioners to set apart for the use of this society a room in the new court house at Indianapolis, consisting of Messrs. Coburn, Hendricks, Roach, Dillon and Ridenour. This committee reported on the 6th of February that the room would be set apart for the society.

On the 14th of February, 1877, Professor E. T. Cox delivered an address on archeology, making some important statements relative to this subject connected with our own State.

On the 8th of July, 1879, the society met for the election of a secretary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John B. Dillon. William H. H. Terrell was elected.



W. W. WOOLLEN,
Pres. Historical Society.

The next meeting was held on April 8, 1886. A resolution was adopted providing that the executive committee be authorized to contract for the publication of papers, under the auspices of the society. Judge Daniel W. Howe was requested to read a paper on the laws and courts of the Northwest and Indiana Territories before the society.

April 17, 1886, the society met. The executive committee reported informally that they had accepted a proposition from the Bowen-Merrill Company for the publication of Judge Howe's pamphlet on "The Laws and Courts of Northwest and Indiana Territories" at their expense, they to furnish the society with one hundred copies and to pay

ten per cent. royalty on all sales above two hundred copies. It was ordered that the corresponding secretary solicit photographs and pictures of the prominent men and scenery of the State.

On June 16, 1886, a motion was adopted requesting John Coburn to deliver in September an address on the life and character of John B. Dillon, and John H. Holliday was requested to prepare for publication the journals of General John Tipton, in his possession, with notes and a sketch of his life.

On September 18, 1886, John Coburn delivered an address upon the late John B. Dillon, as requested; he also read a biographical sketch of Mr. Dillon prepared by Horace P. Biddle, which were ordered to be printed in the pamphlet series of the society, and are to be found in Volume I. Both these gentlemen were intimate personal friends of Mr. Dillon for a long time, and spoke in very high terms of his works and character.

February 16, 1887, the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, delivered, at the Meridian street Church, a lecture on "The Acquisition of Louisiana." This has been considered by those who heard or read it a very able paper. At the meeting of July 29, 1887, the committee appointed to secure a room for the society in the State House, reported that the request was favorably received, but not definitely acted upon. General Lew Wallace was requested to address the society at its next public meeting on the subject of Indiana in the Mexican war. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Grand Army posts and regimental associations in regard to the preservation of the history of Indiana troops in the war of the Rebellion, and another committee was appointed to memorialize the Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to the condition of the township libraries.

At the meeting on the 2d of April, 1889, the committee on legislation reported that they had secured the passage of a bill appropriating two thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing books for the State library during the current year and two thousand dollars per year thereafter; this act provides for a purchasing board of five members, of whom one is to be from this society. John R. Wilson was elected to fill the place. At the meeting on the 26th of December, 1889, A. C. Harris was requested to furnish a paper on the history of internal



GEN. JOHN COBURN,
First Vice-President.

improvements in Indiana within six months, and W. W. Woollen a paper on the battle of Mississinewa within twelve months, and Daniel W. Howe a catalogue of the official publications of Indiana at any time. On the 27th of December, 1890, the executive committee reported the publication of the "Catalogue of Official Publications," by D. W. Howe. This work has been very carefully prepared and is almost invaluable for reference.

On December 31, 1891, the executive committee reported the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Rank of Charles Osborne as an Anti-Slavery Pioneer," by George W. Julian. At the meeting of December 29, 1892, the committee reported that Professor John C. Riddpath had delivered an address on the date of the Columbian celebration at Indianapolis in October, and the paper was ordered to be printed in the society's collections. On the 28th of December, 1893, the executive committee reported the printing of three additional publications: No. 7, "The Man in History," by Riddpath; No. 8, "Oulatanon," by Craig; No. 9, "Reminiscences of a Journey to Indianapolis in 1836," by C. P. Ferguson, and "The life of Ziba Foote," by Samuel Morrison, with sketch of Samuel Morrison by J. P. Dunn.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of procuring photographic scenes in and about Indian-

apolis for the purpose of making exchanges of the same for other like photographic views of other prominent scenes in different parts of this State, and report also as to the probable cost of the same, with a view to making a collection for preservation by this society; also to inquire into the matter of procuring, without cost, such photographic views from all parts of the State for the same purpose.

December 27, 1894, the executive committee reported new publications as follows: "Old Settlers," by Robert B. Duncan; "French Settlements on the Wabash," and "Slavery Petitions and Papers," both by Jacob Platt Dunn. Each of these papers were prepared with great care and are replete with valuable information. William E. English was requested to furnish his paper entitled "A History of Early Indianapolis Masonry." December 26, 1895, the executive committee reported the publication of Volume II of the society's collections in book form and of a history of early Indianapolis Masonry in pamphlet form. It was ordered that Volume I be printed, including all the material published by the society prior to the organization of 1886. John R. Wilson was requested to prepare a paper on "The Internal Improvement System of Indiana."

On the 8th of February, 1896, the society met on the occasion of the death of its president, Hon. William H. English, which occurred on the day previous. An appropriate



DANIEL WAITE HOWE,
Second Vice-President.

memorial was entered in the minute book of the society, and a committee, composed of Messrs. Wilson, Howe and Dunn, was appointed to prepare a biographical sketch of Mr. English, to be published by the society.

The society met on Tuesday, February 25, 1896. The secretary reported that among the bequests in the last will of Mr. English, was one to this society in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, as follows: "I will and bequeath to the Indiana Historical Society in perpetual trust twenty-five hundred dollars, to be kept loaned out as provided in item No. 2 next preceding. The earnings to be used in aid of defraying the costs of publications which may be made by the society." The words of item No. 2 referred to are: "The same, with its unused earnings, to be kept loaned out at current legal interest on unincumbered real estate, in said county, of good title, and worth at least double the amount loaned." The treasurer reported that the full amount had been paid to him, and he was ordered to loan the same.

On December 20, 1897, the secretary reported the publication of Volume I of the society's publications and No. 2 of Volume III. The committee on legislation reported that Governor Matthews had recommended an appropriation to the society for printing the executive journal of the Territory, but the Legislature did not act on it. The committee was continued with instructions to ask the next Legislature for an appropriation of two thousand dollars for publication by the society for one year and five hundred dollars annually thereafter.

On the 21st of February, 1899, General Lew Wallace delivered a lecture before the society at Meridian street Church in Indianapolis on the subject of "Indiana in the Mexican War," largely relating to the conduct of Indiana troops in the battle of Buena Vista, defending them from the aspersions falsely cast upon them by prejudice and partial officers and historians. This lecture will be found among the future publications of the society and will require the rewriting of many important statements relative to the brave men of our State, whose conduct has been a subject of slander for half a century.

In addition to the publications named the following are to be found in the two volumes in print:

1. "The Northwest Territory." "Letter of Nathan Dane Concerning the Ordinance of 1787."

2. "Governor Patrick Henry's Secret Letter of Instruction to Governor George Rogers Clark, Commanding the Expedition which Captured from the British what Became the Northwest Territory."

3.

4. "The Early Settlement of the Miami Country," by Dr. Ezra Ferris.

5. "The Laws and Courts of the Northwest Territory," by Daniel Wait Howe. "Old Settlers," by Robert B. Duncan. "French Settlements on the Wabash," by Jacob P. Dunn. "Slavery Petitions and Papers," by Jacob P. Dunn.

Each one of these papers contains matter of great historical value.

The library of the society consists of several hundred volumes of official documents and exchanges from other American and foreign societies and many pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals, the number of which has been largely increased within a few years past.

The Legislature of 1899 appropriated four hundred and fifty dollars annually for the publications of the society for the next two years.

(The present officers of the society have given so much of their time and labor to the interests of the society and to the history of the State that they deserve the thanks of all the people. We append a short biographical sketch of each of them.—Editor Indianian.)

Mr. William Wesley Woolen, president of the Historical Society, is well known throughout Indiana as a historical writer. He was born in Dorchester, Maryland, June 21, 1828. He came to Indiana in 1844, and when he landed at Madison he had but one dollar in the world. He soon found employment as a teacher, and afterwards entered Hanover College as a student. After leaving college he obtained employment in one of the county offices and studied law. He was appointed auditor of the county, to fill a vacancy, and was then elected treasurer. For a number of years he was engaged in banking. He personally knew most of the prominent men of the State, and some years ago published a volume of biographical sketches of many of them. Few men, if any,



W. E. ENGLISH,
Third Vice-President.

in the State are as well versed in its history as Mr. Woollen.

General John Coburn is the first vice-president. Mr. Coburn is a native of Indianapolis, and for half a century has been one of the most prominent and public spirited of its citizens. He graduated from Wabash College and entered upon the practice of the law in 1849. In 1859 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, but resigned the position to enter the army as colonel of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment. At the head of this regiment he was engaged in the first battle fought on Kentucky soil, and the first battle fought by what was afterward known as the Army of the Cumberland. He was soon placed in command of a brigade. In March, 1863, after a long and desperate conflict with an overwhelming force he was captured with his brigade. He remained a prisoner two months, when he was exchanged and returned to his command. His brigade was one of the noted ones of the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in all the battles and marches of that army. At the close of the war he returned to Indianapolis and was elected judge of the Circuit Court, a place he resigned in a short time to take his seat in Congress, where he remained for eight years. In Congress he was one of the leaders on the side of the Republicans, and occupied a very prominent position on many of the most important committees.

His services on the military committee were especially prominent and valuable.

In 1864 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, but was relieved soon after the election of Mr. Cleveland. He has written a great deal about Indiana history, and has taken a prominent part in all important State or city matters. He has been a part of the history of the State, and especially so of the history of Indianapolis. In whatever public capacity he has served he has served well.

Daniel Waite Howe, second vice-president of the society, is also a native of Indiana, having been born at Patriot, Switzerland county, October 24, 1839. In 1850 he removed to Franklin, in Johnson county, and attended Franklin College, graduating in 1857. When the civil war came he volunteered in the Seventh Indiana Regiment and took part in the first campaign in West Virginia. He afterwards became a lieutenant and then a captain in the Seventy-ninth Indiana, and with it took part in all its battles until he was badly wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864. On account of this wound he was honorably discharged from the service. Returning home, he entered upon the study of law, graduating from the Law School of Albany, New York, in 1867. In 1873 he removed to Indianapolis, and in 1876 was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of Marion county. That position he held with distinguished ability and honor for fourteen years. He has always been deeply interested in all matters pertaining to Indiana history, and has the most complete collection of old historical documents and books in the State.



JACOB P. DUNN,
Secretary.

The third vice-president of the society is William E. English. Mr. English was born in Scott county, Indiana, November 3, 1854. He studied law and for awhile practiced in Indianapolis, but several years ago abandoned the practice to devote his time to his large business interests. He made an extensive tour of Europe. In 1878 he was elected to represent Marion county in the State Legislature, and although one of the youngest members, became one of the most prominent. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis district, but declined a renomination. He is one of the most active of the citizens of Indianapolis, and is president of the Commercial Club and of the Board of Park Commissioners for the city of Indianapolis. He is prominently identified with all important public movements in Indianapolis, and is one of that city's foremost and most liberal business men. He contributes largely to all public and charitable enterprises, and has done much to improve and beautify the capital

city of Indiana. During the Spanish war he served in Cuba, as a captain on the staff of General Sumner, and was badly injured at the battle of San Juan by the falling of his horse. He materially assisted his father, the late William H. English, in the preparation of his great historical work on the conquest of the territory northwest of the Ohio.

For many years Jacob Piatt Dunn has been the secretary of the society, and to him is due much that the society has accomplished. He is a native of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and at Earlham College, graduating from that institution. He early disclosed a bent toward historical studies, and has written two works of great value—a history of Indian massacres, and a history of Indiana. He has for several years been editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and has written many important political pamphlets. He takes great interest in everything appertaining to the history of the State.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR HENLEY.

After the retreat from Long Island, and while the American army was stationed at Harlem Heights, the English had possession of a small island at the mouth of the Harlem river, near Hurl Gate, in the East river, which was covered by one of their ships of war. From this ship, on the twenty-second day of September, 1776, two seamen deserted and went to the quarters of General Heath. Upon being examined they stated that the cannon had been removed from the island to the frigate, and that but a few men, with a number of officers, and a large quantity of provisions and stores, remained there at that time. On receiving this information a surprise of the island was determined upon, and three flat-bottomed boats were at once prepared for the purpose, each boat to carry two hundred and forty men. They were under the command of Col. Jackson, Major Logan and a major whose name is not known. At the favorable opportunity they floated down the Harlem river at night, and with the tide, with the hope of arriving at their destination about the break of day.

Major Henley, who was mortified at be-

ing excluded from the enterprise, applied to Gen. Heath for the privilege of accompanying the expedition as a volunteer, which with some reluctance was granted. Says the biographer of Major Henley:

"Perhaps of the many young and gallant spirits who then crowded to fight beneath the banners of liberty, none were more ardent in her cause, or more amiable or better loved by his contemporaries than was Major Henley. Young, courageous, aspiring and sanguine in the cause of his native country, he considered no duty too arduous, no deprivation too great, no suffering too severe, in assisting her advancement to independence."

A couple of hours after midnight the boats received their complement of men, and were proceeding slowly down the narrow and winding creek. There was no light to guide them on their way, save that which issued from the bright stars of heaven, shining from its broad spread canopy. There was no voice nor whispering to break the perfect stillness of that hour, and the ripplings caused by the prows of the boats

passing through the water was all the indication of their making any progress. They had nearly gained the scene of their operations, when lo! as they considered themselves secure from any annoyance, and all things promising the best success to the undertaking, they were hailed from the shore by one of the American sentinels.

"Stop!" cried he, "or I will fire!"

This faithful sentinel had not, unfortunately, been informed of the expedition. They replied from the boats:

"We are friends!"

He repeated his challenge, and said:

"You must stop and come to the shore."

"Hush! We are friends," said they from the boats, "keep silence."

This interruption occurred opposite the point where Gen. Heath was to stand a spectator of the attack upon the island. Major Henley seeing the general and several officers there, leaped from the boat into the water, which was some feet deep, and waded to the shore, and in an instant was before him.

"Sir, will it do?" said he, taking the general by the hand.

"I see nothing to the contrary."

"Then, sir, it shall do," answered the major in an emphatic manner, at the same time shaking the general smartly by the hand. In a moment he was on board the boat again. He had no sooner seated himself than a command was given to the oarsmen to proceed.

"Pull away for your lives!"

The sentinel heard the order, presented his piece and fired, but without doing any injury. Early dawn was just lighting up the horizon when they reached the island, the precise moment they had intended. The boat in which were the officers landed. The two seconds in command were to spring from the boats, one on each side, and lead on the troops from the other two boats, which were

to land each side of the first. The enemy's guards charged them on their gaining shore, having been appraised of the attack by the discharge of the sentinel's musket, but were instantly driven back. Owing to some unaccountable misunderstanding, or something that deserves a less honorable designation, the men in the other two boats, instead of joining them, lay at a distance from the shore, irresolute and inactive. The British, observing that the Americans were not supported, returned warmly to the charge; while the latter, finding themselves deserted, and Col. Jackson having received a shot in his leg, returned to their boat.

They lost fourteen of their number, and, painful to relate, Major Henley, who had proved himself most active in this unfortunate affair, while getting over the side of the boat, was shot through the heart by a musket ball. He gave one shrill cry, and leaping some two or three feet from where he stood, fell dead among his comrades, covering them with his blood.

Thus fell a brave and gallant soldier. He had just entered into manhood, with a robust health and strong arm, and had 't pleased the great Disposer for him to have continued for a longer period upon the stage of life he would, probably, from his early promise, have been a theme of eulogy and admiration. His body was consigned to the dust with military honors, and the soldiers who gathered around the remains of their much loved comrade wept at his untimely fall.

The success of the expedition in which he was engaged would have been very probable had only one of their other boats landed, but, in the opinion of all concerned, the two would have insured the full execution of the whole plan. The delinquents were arrested and tried by court-martial. One of the captains was cashiered.

A WONDERFUL DOG.

At a meeting of a small close communion private literary club in New York city last week the dog, his intelligence and the possibility of his having an immortal soul, and thus being able to inherit eternal life with his master, which many of the tribes of North American Indians believe, was touched upon. One of those present told the following story, the truth of which she vouched for:

"The incident I am about to tell you of happened some time ago. The dog's master is dead, and in all reasonable probability the dog is, too. The late Captain Alden, an officer stationed at West Point Military Academy, owned a small pet dog, of the terrier breed. The captain was obliged to go to Plattsburg. It was before the railroad was built, and, of course, he went by boat. The dog, gently but firmly, insisted upon accompanying the captain, and, after some good-natured protestations, the master gave in and the dog trotted along at his heels down to the steamer landing and went aboard.

"After several days—it might have been a week—Mrs. Alden was one day astonished to see the dog run into the room in which she was sitting reading. Although she did not expect her husband in soon, she assumed that some unexpected event had brought him home, and she went on with her reading, simply stopping a few seconds to pat the dog on the head and bid him welcome.

"But the dog would have none of this. He had an important message to deliver, and there was no time for an exchange of compliments. He did not seem able to make his wishes understood. This vexed him. He grew impatient, barked snapshly and tugged at his mistress's dress. Finally Mrs. Alden said, 'What do you want?' and arose from her chair.

"This was evidently a start in the right line, but the dog kept on barking, whining, and tugging at his mistress's skirts. Mrs. Alden said, 'I presume, sir, that you have some good reason for wanting me to do something that you understand, but that I do not. Lead on, and I will follow.' The dog trotted briskly out of the house, and headed toward the postoffice, but keeping a good eye on his mistress the while.

"At the general delivery window Mrs. Alden asked for their mail, and got one letter that had just arrived. It was written and mailed at Plattsburg at the dictation of her husband, who said that he was quite ill and wished her to come to him at once. Now, the most remarkable part of the whole affair is that the captain, who had been taken suddenly and dangerously ill, had said that unless he could get his wife at his bedside before many days he felt that he should die, at the same time commanding the person who wrote the letter not to put it too strong, because he knew that in this case his wife would suffer such great anxiety on the journey.

"Mrs. Alden went to her husband, nursed him, and, although he is dead now, I am happy to say that from that illness he recovered. Will you believe me, that sagacious dog had started on the journey back to West Point on his own account, every one, no doubt, who saw him, assuming that he belonged to some one else. But the greatest wonder of all is that the dog had to change boats—at Albany, I think. At any rate, he made the change all right and proudly ushered his mistress into the presence of her sick husband.

"If that dog did not understand that his master was dangerously ill and wanted to see his wife; if he was not charged with anxiety that something might prevent his mistress getting the letter as soon as it arrived, how do you account for his taking charge of the affair himself? Of course the dog had gone to the postoffice many a time with his master, and I haven't any doubt that when he heard these letters read aloud, he condemned, as severely as his loving, loyal, dog heart would let him, the worries that mortals give themselves over the gauds and vanities of life, and congratulated himself upon being a dog and having the good sense to enjoy gnawing a bone.

"There can be no question about a dog understanding a great deal of the language that he hears daily spoken about him. You can bid a Frenchman's dog 'Go out!' till doomsday and he won't mind you even a little bit, but just you say to him 'Va fien, vite!' and watch him do the sneak act."

THE MAN WITH THE HOE,

(Written, after seeing Millet's world-famous painting, by Edwin Markham.)

"God made man in His image, in the image of God made He him."—Genesis.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never

hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this

brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this
brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and
gave

To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens
for power;

To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped
the suns

And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's
blind greed—

More filled with signs and portents for the
soul—

More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Plectades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,

The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages
look;

Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity be-
trayed,

Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-
quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, ineradicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the
world?

How will it be with kingdoms and with
kings—

With those who shaped him to the thing
he is—

When those who shaped him to the thing
God

Intended him to be?

After the silence of the centuries.

THE INDIANIAN.

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J. W. CARR,	WILLIAM H. SENOUR.

THE PAY OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It is to be regretted that a number of County Councils have attempted to place the number of days for which the County Superintendent should receive pay at a very low figure. No one thing has done so much to build up and unify our great common-school system as the law providing for County Superintendents. To do his work well, and if he does not do it well it had better be left undone entirely, he will be required to put in about all his time from one end of the year to the other. Some of the County Councils have placed the number of days at 180, while others have gone a little better. A man fit for County Superintendent can not divide his time between two vocations a year, and it is a waste of money to employ a poor superintendent at any price. He should be paid enough so that he can afford to give all his time to his public duties. He should be paid a stipulated salary and not limited to any special number of days. He is elected for a term of four years and ought to give all his time and all his talents to the school work. That he can not do if he is only paid for a part of the year, and compelled by the necessities of the case to hunt some other occupation for the remaining months. He can not always find that other occupation, and if he could, if he gives his thoughts to one business for five or six months in a year, and to another for the remainder of the time he in a great measure disqualifies himself for either. The children are entitled to have the best text-books that can be obtained, and the best

teachers, and to complete the system the best talent as County Superintendent. If they get less than these the public suffers. Pay for good ability and then demand that ability, and its application, should be the motto, and not any pitiful plea of economy. Do not reform backwards.

WORKINGS OF THE NEW LAWS.

The new laws in regard to the method of transacting county and township business have gone into effect. The reports from the various counties show that the county councils have, as a rule, cut the appropriations very largely. The trustees have fared better, but in the some of the townships large reductions have been made. The party papers of the State have been quick to herald all these cuts as being in the line of reform, and to pronounce that the laws are working admirably and are giving the greatest satisfaction. It is too soon yet to give a pronounced opinion upon the laws. If the reductions made prove to be, as some of them are likely to do, so great that the business of the public can not be satisfactorily transacted, they will not be reform measures in any sense of the word. From the sweeping reductions made it looks as if the councils have been impressed with the idea that they were appointed for the sole purpose of cutting down appropriations and have not fully studied the subject before them.

The clamor was so great before the Legislature that it infected the people more or less, and many of those appointed on the councils and advisory boards have felt that they would not give satisfaction and show their zeal for reform unless they did cut right and left. That was not the intention of the laws. The laws were made to prevent extravagance and waste and not to cripple the public service in any way. A few years ago Congress got an economical fever, and so pared the appropriations for expenses of the courts and the postoffice in some of the larger cities that great injury to the public service was the result. At one time in Indianapolis the postoffice appropriation for lights was exhausted before the year was out, and as the postmaster was not permitted to incur debt, or anticipate the appropriation, the public suffered, and he was compelled to supply lamps at his own expense to prevent a much greater crippling of the

service. At another time the courts all over the country had to close because the appropriation for juries was exhausted. Many prisoners had to be kept in jail for several months, awaiting a trial, and kept at the expense of the government.

Not many years ago the Indiana Legislature, over the protest of the Governor and Auditor of State, reduced the tax levy. Those two officers furnished figures to show that the levy would not produce money enough to carry on the State government, but the Legislature would not listen to them. The result was a deficit for several years, and the State was compelled to borrow about \$2,500,000 and pay interest on it for several years. That false economy of the Legislature cost the taxpayers in the end more than a million dollars paid out in the way of interest. The counties and townships may have a similar experience. It will require a year or two before the real workings of the two laws can be fully seen. In some counties and townships the boards have dealt in a liberal spirit, and it may prove that in all the reductions the boards have acted wisely. The people will await the result when the books are balanced at the end of the year.

Mr. George R. Wilson, superintendent of the schools of Dubois county, has just issued the most complete school manual we have seen. It is full of valuable information for teachers, pupils and parents. It is small in size, but encyclopedic in its amount of valuable information. It is not to be wondered at that the schools of Dubois county rank among the models.

At the recent meeting of the institute in Switzerland county Hon. J. E. Wiley delivered an address in which he administered a deserved rebuke to those who still attempt to sneer at Indiana. The *Indianian* takes great pleasure in reprinting a part of his address, and commends it to the careful reading of all Hoosiers. If Mr. Wiley could be induced to visit every county in the State a great work would be accomplished.

The executive committee of the Indiana State Teachers' Association has invited Prof. J. W. Carr, superintendent of the Anderson schools, to prepare and read a paper before its annual session during the holiday week

this year. The committee assigned this as the subject of his paper:

"How can we interest the people and bring about a more thorough, systematic and comprehensive study of the History of Indiana?"

Prof. Carr has consented to write the paper, which is proof of an able one and one in every respect worthy the cause and the Association. The citizens of Indiana will look forward to this paper with much interest.

That the trustees throughout the State are, as a rule, taking such a deep interest in providing the schools of their township with needed books of reference, is an evidence that the schools of Indiana are on the up-grade. Possibly perfection will never be reached, but the schools can closely near the goal if trustees and teachers work in harmony to that end. Proper reference books are as necessary to make a good school as desks, blackboards and maps.

The meetings of the old settlers in the various counties this year were of far more than ordinary interest. There ought to be some way provided for the preservation of the proceedings of these annual gatherings of the old people. They will form the data from which the future history of the State is to be written. County commissioners could do no more valuable work than to make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Northern Indiana Historical Society has just issued among its publications a pamphlet on the glacial action in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. It is a valuable contribution. The Society is doing most excellent work and it ought to receive the hearty co-operation of the people of the whole State.

The Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso has a larger list of students this year than ever before. It deservedly stands at the head of the normal institutes of the country.

The November number of *The Indianian* will contain a sketch of Wabash county. It will be illustrated by scenes taken from the county and will be of great interest.

All colleges of the State begin their new school year with an increased attendance and interest. The reports from Culver Military Institute show that the Academy is growing most rapidly in public favor. It is fast becoming one of the great institutions of learning in Indiana.

Every township ought to have its local historical society for the collection and preservation of local history and for general history study. The public school teachers ought to take this matter in hand. They are better qualified for the work than others, and are, or ought to be, deeply interested in it.

THE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The Library Commission has perfected its plan for the traveling libraries, and have divided its purchases into thirty-four libraries. Care and judgment have been used in purchasing the books, and excellent judgment has been displayed in the division into libraries. Libraries from 1 to 20, inclusive, are diversified; Nos. 21 and 22 are devoted to fine arts; Nos. 23, 24 and 25, to music; Nos. 26 and 27, to literature; No. 28, to English history; No. 29, to French history; Nos. 30 and 31, to American history, and Nos. 32, 33 and 34, to Indiana history and literature. The following is a list of the books contained in the last three libraries:

LIBRARY NO. 32.

(Study—Indiana History and Literature.)

Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. I.

Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. II.

History of Vincennes. Law.

Early Trials and Sketches. Smith.

The Indiana Soldier, Vol. I. Merrill.

The Indiana Soldier, Vol. II. Merrill.

Personal Recollections, Vol. I. Thompson.

Personal Recollections, Vol. II. Thompson.

Later Speeches. Jullan.

Down Our Way. Judah.

My Summer in the Kitchen. Morrison.

Selections from Lucian. Brown.

Poems. House.

The Cabin in the Clearing. Parker.

LIBRARY NO. 33.

(Study—Indiana History and Literature.)

Conquest of the Northwest, Vol. I. English.

Conquest of the Northwest, Vol. II. English.

History of Indiana. Dillon.

Biographical Sketches. Woollen.

Life of O. P. Morton, Vol. I. Foulke.

Life of O. P. Morton, Vol. II. Foulke.

Life of T. A. Hendricks. Holcombe and Skinner.

War Papers. Indiana Commandery Loyal Legion, Vol. I.

History of Fort Wayne. Brice.

An Idyl of the Wabash. Nicholas.

Miscellaneous Writings. Harding.

One Way Round the World. Sweetser.

Driftwood. Pfrimmer.

Last Poems. Biddle.

LIBRARY NO. 34.

(Study—Indiana History and Literature.)

History of Indiana, Vol. I. Smith.

History of Indiana, Vol. II. Smith.

History of Education in Indiana. Boone.

The Battleship Indiana. Cassard.

Forty Years of Oratory, Vol. I. Voorhees.

Forty Years of Oratory, Vol. II. Voorhees.

Indiana's Roll of Honor, Vol. I. Stevenson.

Indiana's Roll of Honor, Vol. II. Stevenson.

Men and Measures of Half a Century. McCulloch.

Muriel Howe. Teal.

Literary Art. Noble.

Short Flights. Nicholson.

Along the Bosphorus. Wallace.

Poems. Bolton.

By some unaccountable accident, in the historical sketch of Carroll county, in the September number, in speaking of the schools of Delphi, a paragraph referring to the admirable work of Prof. A. W. Dunkle, when he was in charge of the schools, was left out. It was in the copy, in the proof, but failed to show up in the printed page. Mr. Dunkle was one of those who did much to raise the schools of Delphi to their present high grade.

Every boy in Germany, from the crown prince to the meanest subject, is obliged to learn some useful trade.

There are three varieties of the dog that never barks—the Australian dog, the Egyptian shepherd dog and "lion-headed" dog of Thibet.

"NOTES "

The natives of central Africa kill twins as soon as they are born and force the mother either to kill herself or become an outcast.

Of the Vatican's 11,000 rooms, Pope Leo has reserved for his personal use only three—a small parlor, a little dining room and a bedroom.

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 300,000 square miles larger than the United States.

Jerusalem is now nothing but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference, and is situated on a rocky mountain.

The cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny—letters are conveyed all over the empire.

Among the Parsees a murderer is punished with ninety stripes on his bare back, while a master who neglects his dog receives two hundred stripes.

It is estimated that there are \$1,000,000 worth of coppers—pennies, half-pennies and farthings—in circulation; that is, roughly speaking, 4,466½ tons of copiers.

The Anglo-Indian Empire contains only 125,489 square miles in Europe, but it has 2,248,476 in Asia, 2,625,616 in Africa, 3,665,823 in America and 3,299,781 in Oceania.

The Gersoppa Falls, on the Sharavatti river, in South Kanara, India, are larger and more magnificent than Niagara. The water makes a clear drop of 830 feet.

The Belgians are an eminently commercial people. In Antwerp ten traveling commercial scholarships of three years' duration, with an annual income of \$1,000, are given to students who most deserve such opportunities.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 broad and 250 in thickness.

The foreigner can most always count on being justly treated by the Japanese shop-keeper. Except in certain industrial concerns in the treaty ports owned by foreigners there is rarely to be found a foreign executive head to a business.

In Nelson, New Zealand, if you use the telephone you must not give the number; you must name the party you want and the exchange girl will cheerfully tell you whether he is in or out; if latter, where he is and when he will be back.

The laborers on the sewage farms near Berlin have to work seventeen hours a day and receive \$11 a month, besides field produce. Their dwellings are said to be in a frightful condition. In some cases a single room is occupied by four or five married couples.

In France the officer wears his uniform on every possible occasion. Here in the United States he takes it off whenever he is not on duty, and in Washington army uniforms are seldom seen, even in the War Department, while they are, indeed, rare on the streets.

France in war has 1,000 soldiers to 15,407 inhabitants; Germany in war has 1,000 soldiers to 17,427 inhabitants; Great Britain in war has 1,000 soldiers to 73,413 inhabitants, while under the House bill, during the late war, the United States provided for only 1,000 soldiers to about 791,000 inhabitants.

It is customary among Kaffir tribes when trouble is brewing amongst themselves or with white races, to skin oxen alive in order to ascertain which side will win. A white ox represents the Dutch, red the English and black the natives. Whichever lives the longest is assumed to portend the victor in battle.

The American bridge is flinging its majestic spans and arches across the rivers of many lands—Egypt, Siberia, Japan, China, Peru and others—and a group of twenty-six skilled American builders has just departed for Rangoon, British India, where an American company has one of its constructions in progress.



The Indianian

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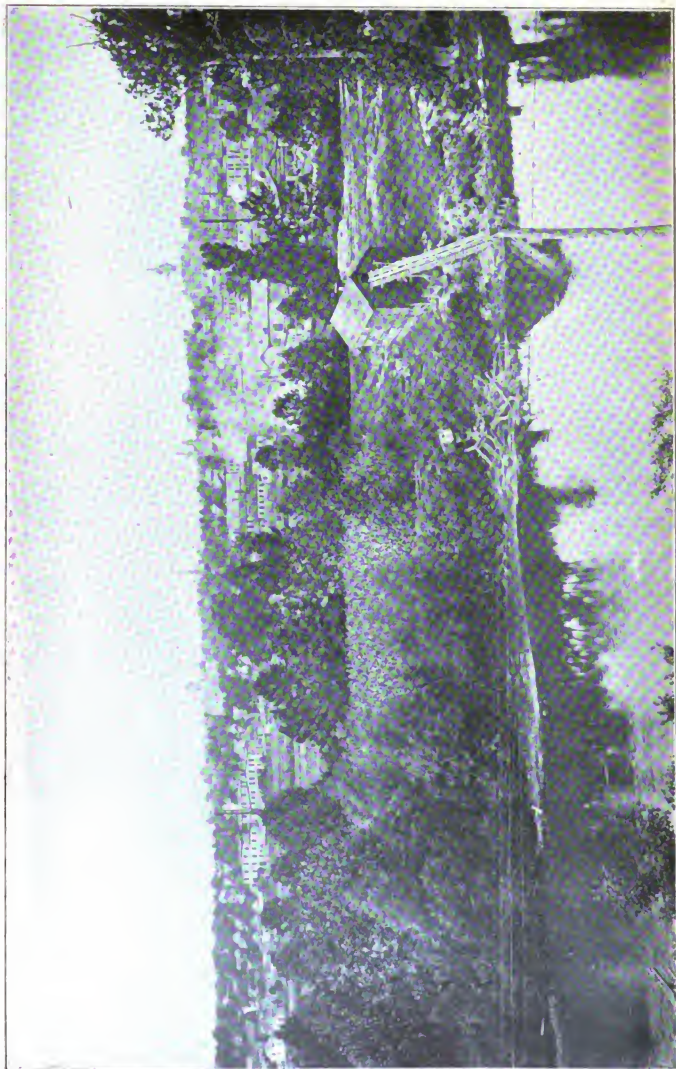
By William Wesley Woolen.

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THE **Indianian**
for December,



BIRDS-EYE-VIEW OF WABASH.

Photo by F. F. Williams.

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

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HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, WABASH COUNTY.

In 1818 the government made a treaty with the tribes of Indians, in Indiana, in which the Redmen ceded to the government a large section of land, being more than one-third of the whole State. This cession embraced all that part of the State lying north of the cessions prior to and including that of 1809, except a small part along the northern boundary line. This was called the New Purchase, and by that name was known to all the early settlers. The emigrant's wagon was sure to be turned toward the New Purchase, and homes therein were eagerly sought after. In 1820 this great cession was divided into two counties, one called Delaware, after the famous tribe of Indians, and the other Wabash, after the stream that watered it. The original Wabash county included what are now Fountain, Warren, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Hendricks, Boone, Clinton, Carroll, White, Pulaski, Cass, Wabash and Huntington counties. When the cession was granted several large reservations were made within its boundaries, for several individual chiefs and bands. One of those reservations included Tipton and Howard counties, another a part of Cass, and another a part of what is now Wabash. The first settlers found their homes along the western limits of this cession, but they gradually crept along from Fountain to Montgomery, and then to Clinton and Carroll, then on to what is now Wabash county. It was not until 1827 that the first white man made his home in what is

now Wabash county, but he was by no means the first white man who had traveled through it. From 1689 Canadian trappers had been going up and down the Wabash river in search of trade with the Indians. This trade was interrupted for several years by the irruptions of the fierce and bloody Iroquois, who drove the Miamis and the other tribes to Illinois, but in 1712 the Iroquois were driven back eastward and the Miamis once more entered upon the possession of the lands they had held so long. Then the voyages of the trappers became more frequent. They crossed the lake to the mouth of the Maumee, then paddled up that stream to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary. Their canoes were then carried across the portage to Little river, from whence they floated to the Wabash and then on down. These voyages were especially frequent after the establishment of posts at Oulatenon and Vincennes.

Wabash county was a favorite home of the Redmen. There many of their villages were located. The Wabash, Eel, Mississinewa and Salamonie rivers furnished fish and beavers, and the forests were full of game.

In making cessions to the government it was this section they regretted leaving more than all others. They clung to it, and nearly all their reservations were in this part of the State. Many of the original owners lived and died on their reservations, long after the white man had become their neighbors, and



FALLS OF CHARLEY CREEK.

quite a number of their descendants still live in Miami and Wabash counties. In 1826 another treaty was made with the Miamis and Pottawattamies, the latter tribe laying claim to some of the land held by the Miamis. By



A FAVORITE RIVER ROAD.

this treaty the Miamis ceded to the government all their claim to lands in Indiana lying north and west of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, except six small tribal and a number of individual grants or reservations. This treaty was made at a conference of the commissioners with the chiefs of the tribe on the site of what is now the town of Wabash. From time to time the tribal and individual reservations have all been ceded, except one that was originally made by the treaty of 1838 to Me-to-sin-la's band. By a treaty of 1840 the government agreed to con-



Photo by F. E. Williams

WABASH WATER TOWER.

vey this tract to Me-shin-go-me-sia, a son of Me-to-sin-la, in trust for the band. By act of Congress this reservation was partitioned among the members of the band, sixty-three in number, and patents issued to each of them in 1872. As soon as the treaty of 1826 was made the land was surveyed and placed upon the market, for settlement. The next year the first tract in what is now Wabash county was entered, and the settlement of the county began. Me-to-sin-la died at the age of eighty, and Me-shin-go-me-sia lived to the age of ninety-eight.

In 1780 a Frenchman by the name of La

Balme had an ambition to emulate General George Rogers Clark. It had been one of the aims of Clark to capture not only Vincennes and Kaskaskia, but the post at the head of Maumee and then Detroit. He succeeded at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, but could not raise the soldiers to make an effort on the other two places. La Balme raised a few recruits at Kaskaskia and was joined by a few more at Vincennes. With these he began his march for the post at the head of

restless, and several marauding expeditions were sent out. Those on the Mississinnewa claimed to be friendly, but it became known that they were acting in harmony with the hostiles, and it was determined to punish them. About the middle of December of that year Colonel Campbell was placed in command of a number of troops at Dayton, Ohio, and ordered to push rapidly forward to the Indian villages and destroy them. On the 17th he reached the first village, sur-



Photo by F. E. Williams.

WABASH COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

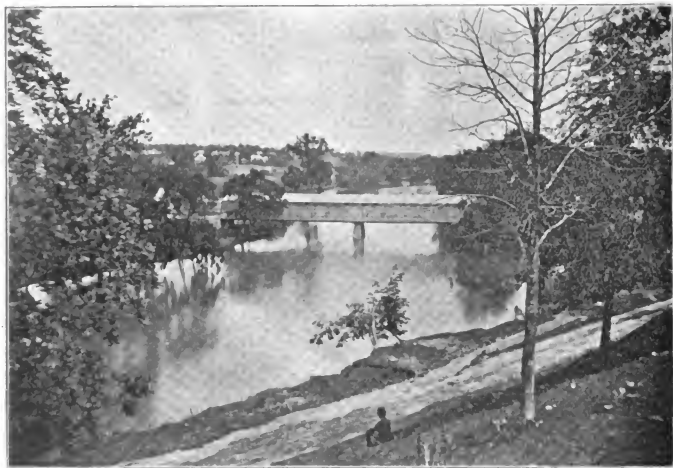
the Maumee. He passed through Wabash county, and was met with kindness by the Indians at their villages on the Mississinnewa. He captured the post, plundered the traders and retired a short distance and went into camp. That night the Indians attacked him and destroyed him and nearly all his band. When the war broke out in 1812 between the United States and Great Britain the Indians in Indiana became very

prised and destroyed it, killing a number of warriors and capturing a number of prisoners. He pushed rapidly on to the other villages and destroyed three of them, together with a large amount of corn and other supplies the Indians had laid up for winter use. One of the villages destroyed was in Wabash county. After destroying the villages he returned to the site of the first village captured and went into camp. That night his

camp was furiously assailed by the Indians, but they found them prepared for them, and they were defeated, retreating so hastily that they left fifteen of their dead behind them. The whites lost several killed and wounded, and nearly all their horses. This battle was fought in Grant county, just over the Wabash line.

Pioneers followed each other into Wabash county in rapid succession, after the land was once opened for settlement. The Indians were still thick in that section, and

of the State it was many years before any attempts were made to open roads, more than to blaze a path through the wilderness, but the first settler's cabin had hardly been erected in Wabash county when the question of road building was agitated. It was many miles to mill, many miles to where supplies could be obtained and means of communication were necessary. At first supplies were obtained by the means of keelboats or pirogues. The latter were simply large canoes and could



THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE ON THE WABASH.

trading with them was a great inducement to merchants. Under the treaty by which they had ceded their claims to the land they had the right to remain for several years before finally taking their departure. They had mingled with the whites for so long that they were in the main peaceably disposed, and the settlers had but little trouble with them, except when they became crazed by strong drink. Under the influence of liquor they would be quarrelsome and disposed to outrages, but on the whole those in Wabash county gave but little trouble.

In the settlement of the southern portion

carry but little freight. The others were flat-bottomed boats, generally about thirty feet long and ten or twelve feet wide. They were pushed up the stream by means of long poles. The method was slow and very laborious. It is recorded that the first contract for constructing a wagon road was for \$7.50 per mile, for clearing off the timber. Who now would undertake to cut the timber from a roadway for any such figure? In 1833 the boundaries of Wabash county were fixed as they are now, but the county government was not organized until 1835. The Indians did not leave until 1845, so it is but little more than half a century since the last



HANGING ROCK

of the Indians disappeared from the county. By this is meant those who still clung to their tribal organization. They did not want to leave then, and some difficulty was experienced in getting them to remove west of the Mississippi.

The first settler of the county located at the point where the city of Wabash now stands, and there the first store was opened. When the county government was organized Wabash was chosen as the county seat. The proprietors of the new town offered to build a court house, give certain lots for educational purposes, and other lots for church purposes, a tract of land for a cemetery, and \$300 with which to found a public library, in consideration of having it named as the county seat. As has been said the proximity of the Indians was an inducement for the settlement of traders at the new town, but another and more potent inducement was soon offered. The county was composed of rich agricultural lands, sufficiently rolling to furnish the best of natural drainage. It was well watered by numerous streams, the principal being the Wabash, Eel, Mississinnawa and Salamonie rivers. One of the great drawbacks to the rapid settlement of Indiana had been the lack of transportation facilities by which the surplus products could be taken to market and needed supplies brought

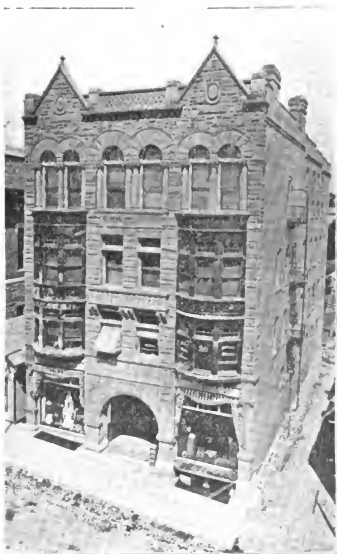


Photo by F. E. Williams.

MASONIC TEMPLE, WABASH.

*Photo by F. E. Williams.*

WELLS OF WABASH WATER WORKS.

back. Wabash county was to escape this great drawback. It had been for some years the dream of those in power to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Mississippi river. It had early been advocated by General Washington, but it had not ripened into fruition. In 1826 it began to take shape. It was seen that along the banks of the Wabash would be the most feasible route, and it was in anticipation of that project the government was so anxious to obtain the cession of 1826. Without that cession there would have been a stumbling block in the way at the very beginning. That cession obtained Congress was quick to make the grant of land for the construction of the canal. That would furnish an easy and safe transportation for market, and could be used at least eight months of the year. With this prospect before the settler the rapid filling up of the country along the canal was assured.

The contract for constructing that part of the canal that was within the limits of Wabash county was not let until 1834, but its construction was assured and many settlers had taken up farms in various parts of the county, and mills had been erected. The canal was completed to Wabash in 1837, and

the first boat appeared at that town on the 4th of July of that year. The town soon became a very important trading and shipping point. All the grain raised for many miles in almost every direction was hauled to Wabash for shipment, and there the farmers purchased their supplies. The government was paying large annual subsidies to the Indians, and the traders at Wabash got all that; so, many of them accumulated, for those early days, large wealth. The completion of the Wabash and Erie canal to Wabash was just at the time when the whole State was in a fever of internal improvements, and plank roads, turnpikes and canals were being scattered over the State in the greatest profusion. The fever of plank road building took hold on the people of Wabash, and some attempts were made to construct roads of that character. The canal was extended to other points, but Wabash retained its place as a great shipping point because the country had settled up rapidly. The canal was maintained and operated in pretty good shape east of Wabash until sometime after the close of the civil war, but other means of reaching the markets had come in the meantime. Among one of the early railroads to be advocated to cross the State was

one to connect Toledo, Ohio, with St. Louis, Missouri. Its construction was begun in 1854, and on January 20, 1856, the first train arrived at Wabash. This road running through the county from east to west opened all the markets of the country to the people of that section. They had their choice. At that time Chicago was not dreamed of as a market. It was nearly twenty years before another railroad was constructed through the county. In the year 1872 the Wabash & Michigan, now the Michigan division of the Big Four, was completed through the county, and soon after the Eel river road was opened, and later the Chicago & Erie road was constructed.

Wabash county early attracted to it a most desirable class of pioneers. They were industrious, moral and believers in the benefits of education. They found the county covered with a dense growth of timber. They began the work of clearing the land and cultivating the soil, erecting school houses and churches. The soil was rich and gave good returns for the care and labor expended, and the result was soon manifest. The farmers

were successful and prosperous, and to-day no county in the State has better farms or farms supplied with better buildings and stock. Many of the early settlers were of the Friends belief, and they have given more or less tone to the county ever since. In the slavery days it was on the underground railroad between Kentucky and Canada, and many an escaping slave has found shelter and assistance among the good Quakers. Parts of the county are broken, but much of it is level, and every acre is capable of high cultivation. Crime has not been unknown in the county, but the records show as little of crime as those of any county in the State. In 1854 a whole family, consisting of Aaron French, his wife and five children, were murdered by John Hubbard and his wife. But little cause could be ever found for the commission of the crime. French was very poor, having only a few household goods, worth but a trifle. The sudden disappearance of the family was accounted for by Hubbard, and no suspicion of crime was entertained for sometime. At last another man suddenly disappeared and his body was found in the river, and sus-



NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

picion fastened on Hubbard. This called to mind the French family and an investigation disclosed the bodies buried beneath the floor of the house. Hubbard was hanged for the murder and his wife sentenced to life imprisonment.

The war record of Wabash county is among the best in the State. For the war with Mexico the county furnished a part of a company for the First Indiana Regiment, but it was during the civil war that the loyalty and patriotism of the people shone forth most illustriously. The first news that

one, and her sons won glory and honor on most of the battlefields of the Union. They fought at Shiloh, and throughout the West and Southwest, and followed Sherman to the sea. For the relief of the families of volunteers and for bounties the county paid \$296,664.

Rich as it is in agricultural resources, Wabash county does not depend altogether upon agriculture, but the manufacturing industries are large and diversified. There are few if any counties in the State where farm-



BIBLE SCHOOL, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

Fort Sumter had been fired upon aroused all the people of the county, and when the Governor issued his proclamation a full company hastened to Indianapolis and entered the Eighth Indiana Regiment. The company contained more men than its legal requirement, but instead of returning home the extra men promptly volunteered in another regiment. As call after call was made Wabash promptly responded until she was represented by full companies or parts of companies in fifteen regiments, and in addition had furnished two batteries of light artillery. Her roll of killed and wounded is a very long

ing is more scientifically followed than in Wabash. The pioneer log cabins long since disappeared, and in the place where they stood farm houses of elegant architecture, with all the modern conveniences for life are now seen. The farmers live to enjoy life; poverty is unknown among them; education, culture and refinement are found everywhere. All the principal roads in the county are built of crushed stone, and nearly all the cross roads are made of stone or gravel, both materials being found in abundance in all parts of the county. Wabash is deservedly famous for its good roads. The county has

several prosperous and growing towns, the leading two being Wabash and North Manchester. The first settlement of the county was on the present site of the city of Wabash and the history of the town is coeval with that of the county. It was promptly named as the seat of justice for the new county, and came into prominence when the old Wabash and Erie canal was in its glory.

It sits on a series of hills which give it a picturesque appearance, and the progressive and liberal spirit of its inhabitants is shown by the many handsome residences

streets of the town are now brilliantly illuminated by the new gas.

It is quite a manufacturing center. Among its manufacturing industries furniture ranks very important. One factory manufactures extension tables only, and makes them by the thousands. One of the largest paper mills in the whole country is found at Wabash. Its plant cost more than half a million dollars. One of the largest establishments engaged in manufacturing school furniture is also located there. It re-



LADIES' HOME, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

and elegant and costly public buildings. The high school building is one of the handsomest in the State, and the people of the county have erected a handsome Memorial Hall in memory of the soldiers who went out from the county to fight the battles of the Union. All the school buildings are modern in construction and admirably adapted for school purposes. Wabash was the first city in the world to use electricity wholly for street lighting. Other cities were partly using electricity, but Wabash was the first to use it entirely. It was also the first to introduce acetylene gas for street lighting. All the

cently received one order for 20,000 school desks. Another important establishment is engaged in manufacturing anything out of wood that may be desired, such as telephone boxes, etc. At one time it received an order for 3,000,000 backs for thermometers. Besides those mentioned it has three other furniture factories, using a large amount of capital each. The largest hat factory in the West is at Wabash. It has a capital of \$150,000, and employs about four hundred workmen. It makes from 185 dozen to 250 dozen hats daily. Each hat goes through the hands of forty men before it is ready for market.

In connection with this factory is a large farm for the raising of Belgian hares. Heretofore the fur for the manufacture has been imported, but the proprietors of the establishment have entered upon the work of raising their own fur. They expect to raise about 1,000,000 hares annually. The fur will be used for hats, the skins sold for glove making and the carcasses for table use. The shops of the Michigan division of the Big Four railroad are located at Wabash, the plant costing \$250,000. The Iron Bridge Works is one of the largest in the country, and recently sold a \$20,000 bridge to Portland, Oregon. There is a canning factory which this year put up more than 1,000,000 cans of tomatoes.

At North Manchester are a windmill factory, a lumber company and a canning factory. There is also a large lumber mill and furniture factory at Lafontaine. Natural gas has been found at Lafontaine and Somerset, and at Rich Valley about fifty oil wells are producing.

Wabash has an abundant supply of most excellent water for household use, obtained from driven wells, of large capacity. The county is well watered by the streams which flow through it, they furnishing at the same time excellent drainage. It is one of the

counties which have a folk lore of its own, and every old settler is full of Indian legends and traditions. To go through Wabash county is to see what the Anglo-Saxon race can do in fifty years in making civilized homes out of a wilderness. Wabash county alone now has a population greater than all Indiana could count in 1810, and more than half as many as the State had when admitted into the Union.

Many years ago Josiah White, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Philadelphia, devised in his will \$20,000 to be used in erecting a manual labor college for the instruction of Indians, colored people and others likely to be benefited by such training. This money was turned over to the Society of Friends in Indiana, and they purchased six hundred and forty acres of the Me-shin-gome-sia reservation in Wabash county, one of the finest farms in the State. Suitable buildings were erected and the school opened. For several years Indian children were sent to this school by the government and educated. This, however, was not the first school among the Indians in Wabash county, for some missionaries made the educational experiment about 1826, but it did not turn out successfully.



Photo by F. E. Williams.

BRIDGE ACROSS WABASH RIVER.

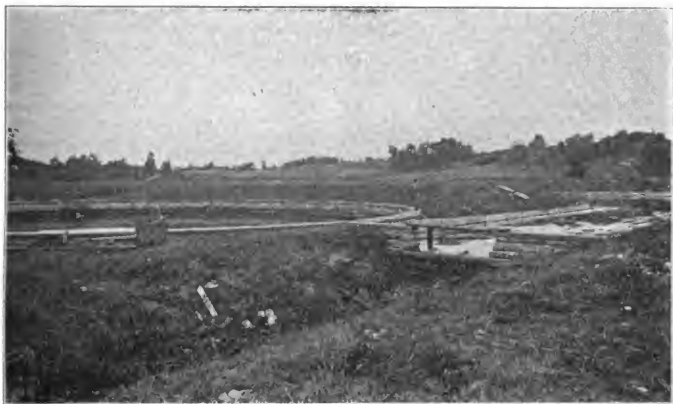


Photo by F. E. Williams.

RESERVOIR, WABASH WATER WORKS.

The county is well supplied with churches of all denominations, and some of the buildings are very handsome and costly. In moral tone, education, culture and progressive spirit Wabash ranks among the first counties of the State.

The Laketon road is a public highway leading north from Wabash to Laketon. A few years ago it was a miserable dirt road, consisting principally of muddy stretches, broken here and there by "corduroy" bridges. The residents in the "slashes" through which it passed, from the old Koontz farm to the Tes Alger sawmill, were known to their more refined environs as "swamp angels." The circumstance, related below will be recognized by the older residents—those who resided there when a truthful coon dog was worth as much as a horse, and cord wood and tan bark were legal tenders for all debts, both public and private. One of the legends is told in verse by Tom M. Morgan, now of Colfax, Indiana.

"I was raised here in the slashes,
An old man went on to say,
As he sampled my tobacco
In a very friendly way.
"Twenty years or more ago,
Back in eighteen seventy-three,
I packed my trunk an' baggage,
Pulled my freight for Santa Fe.

"Was a tenderfoot out there,
Cowboyed, sunshine an' rains,
Batched one winter with a 'greaser'
While a 'puncher' on the plains,
Got a letter, now and then,
From friends here in the slashes
Telling all about 'swamp angels,'
The gals, their latest mashes.

Got a postal card one day,
When I'd been there 'bout three year,
Sayin': 'That sweetheart o' yourn's
To be married soon I hear'—
Swapped my lasso an' my pony,
Two revolvers an' my spurs
For a ticket to civilization,
Then I clum upon the cars.

Got to Wabash, Indlyanny,
Best o' town 'at's ennywhere,
'Bout the middle of September,
Jes' before the county fair.
Went out home an' seen the folks—
'At was lent him by her dad,
Was 'way on a weddin' trip
To his folks at C'lumby City.

"They'd driv through in a buggy—
Two-hoss rig the feller had—
With team o' borried critters
'At was lent him by her dad.
Didn't see her till next spring—
Lived out north, near Ijamsville—
Stopped an' et dinner with her,
On my way one day to mill.

"Interduced me to her man—
 Never'd seen the chap before.
 An' I sort o' wished, b' gracious!
 'At I wouldn't enny more.
 'Cause I didn't like the feller,
 It somehow appeared to me
 He'd sprung a 'blind deck' on me
 Durin' my stay at Santa Fe.

"But her—blame my pictures!
 Couldn't blame her enny way!
 A man with eighty acres.
 Bent a cowboy ever' day—

Two wrinkles 'stid o' dimples—
 That man o' her'n I felt like
 Havin' him bored for simples!
 "Jes' a wothless kind o' cur,

Ornry, hadn't enny pluck,
 'Stid o' hustlin' as he should,
 B'lieved in bankin' most on luck.
 Took to drinkin', drat his melts!
 Gettin' fuller ever' day,
 T'll the mortgage with the eighty
 Was about to run away.

* * * * *



Photo by F. E. Williams.

WABASH HIGH SCHOOL.

An' I told her right before him
 'At I thot she'd done the best,
 'At a home on ol' Eel river
 Bent a wild oats patch out West.

* * * * *

"Didn't see her enny more
 For a year or two I guess—
 Had a baby—named it for me—
 Jes' her pictur, more or less—
 She'd growed pale—when she laughed

"Man killed at Eby's Crossin'—
 Jes' a lucky stroke o' chance—
 Neighbors knowed the mangled body
 By the patches on the pants,
 An' a little silver ring
 On a finger 'twas cut off,
 With these words writ within it:
 'Yours, Mahala Brinkerhoff.'

"Him dead, she Jes' went at it,
 In a reg'lar bus'ness way,

A-pilln' up the dollars
 For the coulin' rainy day.
 She lit into that mortgage,
 Caught it squarely by the throat.
 An' flung it from the eighty,
 Like a man would throw a coat.

"Tried to help her when I could,
 In my awk-ard sort o' way.
 Till she kind o' seemed to like it.
 As the neighbors used to say.
 An' I tried to b'leve sometimes
 'At the sunshine in her eye
 Meant heaps o' solid comfort
 For yours truly, by an' by.

"Put this an' that together.
 Made a note o' what ^{she} said.
 Till I got the skein unraveled.

Association, which now has upon its shelves about 2,000 volumes of choice literature.

Other societies are the Symposium, a society of thirty ladies of cultivated minds, doing miscellaneous work; the Social Literary; the Tourists; the Current, and the M. W. Harrison Class. These are all doing good literary work. The Parliamentary Coterie is a society of one hundred engaged in the study of parliamentary usage. The plan of study is to hold conventions, meetings of city council, sessions of the legislature, etc. The Ladies' Silver Club has a membership of thirty ladies, who believe in the free coinage of silver. They make a study of politics.



Photo by F. E. Williams.

RICH VALLEY OIL FIELDS.

Not a kink left in a thread;
 An' I'm guessin' I warn't slow
 In my tumblin' to a 'snap'—
 I'm managin' the eighty.
 An' her children call me 'Pap.' "

The city of Wabash has a goodly number of social and literary clubs. As expressed by a lady in response to a toast: "Clubs are trumps in Wabash." The first in years and perhaps in literary work is the Round Table, organized in 1880, federated in 1890. The work is the study of literature and current events. The Round Table took up literary work and organized the Woman's Library

and American history. The Clio, as its name indicates, is devoted to the study of history.

The Amateur Musicales is an especially flourishing society which has not only proved very helpful to its members but has brought to Wabash some of the finest concerts that have ever visited the place.

These societies are united in a local federation, which meets semi-annually. They have brought many fine lecturers to the town. The federation has also established an industrial school, where on every Saturday society leaders may be found instructing

children in housework, sewing and polite behavior.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not only a philanthropic but a literary society as well. They hold parlor meetings monthly, when papers are read and addresses delivered. Through their efforts the Orphans' Home was established in this place, they having taken the initiative in organizing an Orphans' Home Association.

There are other clubs purely social in their character, while the fraternities with the feminine annex are too numerous to mention.

Not alone to these people and the large church at North Manchester can be attributed all the credit for having located this worthy institution at that place, but also to the honorable citizens who are energetic, ambitious and awake to the best interests of every educational work.

The present campus of ten acres, including a large substantial brick building, formerly owned and used by the United Brethren for college purposes, was purchased the same summer and as early as September a catalogue had been issued and a thorough canvass made for students. A very good



BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

Early in the spring of 1895 an idea was conceived to found a college of the German Baptist brethren (or Dunkard) fraternity somewhere in the State of Indiana. Accordingly, several representative members of the church organized into a committee and made an extended tour of the State, visiting many of the best cities and towns.

Rev. David Hollinger, chairman of the present Board of Directors, and Elder G. B. Hecter, a member of the Board, were two that aided very much in bringing the college to the quiet little town of North Manchester.

attendance was shown for the first year, in which time plans for another large building to be dedicated, "The Bible School" was completed and the contract let and by April of the following year a fine brick building, fitted with the Smead heating and dry closet system, was ready for occupancy.

In the spring of 1898 a proposition was submitted to the Board to erect another large building for dormitory purposes, known as the Ladies' Home. The architect's plans were examined by the Board and it was decided to begin the work at once, and by

September 1 the building was completed, giving adequate room for sixty ladies. The building is heated throughout with the latest hot water system and having baths and all the conveniences found in a modern home. The basement is arranged with kitchen, laundry and dining hall large enough to accommodate two hundred boarders.

It is the purpose of Manchester College and the Bible School to secure to young men and women the most thorough Christian education. This implies that intellectual, moral and religious training and discipline

school or college of liberal arts. The A. B. degree is given from the college, and M. Accts. from the business college.

The present term, opening under the management of President H. P. Albaugh and Vice President M. W. Sherrick, shows an increase of over thirty-three of any preceding year, and prospects for the winter term are much better than ever known in the history of the institution.

The city of Wabash takes high rank in educational matters. From the very earliest times its people have been friends and ad-



BIBLE ROOM, SHOWING TABERNACLE IN CORNER, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

which shall develop them in the best possible way for the active duties of life and cultivate in them a vigorous and healthy manhood. It inculcates plainness in the habits of life, discountenances caste, thus making for all classes an ideal home.

Each department is headed with a trained specialist, who is a master of his work, and having sufficient assistance to give the student all the necessary training for a broad and liberal education. The Bible, music (vocal and instrumental), shorthand and business courses receive the same attention and care as is shown students in the preparatory

vocates of education. Among the early comers to Wabash was Ira Burr. He was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, near the town of Danbury, and received a good education in the schools of Bridgeport, in that State. In the winter of 1836-7 he opened and taught the first school of Wabash, in the typical log building. This was the beginning of the educational work in the county, which has gone on since his day until the schools of the county now rank with the best in the State. One teacher after another succeeded Mr. Burr. In 1840 a building was erected for school purposes, and it was occupied as such



PRES. H. P. ALBAUGH

for eighteen years. By 1858 several buildings or parts of buildings were used for school purposes, and in that year it was determined to erect a union building, and it was ready for use by the opening of the term in 1859. Three hundred and eighty pupils were enrolled that year, and the new school began under the most favorable auspices.

At first there were rapid changes in superintendents and teachers, which militated somewhat against the success of the school system, but still they improved in efficiency and in attendance, until the buildings occupied became too small for the demand, and others were



VICE-PRES. M. M. SHERRICK.

erected. In 1885 Mr. W. H. Harrison was chosen as superintendent, and so satisfactory has he proved that he has been retained ever since. During that time five new school buildings have been erected at a cost of \$120,000. Among these buildings is the handsomest and most perfectly arranged high school building in the State. The buildings are all modern, well heated, well lighted and well ventilated. They are supplied with modern furniture and all the adjuncts that are helpful to teacher and pupils. The citizens have been liberal, broad-minded, and have backed up the School Board in its efforts to make the schools the pride of the country.

In the high school the work is completely departmentalized, and seven teachers are employed. Four courses are maintained. The present enrollment is 262. In connection with the high school is a free public library containing about 4,000 volumes. The growth in the schools is very near even, the increase being about one hundred children a year. The system occupies six buildings, and employs forty-seven teachers, with something over 1,800 pupils, out of an enrollment of 1,926. Steps have been taken to erect another new building to contain eight rooms, and it is expected to have the building ready for the opening of school next year. There are no parochial or private schools in the city, thus concentrating all the interest and energies in the public school system. This makes the conditions at Wabash ideal for good schools. The superintendent proudly says that he invites inspection and comparison with any of the schools of the State. The teachers, the children, the people are all proud of their school buildings, and of their schools, and this very pride aids in keeping the schools in the front rank.

Laketon can also boast of an excellent high school under the superintendency of Mr. Charles I. Kerr. The first school house in the school district to which Laketon belongs was erected in 1842, and was abandoned in 1857, the school having outgrown it. The new building only contained one room at first, but it was added to from time to time. In 1877 a new building containing three rooms was erected. The first high school course was introduced under the superintendency of Mr. George E. Long, and a class of four graduated in 1883. The next year thirteen were graduated. Mr. Long went to another field of labor and the high school died out. It was revived in 1895, and the new county high school was adopted. In 1896 the present superintendent took charge, and the since then the advance has



Photo by F. E. Williams.

1. WEST WARD
3. SOUTH WARD.

2. MIAMI SCHOOL.
4. EAST WARD.

been rapid, and in 1897 a handsome new building was erected, and is well adapted for the purpose. Three courses are taught and the school is one of the commissioned schools of the State. This is mainly due to the efficient work of Mr. Kerr. It is a township high school, and many of the pupils go long distances to attend, so earnest are they in taking advantage of the opportunities offered.

Mr. Kerr has not confined his work entirely to the school room, but knowing that education depended on something more than text books, has, by energy and persistent

work, started an excellent library and museum in connection with the school. By a series of lectures, and by subscriptions from the public he has begun a work that ought to be followed up and kept alive by taxation. Every township in the State ought to have a library, and no tax can be levied that will pay better on the investment. A good library, besides furnishing needed information and instruction, is an incentive to every pupil. The present enrollment in the high school is forty-eight, and the total enrollment of the school is one hundred and eighty-four. The people take great interest in the school and



LAKETON SCHOOL HOUSE.

the lecture course last year was very successful. People and pupils have set a high mark before them, and they will attain thereto.

The Lagro High School was started in 1880, but at that time very little high school work was undertaken. Two or three years later the first regular high school course was begun under the direction of John N. Meyers, who later became superintendent of the Wabash county schools. The school was one of the first to obtain a commission.

The people of the town and township of Lagro have always been excellent supporters of the school. Since its beginning more than one hundred students have finished the high school course. This year there are fifteen members in the senior class. O. V. Tyner is principal of the high school and Thomas F. Berry superintendent.

North Manchester is one of the most thriving of the smaller cities of the State. The people are progressive and strong advocates of education. The schools have been steadily increasing in efficiency until they now take rank even with those of larger and more pretentious cities. Surrounded by an agricultural country of almost unrivalled fertility, possessing manufacturing industries operated with business skill and energy, the future of North Manchester is bright. Just when the first school was opened in North Manchester can not be reliably determined, but it was very soon after the first settlement of the town. In 1875 the town was incorporated, and since then there has been a continued upward tendency in the schools, and they are aiming at a still higher standard.

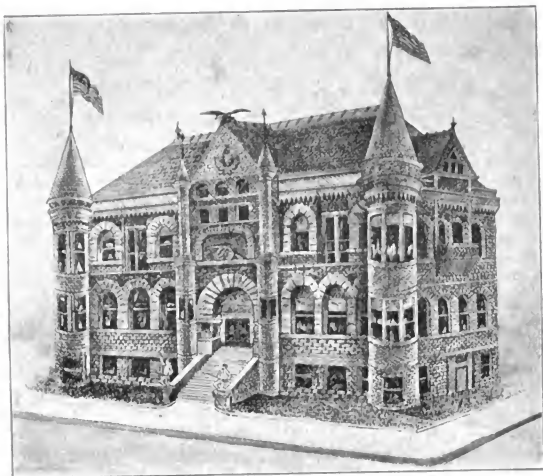
Few, if any counties of the State, surpass in the efficiency of the work done, and the standard attained, the schools of Wabash county. In reading circle work they have been at the top for several years. The trustees, as a rule, are alive to the interest of the schools, and support the efforts of the

superintendent. The buildings are modern and well supplied with all the necessary adjuncts, and progression is the motto.

Much of the prosperity and growth of the county is due to its newspapers. Good newspapers are a part of the educational interests of any community. They are not merely disseminators of local news, but they keep the people abreast of current events, and thus are teaching history day by day, week by week. In one strong sense they are the mouthpiece of the public, advocating improvements, disseminating abroad what inducements the county or city can offer to immigrants or capital. In this respect Wabash county has been fortunate in its papers. They have always upheld the interests of the city and county. The man with capital to invest never seeks a locality that is without a newspaper. He would just as quick go to a desert that was without vegetation and people. The first things an investor looks at or inquires about, especially if he expects to make the place his home, is the character of the people, its schools, its churches and its newspapers, and he often judges the character of the people by its papers, and its schools. No better index could be obtained. The people of a township who will not build good school houses and maintain good schools, need not expect an intelligent man to move into the township, or invest his money therein. The same is true of a county. More of the future of a county depends upon its newspapers than most people think or believe. As has been said, Wabash has been fortunate in its newspapers. They are well conducted and prosperous; they talk about the county; they maintain its institutions; they advocate improvements. Discussing politics is about the least of the work of a good newspaper in a community. They are the bulwark of our public school system, and should be regarded as a part of the educational system of the county.



LAGRO SCHOOL HOUSE.



WABASH MEMORIAL HALL.



Photo by F. E. Williams.

RICH VALLEY SCHOOL HOUSE AND PICNIC GROUNDS.

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS FOR OCTOBER.

1. When was the territory now comprising Indiana ceded to the general government, and by whom was the cession made?
2. Of what was this territory a part?
3. What other States have been formed from the territory ceded?
4. What is the extreme length of the State from north to south, and extreme width from east to west?
5. How many square miles does the State contain, and how much is land and how much is water?
6. What is the topography of the State?
7. What valleys are there and what is the extent of each?
8. What geological eras are represented by the rocks of Indiana?
9. In what parts of the State are the different eras found?
10. What rock contains oil and gas?

ANSWERS.

1. On the 20th of October, 1783, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act authorizing the delegates of that State in the Colonial Congress to convey to the United States all the rights of the commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Congress in 1780 had asked that the States make such a cession for the benefit of all the people of the various States and for the benefit of the Union. In 1781 Virginia agreed to this cession upon certain conditions. Congress accepted the cession, but changed somewhat the terms, but in 1783, as stated, the delegates of Virginia were authorized to make the transfer, and did finally make it on March 1, 1784.

2. This territory was a part of that claimed by France by the right of discovery. When Quebec fell, in 1759, a part of it passed under the control of Great Britain, and finally it was all ceded to that country by France in 1763. It was captured from the British by General George Rogers Clark, and in the treaty of peace between Great

Britain and the United Colonies was ceded to them.

3. Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota have been formed from the territory besides Indiana.

4. The extreme length of the State from north to south is 276 miles, and extreme width of the State from east to west is 140 miles.

5. The State contains 36,350 square miles, of which 35,910 are land and 440 water.

6. About two-thirds of the State is nearly level. There are no mountains, but the southern part is broken by high hills, and along the Ohio the hills are very bold and picturesque. The hills along the Ohio are called "knobs," and they extend about fifty miles in the interior of the State and some of them rise to an elevation of five hundred feet or more. The hills of the Ohio extend as far north as Monroe and Brown counties. The northern part of the State originally was spongy or swampy, consisting of prairies, with broken spots of timber.

7. There are three great valleys in the State. The Ohio valley, embracing that of the Whitewater, contains about five thousand square miles. This is a limestone region and was originally covered by dense forests. The White river valley extends from the Wabash river on the west to the Ohio State line on the east, and contains about nine thousand square miles. It is almost uniformly level. The Wabash valley contains about twelve thousand square miles. It is more broken than that of White river.

8. The geological eras represented in Indiana are the Lower Silurian, the Upper Silurian and the Devonian.

9. The rocks of the Lower Silurian era, known in Indiana, are surface rocks in several counties of the southeastern part of the State, and are underlying rocks over the rest of the State. The Upper Silurian era is evidenced by the rocks in the counties of eastern Indiana. The Devonian period is

shown in the northern and western parts of the State, and in some of the counties in the southern.

10. Oil and gas are found in the Trenton rock.

QUESTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

1. How many species of flowering plants are found in Indiana?

2. Name the three largest families of flowering plants known in Indiana. How many families are there?

3. What wild fruits have we in Indiana?

4. What nut fruits have we in Indiana?

5. How many varieties of orchids have we?

6. What poisonous plants are found in Indiana?

7. How many acres of Indiana are covered with forests?

8. How many species, how many families and how many genera are represented by the trees of Indiana?

9. What species is most largely represented?

10. In what part of the State are cypress trees found?

THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in the month of November:

November 1, 1861, General George B. McClellan made commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States.

November 1, 1877, Oliver P. Morton, the great War Governor of Indiana, died.

November 2, 1795, James K. Polk, afterward President of the United States, born.

November 4, 1781, General Arthur St. Clair defeated by the Indians under Little Turtle.

November 6, 1869, Admiral Charles Stewart, the great commander of the Ironsides, died at the age of ninety-two.

November 7, 1861, battle of Belmont. This was the battle which first brought General Grant into prominence.

November 9-10, 1872, great fire in Brooklyn. Loss exceeded \$70,000,000.

November 10, 1865, Wlurz, the infamous commander of Andersonville prison, hanged.

November 11, 1811, battle of Tippecanoe.

November 13, 1782, provisional treaty of peace with Great Britain signed.

November 13, 1833, great shower of stars, when the people all thought the world was coming to an end.

November 13, 1837, magnificent display of the aurora borealis.

November 15, 1777, the colonial Congress adopts the federal form of government.

November 16, 1864, General Sherman starts on his famous march to the sea.

November 18, 1886, President Arthur died.

November 19, 1831, President Garfield born.

November 19 1861, Mason and Sildell, the two Confederate commissioners, taken from the British steamer by Commodore Wilkes. This came near causing a war with Great Britain.

November 19, 1873, Tweed, the celebrated chief of Tammany, sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for robbing the people of New York.

November 20, 1880, Governor James D. Williams died.

November 23, 1804, President Franklin Pierce born.

November 23, 1823, Elbridge Gerry, Vice President of the United States, died.

November 23, 1873, Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, died.

November 23, 1891, Governor Alvin P. Hovey died.

November 24, 1784, General Zachary Taylor born.

November 24, 1852, Commodore Perry started on his great expedition to Japan.

November 25, 1783, New York evacuated by the British.

November 25, 1863, battle of Missionary Ridge.

November 25, 1835, Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died.

November 29, 1859, Washington Irving died.

November 29, 1872, Horace Greeley died.

November 30, 1842, Midshipman Spencer and two sailors hanged for mutiny on the United States ship Somers. Spencer was a son of the Secretary of War.

November 30, 1864, battle of Franklin.

HISTORIC NORTHERN INDIANA, WITH A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE A. BAKER, SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

The soil of northern Indiana and the valley of the St. Joseph is historic ground, which will prove for years to come a most interesting field for the work of the careful student. The documentary history of this region goes back over two centuries and a quarter. It is contemporaneous with that of Michillmackinac. Jollet's map of 1673-74 is perhaps the earliest document extant which depicts with any degree of accuracy the eastern and southeastern trend of Lake Michigan. To Jollet and the numerous *coureurs des bois* who had long before penetrated the forest recesses of the valley of the St. Joseph and the Kankakee in search of peltries, is given the honor of bringing the regions now known as the southern peninsula of Michigan, northern Indiana and Illinois to the immediate attention of those adventurous "soldiers of fortune" who thronged the frontier posts of New France. Jollet very accurately outlined the lower course of the St. Joseph river as we know it to-day, though he did not give the stream a name.

For centuries before this region had been peopled by races of men of whom there are no records, save such as they left behind them in the form of utensils, pottery, weapons of war and the mute memorials of many kinds, which uncivilized and savage life bequeathes as a sole testimonial of its existence and character.

It is claimed, and I believe justly, that nowhere else in the State of Indiana are there so many large collections of what may be termed local, aboriginal relics as those possessed by the Northern Indiana Historical Society and its members.

It will not be out of place to state here that the great Grand Trunk line of these early days, "the Sauk Trail," started near the present site of Detroit, followed the high

ridges across Michigan, crossing the St. Joseph river near Bertrand, Michigan, and then almost due west, skirting along the shore of Lake Michigan to the present site of Chicago, and then branching out into smaller trails, one of them down into the Illinois country. This was the path of the Iroquois. "These fierce and ambitious Romans of the New World carried the terrors of their prowess to the rich plains of the far West, and were the scourge of the peaceful Miami and Illinois."

It is generally conceded by our best historians that the missionary explorer, Marquette, made use of the Kankakee-St. Joseph route in 1675, and from the fact that this territory was then the home of the Miami, it is fair to presume, in the absence of any positive knowledge to the contrary, that Marquette and the *coureurs des bois* were the first of the white race to designate the St. Joseph river as the "river of the Miami."

It is said by Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," that Marquette and Jollet on their return from their discovery of the Mississippi river in 1673, gave out such glowing reports that they set all Canada on fire, and which swept over France like a tornado and that the French, always excitable, caught the mania and became crazy to see and settle the West. This rage for Western enterprise reached LaSalle, and bound him in its folds during the remainder of his life.

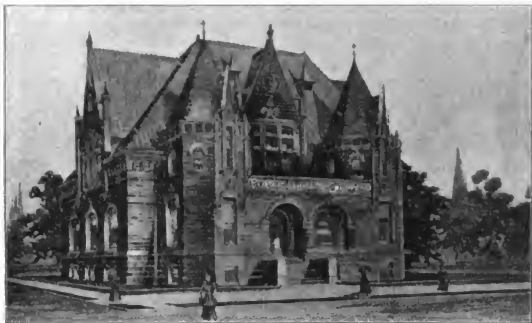
We know that after loading his vessel, the Griffin, with furs at Green Bay in the fall of 1679, LaSalle ordered it back to Niagara with instruction to return with all possible speed, naming as a place of rendezvous the mouth of the St. Joseph river for it as well as for the division under his Lieutenant Tonty, who were to course the eastern side of Lake Michigan and join his own

party, who would use the western and southern shore.

The statement frequently made by some writers that LaSalle discovered the St. Joseph river is clearly erroneous and misleading, for it was known and had been visited by others before LaSalle ever saw it. During the month of November, 1679, LaSalle, while waiting for the return of the Griffin and for Tonty, employed his men in building a fort at the mouth of the river, which was known as "Fort des Miamis" and as "Fort des M. de LaSalle." On the 3d of December, LaSalle and his combined forces ascended the St. Joseph river in eight canoes to near the site of the present city of South Bend,

and the two days that were lost searching for the Portage), LaSalle made the Portage landing on the St. Joseph river and during that day the Portage to the Kankakee.

Fort St. Joseph was located nine miles directly north of South Bend, and one mile south of Niles, Michigan, on the east bank of the St. Joseph river. Near it on the west bank was a village of the Miami Indians, and on the east bank a village of the Pottowatomie Indians. Father Aveneau, of the Society of Jesus, established a mission there in 1690, eleven years before Cadillac founded Detroit, and forty-five years before the first settlement at Vincennes, Indiana. February 15, 1694, Governor Denonville granted



SOUTH BEND LIBRARY BUILDING.

Indiana, where considerable time was consumed in searching for the landing of the portage, which lead to the southwest, a distance of some five miles to the nearest accessible waters of the Kankakee. Owing to the absence of their Mohegan guide and unaided by his practiced eye, they had passed the landing place without seeing it. LaSalle landed to search the woods, became entangled in the great marsh to the southeast of South Bend, and two days were thus lost before he again joined his party, which had in the meantime, by the aid of the Indian guide, found the Portage landing. The following morning (probably the 9th of December, as near as can be estimated by allowing three days for the trip up the river

this Society a concession of twenty arpents along the St. Joseph river by twenty arpents in depth at such a spot as they should deem suitable to erect a chapel and house. Sieur de Courtemanche, with some Canadian soldiers, were at the mission in 1695 and protected the missionaries from the Iroquois. In 1697 a military post was established there. Father Joseph Marest, in a letter to the Governor General of Canada, dated August 14, 1706, says: "The post at St. Joseph is the most important post in all this region except Michillimackinac." Father Chardon was at St. Joseph in 1708 and remained there until 1711. Charlevoix visited the place in 1721, and gives quite a graphic description of it in a letter to the Duchess de Lesdiguires.

The post was continuously occupied by the French until the victory of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in 1659, when all this country passed over to the possession of the English, who garrisoned the fort with a detachment of the King's Eighth Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Slosser. Through the conspiracy of Pontiac and the treachery of the Pottowattamies the occupants of the fort were massacred on the morning of the 25th of May, 1763, only three escaping. Afterwards the fort was again garrisoned and the Indians were punished. During all this time this frontier post was a thriving and important place, furnishing the bulk of the supplies for all this region; it was always known as Fort St. Joseph until it was destroyed in 1781 by a Spanish expedition from St. Louis and Cahokia under the command of Don Eugenio Pourret.

The above brief statement of facts will show, I think, that northern Indiana and the valley of the St. Joseph is indeed historic ground. August 7, 1894, a party of people who were interested in local history, among whom were the present vice president, treasurer and secretary of the Northern Indiana Historical Society, made a pilgrimage to the site of Fort St. Joseph. We found there no "grim and war-worn battlements to tell us in their mute but expressive language of its occupants long since passed away," but there on the banks of the beautiful St. Joseph, on the very site of the great gate to the stockade, we were inspired by the memories of "those gay and happy Frenchmen, who, leaving their storied native land, its vine-clad hills and sunny valleys, and with a passive heroism that defied every danger and endured every trial; here cheerfully, nay joyfully, struggling with nature in her wildest and obscurest depths; meeting on his own grounds and around his own camp fire the still wilder savage; here planting the footsteps of an advancing civilization, and in the midst of every peril and every privation," creating a home of simple happiness amid the sombre forest that lined the banks of our own St. Joseph river.

Here we pictured to ourselves in the dim vista of the past, the sick and disheartened Marquette, hurrying past us to his beloved Saint Ignace, and anon, we could see the brave explorer, LaSalle, with his thirty odd

followers battling with the angry current, fondly dreaming of building a vast empire in the West for his King, the Grand Monarque. Then again, came to us the memories of the many self-sacrifices of that saintly priest, Father Aveneau, and of the holy men who followed him in his labor of love, on the very spot, perhaps, where we were gathered together.

It is a privilege now to recall that there at that time a plan of permanent organization was discussed, which afterward became the foundation of the Northern Indiana Historical Society. After this preliminary gathering some months passed during which the project was thoroughly canvassed and at a meeting called January 22, 1895, the necessity of preserving our local history was presented and those present decided to organize a society, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of same. Two weeks later the present name of the society and its constitution and by-laws were adopted. The Society started with twenty members, and at the present time has a membership of ninety-five active workers. The Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana on the 29th day of February, 1896. Meetings are held on the evenings of the first Tuesday of every month except July and August. Over fifty original papers have been read and placed in the archives of the Society, and are now being published in pamphlet form. The Society's library is in a most flourishing condition. It receives exchanges from over one hundred societies in this and foreign countries. It is also a depository for the national publications, and has on its shelves most of the Indiana State publications. It is claimed that its collection of historical relics is the largest in the State, and to which many additions are constantly being made. Recently the Society was presented with a most valuable collection, numbering over two thousand specimens found on the site of Fort St. Joseph. It is doubtful if any other society in the country possesses such an unique collection of early French and English relics, consisting as it does of seals, coins, medals, crucifixes, crosses, broaches, finger and ear rings, beads and almost every conceivable thing

used in the early days that was not perishable.

The home of the Society is South Bend, in the Public library building, where a number of suitable exhibition cases, modeled after those in the National Museum, will shortly be installed, giving much needed facilities for its growing collections. The Society, though located in the northern part of Indiana, does not localize the scope of its work to that territory. It is already recognized as one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the middle West, and its members hope to do for Indiana what the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is doing for that State.

The Society desires and will be grateful for gifts of Indiana State publications, pamphlets, newspaper files, maps, county histories, manuscript narratives, diaries, biographies and original documents of every kind which may throw light on the early history of any portion of Indiana. It is also desirous of obtaining specimens and relics for its growing museum of archaeology, history and pioneer utensils; and will welcome for its picture gallery portraits in oil, crayon, or statuary, of prominent Indiana pioneers. All gifts are acknowledged in the proceedings of the annual meeting, published in February of each year, a copy of which is sent to each giver.

South Bend, October, 1899.

BANKING AND BANKERS OF EARLY INDIANA DAYS.

Indiana practically had no banking system prior to the chartering of the State Bank in 1834. At an earlier date the State did undertake to inaugurate a system, but it ended in a miserable failure. From the very beginning of the political organization of the territory the need of currency was felt. The only circulating medium was the notes of the United States Bank and Spanish milled dollars. To get change it was customary to cut the dollars into halves, quarters and eighths. The territorial Legislature chartered the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Madison, with a capital of \$750,000, and the Bank of Vincennes, with a capital of \$500,000. The constitution of 1816 recognized these charters, and provided that the Legislature could, at its pleasure, adopt either of those banks as a State institution. A year later it did adopt the Bank of Vincennes, authorizing it to increase its capital stock \$1,000,000, of which the State reserved the right to take a certain number of shares. The State never did take the shares reserved for it.

The bank adopted that at Madison as one of its branches, and established branches at Salem, Corydon and Brookville. It had no sooner been made a State institution than it set out upon a wild career of mismanage-

ment. An era of speculation was on, and it issued bills far beyond its power of redemption, and did many other things contrary to the provisions of its charter. For instance, it declared and paid to the stockholders large dividends, while refusing to redeem its notes in specie. At length a suit was brought to annul its charter, and the bank was wound up by order of the court, only thirty dollars being found in its vaults, while its indebtedness amounted to more than a million. The charter required the directors to make periodical examination of the condition of the bank, and it is told that on these visitations the cashier would go into the vault and bring out half a dozen sacks, marked to contain so many thousand dollars. These sacks would be opened and the contents counted. He would then return them to the vault and come back with another half dozen sacks, and so on, until the directors would be satisfied the vaults were overflowing with specie. One day, however, as he was about to return the first relay of sacks to the vault, one of the directors suggested that it would be a good thing to have all the sacks brought out and exhibited together. Then came an explosion. It was found that the same half dozen sacks, containing ten or twelve thousand dollars, had

been made, for months, to do duty over and over again, representing a hundred or more thousand dollars.

The bank collapsed, and with it all its branches, except that at Madison, and nothing was left for stockholders, depositors or bill holders. The Madison bank paid all its obligations and continued business for several years. Small change was scarce, and the branches issued notes calling for fifty cents, twenty-five cents, twelve and a half cents, and even as low as six and a quarter cents. We reproduce one for twelve and a half cents, issued by the Brookville branch. The collapse of the Bank of Vincennes left the State without any currency of its own except the notes of the Madison bank. One

State reached a million and a half. The prime object of this bank was to encourage the agricultural development of the State, and its loans were mostly made to farmers or to those handling farm products. Merchants and manufacturers got but little aid from the bank, the sums loaned them being always small. By the rule of the bank, loans amounting to \$5,000 or more could not be made without the consent of a majority of the directors of the mother bank.

Branches were opened in a number of places, and the bank entered upon a career of honor and profit. It became one of the great moneyed institutions of the country, and was long regarded as the model bank of the whole country. It had a hard season to



BILL OF OLD BANK OF VINCENNES.

or two insurance companies issued notes that were denominated "shinplasters," but they were only current near the place of issue. This was the condition of affairs when the State began its preparations to enter upon an extensive system of internal improvements. The need of some safe financial institution was felt, and the State Bank of Indiana was chartered. Its capital stock was fixed at \$1,600,000, of which the State was to take one-half. To encourage individual subscriptions the State offered to loan to subscribers \$31.25 on every share of stock for \$50, subscribed by them, they paying at the time of subscription the remaining \$18.75 in specie. The capital stock was increased from time to time until the holdings of the

undergo almost at its very start. The government had entered upon a very vicious financial course. The government had no treasury of its own, but by the laws its funds were kept on deposit in the United States Bank. These deposits were removed and scattered among a number of favored banks in the various States. This brought on an era of wild speculation, and banks started up in every direction, and loaned out money freely to land and other speculators, issuing their own bills almost without limitation. Suddenly the government withdrew its deposits, and called for them in specie. This sudden call closed the doors of very many of the banks, and caused a panic such as the country had never witnessed, and has not

witnessed its equal since. To add to the confusion and disaster was the order of the President that receivers of public money should accept nothing but specie in payment for public lands. The call for the deposits broke the banks, and the demand for specie payments for land broke the people. All the banks of the country suspended specie payment for awhile, but the State Bank weathered the storm gloriously under the careful and prudent management of Mr. Samuel Merrill, its president, and his corps of directors. So ably and efficiently was its affairs managed that when, at the expiration of its charter, it wound up its business, the profits of the State on its stock amounted to more than \$3,000,000.

ed soon got to be called "red dog." The notes rapidly depreciated in value until they were sold for fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. Speculators went about buying them up, and then selling them out to taxpayers, to be used in the payment of taxes. The result was the State got but little else in tax payment, and thus was farther away than ever from having the means to meet the interest on the public debt, or to discharge the other obligations of the State, or to meet the current expenses.

This issue of treasury notes brought with it another evil. Plank road companies, merchants, millers, contractors on public works and others issued their notes. They were in denominations from twenty-five cents to



A BANK NOTE FOR TWELVE AND ONE HALF CENTS.

in the midst of the panic referred to the State was engaged in its extensive system of internal improvements, including the building of railroads, canals and turnpikes in every direction. It had borrowed large sums in Europe, and when the panic came it could borrow no more, nor could it meet the interest on what it had borrowed. Contractors on the public works were clamoring for their money, and to meet their demands the State issued a large amount of what were called treasury notes. These notes were to be received at all times for taxes due the State. The notes were in denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, and from the color of the paper on which they were print-

one dollar, and because of their small denomination and the color of the paper used they were derisively styled "blue pup," in contradistinction to the "red dog" of the State. Such a flood of worthless currency could have but one result—to increase the tide of disaster and ruin that was sweeping over the people. The State finally redeemed all its treasury notes, and as they bore interest at the rate of six per cent., they finally became worth two dollars for one before they were all redeemed. The plank road issues were also redeemed, but the greater part of the "blue pup" currency was lost to the holders.

The great success of the State Bank

aroused the enmity of some and the cupidity of others. When the Constitution of 1850 was under consideration by the convention, this enmity developed, and a clause was inserted in the Constitution forbidding the State to be a stockholder in any banking institution. It had enjoyed a monopoly from its organization. Private banks of discount might be started, but no bank of issue was permitted other than the State Bank. Its prosperity had awakened the envy of those who wanted to share in the profits of banking. There were others who opposed all banks, believing the only currency should be gold and silver. These two forces combined to strike down the State Bank, by depriving the State of its right to be a stockholder or take any part in its management. Then those who wanted to participate in the profits of banking were strong enough to secure a clause in the Constitution to authorize the Legislature to enact a general banking law. Nothing in all the political or legislative history of the State was productive of more unmingled evil than that clause in the Constitution of 1850. It produced evil, and evil only; for many years clouded the good name of the State, and came near bankrupting all the people. Its evil effects were worse than those which followed the celebrated specie circular of President Jackson, or the issue of the "red dog" and "blue pup" currency of 1836-37. Had it not been for the good name of the State Bank, and of its successor, the Bank of the State of Indiana, the financial credit of Indiana would have been ruined altogether. This era of wild-cat currency, how it was originated, and to what extent it grew, and the ruin it wrought, will be dealt with in another paper of this series. The career of the State Bank is a part of the history of the State. It is well to conclude this short sketch with a brief biographical note of some of the men who managed the affairs of the bank, and made its name synonymous with safety. While its president was changed two or three times during its existence, it can be said that no defalcation or dishonesty was ever found among the officers or employees. The State, in granting the charter, reserved the right to elect the president and a majority of the directors. The first president was Samuel Merrill, at that

time Treasurer of State. Of how he was elected State Treasurer, this story is told by the late Oliver H. Smith, in his book of reminiscences:

"David Lane was the incumbent. There was no tangible objection to him as an officer, but it was rumored he could see a short rich man over the head of a tall poor man. His competitor was Samuel Merrill, then of Vevay. The day of the election was not fixed. I was among the warm friends of Mr. Merrill. Our prospects for his election were very poor; chances as ten to one against us. Mr. Lane, as was the custom, began his course of entertainments, and, as his house was small, he only invited to his first dinner the Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, intending, no doubt, to feast the members of the House some other evening before the election. Next morning the houses met, and a few of us, understanding each other, passed around among the uninitiated, and soon had them in a perfect fever of excitement against Lane. The time had now come, and I introduced a resolution inviting the Senate to go into an election instant. The resolution was reciprocated and down came the Senate. The joint convention was immediately held, and Mr. Merrill was elected by a large majority, the Senate voting for Mr. Lane, and the House for Mr. Merrill."

Samuel Merrill was born in Peacham, Vermont, December 28, 1792; died in Indianapolis, August 24, 1855. The circumstances of his early life were favorable—upright, kind, yet strict, parents; books in the house; farm work with father and five brothers; an excellent and, at an early date, famous school; a minister whose long life was spent in one parish; a neighborhood where there was neither poverty nor riches, and where industry and frugality prevailed; news once a week from the outside world, then on fire with Napoleon's brilliant and terrible career; Dartmouth College; school teaching and the study of law in York, Pa., with an elder brother, Thaddeus Stevens and John Blanchard, who had been boys together in Peacham and students in the same college. The love of the Merrill brothers, fed as it was by constant intercourse, and the friendship of schoolmates were of lifelong duration.

A visitor from Indianapolis to Washington in 1862 happened to mention the name of Samuel Merrill in the presence of Thaddeus Stevens, who was then the center of interest in the House of Representatives. It was in that sad winter, when defeat in the field, discord in Congress, discontent in the country, and doubt of the President threatened national ruin and the destruction of the world's hopes of free government. The feeble but fierce old man cut right and left with the double-edged sword of satire, mercilessly laying the foes in council at his feet; but at the name of his old friend he exclaimed in a breaking voice: "Ah, why should Heaven, already thronged with such

for votes. By the Legislature of 1821-22 he was made State Treasurer; in consequence he removed to Corydon, the capital. When the seat of government was transferred to Indianapolis the Treasurer, with the treasury, and in company with John Douglass, State printer, removed to the new capital, making the journey of one hundred and twenty-five miles in eleven days of October, 1824.

In 1834, in the midst of his third term as Treasurer, Mr. Merrill was selected for president of the just formed State Bank, because of his spotless reputation, his incorruptible integrity, and his eminent financial ability. He held the presidency of the State Bank ten years, and retired from the office comparatively poor. This office required hard travel as well as close clerical work. Once, sometimes twice every year, the president visited every bank in the State, giving thorough, personal, private examinations to accounts, ledgers and officers. He usually made his Indiana journeys on horseback, as there were many roads through which the heavy, old-fashioned stage coach could not be drawn. He carried a lantern before the stage all one night on the Madison road, nineteen miles, reaching home at daybreak, mud from head to foot.

Bringing a quantity of coin at one time from New York to Indianapolis, he chartered the coach and armed himself to meet the dangers of the robber-infested passes of the Alleghenies. The inside of the coach was filled with the strong and heavy boxes, while the single passenger sat on the outside with the driver, who might have an understanding with the robbers. Nothing happened, however, but a runaway, an upset and a broken leg. The money thus brought from the East was silver alone, because, although the double standard existed in the United States, the metallic currency of the country chiefly, and throughout the West exclusively, was silver. Hugh McCulloch declares that he had been a banker fourteen years before he saw a gold coin except the ten-thaler pieces brought to this country by German emigrants.

Between 1837 and 1842 most of the State banks failed. The State Bank of Indiana was one of a very small number that came out of this period of trial sound and solvent.



SAMUEL MERRILL.

belongs, snatch him away from us? The Lord may want him in another field, but we can not spare him here."

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Merrill came to Indiana, which was but lately admitted into the Union. After inquiring as to the prospects of towns on the Ohio, he bought a skiff at New Albany and rowed himself with his trunk, in which, beside his clothes, was his law library, up the river seventy-five miles to Vevay. Although this little Swiss town never became a rival of Cincinnati, as had been expected, it had a rarely good society and was not a poor starting point for a young lawyer.

Mr. Merrill represented Switzerland county two years in the State Legislature, having walked over the whole county during his campaign and called at every house to ask

At the very lowest point, according to the testimony of Mr. Lanier, one of its directors, it had more specie in its vaults in proportion to capital than any other banking concern in the country, and its means were more than adequate to meet all liabilities. The Indiana Legislatures of this period were strongly opposed to the bank, and appointed at one time an investigating committee, at another a special examiner, and again an inquisitorial commissioner, who made examination in a spirit that savored strongly of persecution; but all were compelled to admit that the bank was sound.

Party feeling ran high in 1843-44, which was election year, and the Legislature being Democratic, while Mr. Merrill was a Whig, after several ballots, secured his defeat for re-election as president.

In 1844 he was chosen president of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad. He took up the work of building this road when it was languishing near Vernon, and accomplished more in track-laying in two years than had been done in ten years before, bringing the road into Indianapolis and starting on its career of railroad importance the city to which he had brought the archives when Treasurer of State. During his administration no fatal accident occurred for which officers or employes were in any way responsible. He filled the office four years. In a short period of leisure which followed he compiled the *Indiana Gazetteer*, a third edition of ten thousand copies of which was published in 1850. He was not satisfied with the work, and meditated a thorough revision which should include a history of the railroads in the State and a history of the State Bank. In 1850 he bought out Hood & Noble's book store and made it also a publishing house. It is now the Bowen-Merrill book store and publishing house.

In August, 1855, he went on horseback to the northern part of the State, returning to his home excessively tired, though carrying in his hand a bunch of pond lilies from one of the little lakes in the north. He did not rally from his fatigue, but died after a week's illness.

Mr. Merrill was twice married. His first wife, the mother of his two children, was Lydia Jane Anderson, the daughter of Capt. Robert Anderson, of the Revolutionary war,

and of Catherine Dumont. His second wife, also a lady of gentle disposition and manners, was Elizabeth Douglass Young, daughter of Gen. James Young and of Nancy Irwin, of Chambersburg, Pa.

Six children survived him, his only son, Samuel Merrill succeeding him in business. In 1862 the latter entered the army as captain in the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, of which Benjamin Harrison was colonel. Captain Merrill was afterward made lieutenant-colonel. In 1889 he was appointed consul-general to Calcutta. He is now on a ranch in California, busy with plough and hoe.

From the beginning of his citizenship in Indiana, Mr. Merrill, the subject of this sketch, actively participated in efforts for the public good. He drilled the first military company in the new capital, and was its first captain. He was forward in putting down a gang of lynchers, who had undertaken to exterminate negroes and gentlemen. In a hand-to-hand struggle with the blustering leader of the gang, who dared a "broadcloth feller" to touch him, he three times hurled the man to the ground. Defeated when he had expected an easy victory, this human brute slunk out of civilization, while his gang succumbed and troubled the community no more.

In early days, when no regular teacher could be obtained, Mr. Merrill taught school, and he gave a room in his house to the first ladies who came from the East to take part in the education of the Indiana capital. He encouraged the formation of a young man's literary society, "The Indianapolis Athenæum," giving the introductory lecture, November 29, 1830. He advocated the higher education of girls, claiming for women equal ability and capacity with men. He was active in the formation of an agricultural society and of a temperance society, pouring out his barrel of "cherry-bounce" and discarding from office and parlor decanter and wine glasses. He was one of the managers of the Indiana Colonization Society, and was one of the first trustees of Wabash College. He led in Sunday-school work and was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Men who repulsed ministers readily listened to him and yielded to his influence. Among Mr. Merrill's strongest characteristics was his love of books. He

read with amazing rapidity and on every variety of subject.

What Mr. Merrill was rather than what he did made his life influential and his memory dear. After his death an old citizen said: "He was made of heroic stuff and was more like our Revolutionary fathers than any other man I ever met."

A friend added: "He maintained in sublime combination the sternest ideas of justice with the most beautiful simplicity and childlike sweetness of manners."

One of the most prominent and successful bankers of the whole country was the late J. F. D. Lanier, who received his early bank training in Indiana. His name was intimately connected with the State Bank and its success was in a large measure due to him. Mr. Lanier was a native of North Carolina, having been born at Washington, that State, November 22, 1800. His ancestors were Huguenots who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They came to this country, and by several intermarriages became connected with the Washington family. The family were always prominent, taking an active part in the affairs of the country. Mr. Lanier's grandfather fought with General Wayne on the Maumee when that distinguished officer inflicted a terrible defeat upon the Indians. His father, during the war of 1812, commanded at Fort Wayne.

Soon after Mr. Lanier's birth his father moved from North Carolina to Kentucky, and then to Ohio, settling at Eaton. There young Lanier attended for a short time the village school, and also clerked for awhile in a store. A little later he attended an academy at Newport, Kentucky, for eighteen months. In 1817 his father came to Indiana, making Madison his home, where he entered into business. He was unfortunate in his business enterprises and died insolvent. Some years later his son, who had begun a successful business career, paid his father's debts in full. At Madison young Lanier entered upon the study of law, finally graduating at Transylvania Law School, in Kentucky. He began practice in Madison, and soon became very successful. In 1824 he received the appointment of assistant clerk of the Indiana House of Representa-

tives, which he held for three years and then became principal clerk. The salary of these offices was but \$3.50 per day, but it brought Mr. Lanier into connection and acquaintance with the prominent men of the State. When the question of chartering a State bank began to be agitated he took great interest in it, and was then considered one of the rising young business men of the State. When the charter was granted he was among the first to subscribe for stock, and became the largest individual subscriber to the Madison branch, with which he became identified immediately upon its organization, and was made its president.

Madison at that time was the most important town in Indiana, and was the financial center of the State. This made the branch bank at that place the most important of all the branches. The bank was remarkably successful from the start. When the United States government, in 1837, called for a return of the money deposited by the government in the various banks of the country, the Indiana State bank was one of the few moneyed institutions that was able to immediately comply with the demand of the government. The first call on the State Bank was for \$80,000 in gold. Mr. Lanier was selected by the bank to take that sum to Washington. He went to Wheeling, Virginia, by boat, and there chartered a stage coach, and as the only passenger, crossed the mountains and safely delivered to the agent of the government at Washington his freight of gold. It was a very fatiguing journey in those days, and in this case one of great personal danger, but was successfully accomplished.

In 1849 Mr. Lanier went to New York and there in connection with Richard H. Winslow established the great banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., which for half a century has been one of the prominent banks of New York. Mr. Lanier was wise enough to see that railroad building would be one of the extensive industrial features of the coming years, although at that time there were less than six hundred miles of railroads in existence in the country. He knew that to build roads money would be needed, and bonds would have to be placed on the market. His firm was the first to begin dealing in railroad bonds, and for several

years their business was almost wholly confined to dealing in such securities. The first railroad bonds ever offered on the market in this country were those of the Madison & Indianapolis road, and they were floated by the new firm of Winslow & Lanier.

This firm frequently negotiated railroad bonds to the amount of a million dollars daily, and in six years, from 1849 to 1854, they negotiated the bonds to build more than ten thousand miles of road. In 1859 the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, in whose building the firm of Winslow & Lanier had been largely interested, went down in the financial storm which swept over the country. Mr. Lanier at once undertook the work of reorganizing the company, and placing the road upon a sound financial



J. F. D. LANIER.

and business basis. In this he was highly successful, and to-day the road is one of the great roads of the country and is earning money rapidly.

Mr. Lanier never lost his interest in Indiana, and his firm, since its establishment, has been the fiscal agent of the State in New York. For many years he floated all the bonds issued by the State, and most of those issued by cities or counties in the State. In 1861, when the civil war came, Indiana was without money. Its treasury was practically empty. Mr. Lanier at once notified Governor Morton to draw on his bank for \$25,000, to be used in recruiting and arming the State's quota of troops. This was by no means the only time that he

stepped forward to the relief of the State, but on different occasions advanced to the State several hundred thousand dollars. In 1863, when the Legislature failed to appropriate money to pay the interest on the State debt, and the State Auditor and Treasurer refused to pay the same without a direct appropriation, the firm of Winslow & Lanier promptly advertised in this country and in London that they would redeem the interest coupons on presentation at their banking house. This they did for two years, the sum disbursed amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

On two different occasions Mr. Lanier represented this country in the financial centers of Europe. During our civil war matters looked so dark for the cause of the Union that European investors would not purchase the bonds of the government, and about all had been floated in this country that could be done. Mr. Lanier was about to visit Europe on business matters of his own. The Secretary of the Treasury sought an interview with him, and requested him to act for the government in the European money centers and explain to the money lenders the resources and power of the country and the certainty that the Union would triumph. This delicate mission he undertook to fill, and so well did he do his work, and such faith had those money kings in his own integrity of purpose that they began to eagerly purchase our bonds. On his arrival at Frankfort-on-the-Main he was invited to address a meeting of bankers and capitalists. He did so, and set forth the resources of the country in so strong and convincing a light that they at once offered large sums for our bonds. This address was printed and circulated in both German and English, and throughout Europe the financial circles began to regard United States bonds as a safe investment. Three years later he visited Europe to float a five per cent. bond for the country, and again was very successful.

His first connection with European money markets, however, was a visit he paid them in 1847, in the interest of Indiana. In pursuing her system of internal improvements the State had borrowed large sums in Europe. The system broke down of its own weight, and left the State and the people practically bankrupt, and the State was un-

able to meet the interest on her bonds. Finally an agreement for an amicable settlement was reached. The holders of the bonds were to take the Wabash & Erie canal for one-half of the debt and accept new bonds at a lower rate of interest for the other half. In concluding this arrangement Mr. Lanier was selected to represent the State. He was furnished with new bonds, signed in blank, and certificates of stock in the canal, which he was to turn over to the holders of the bonds. He was thus intrusted with the securities of the State to the amount of many millions of dollars. He accomplished his mission with the same fidelity and ability he had accomplished all other business duties which had been devolved upon him, and returned to Indiana with the bonds he had redeemed.

Without the aid of Mr. Lanier, or someone like him, Indiana would not now be the great railroad center it is. He took their bonds and taught the people of the East that railroad securities were a good and safe investment; that the great West was destined to grow rapidly, and that the railroads would develop the resources that were lying dormant for the want of adequate transportation facilities. When he entered upon his career as president of the Madison branch of the State Bank he was practically without banking experience, but he soon obtained the experience, and an experience that enabled his great firm in New York to weather all the financial storms that have swept over the country. Indiana can proudly point to him as one of her products.

Among the bankers who built and maintained for Indiana an enviable name in the financial world, the name of Calvin Fletcher must always stand out prominently. Mr. Fletcher emigrated to Indianapolis in 1821, when it was still a wilderness, when not a dozen cabins marked the spot where now is a busy city of 200,000 people. He was a young lawyer hunting a location and clients, and for forty-five years he was one of the most active business men of the new capital of Indiana. He was a native of Vermont, having been born at Ludlow, that State, February 4, 1798. How he left Vermont is told by himself as follows:

"At that period (1815) I had only had the

advantage of two months each year at the school in the district where my father lived. For two years I labored for others at wages, a portion of the time, and the residue I spent at the academies of Randolph and Royalton in my native State. In 1817 I determined on a seaman's life, and in April of the same year went to Boston, a total stranger, and tried my best to obtain a berth on board an East Indiaman, but failed. I then turned my face toward the country west of the Alleghenies. In two months I worked my way, mostly on foot, to the western part of Ohio, and stopped at Urbana, then the frontier settlement of the northwestern part of the State. I knew not an individual in the State—had no letter of introduction. I obtained labor as a hired hand for a short time, and then a school. In the fall of 1817 I obtained a situation in the law office of the Hon. James Cooley, a gentleman of talent and fine education, one of the large class which graduated at Yale under Dr. Dwight. He was sent to Peru under John Quincy Adams's administration, and died there. In the fall of 1821 I was admitted to the bar and became the law partner of my worthy friend and patron, Mr. Cooley. In the summer of 1821 the Delaware Indians left the central part of Indiana, then a total wilderness, and the new State selected and laid off Indianapolis as its future capital, but did not make it such for four or five years there-



CALVIN FLETCHER.

after. I had married, and on my request, my worthy partner permitted me to leave him to take up my residence at the place designated as the seat of government of Indiana. In September of that year (1821) I left Urbana with a wagon, entered the wilderness and after traveling fourteen days, and camping out the same number of nights, reached Indianapolis, where there were a few newly erected cabins."

Mr. Fletcher at once became prominent on his locating in Indianapolis. He entered upon the practice of law. In those days the lawyers rode what was called the circuit. That is, they followed the court from county to county. The circuit then embraced about one-third of the northwestern part of the State. There were no roads and the streams were bridgeless, so the traveling was done under the most discouraging circumstances. For awhile Mr. Fletcher acted as prosecuting attorney, but on his election to the State Senate resigned that office. As a lawyer he ranked high, always giving to each case a conscientious and patient study. He was very successful, and few clients who had him for an attorney lost their cases. One of his marked characteristics was his extreme conscientiousness in every matter he undertook.

While he was serving in the State Senate the question of chartering a State bank was under consideration. He strongly opposed the granting of the charter as proposed, and as his opposition aroused some anger among his constituents he resigned, but was promptly re-elected by a larger majority than he had received before. The proposed charter having been amended so as to meet the objections he raised to it, he voted for it, and on the organization of the bank he became one of the directors on the

part of the State, and from that time until his death devoted most of his time to banking, serving for several years as one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. For sixteen years he served as president of the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank. On the expiration of the charter of the bank he organized a private bank, which he conducted with remarkable success until his death.

Mr. Fletcher interested himself in everything he thought would advance the interest of Indianapolis or of the State of Indiana. He taught morals by precept and by example. With dishonesty, corruption or trickery he would have nothing to do. He was a man of large charity, and as his wealth increased he gave largely to all objects of charity which commended themselves to him. He was ever ready to help the young man who was striving to better himself in an active business life. He helped them by shrewd advice and often by his means. He engaged largely in farming, and agriculture had a firm friend and advocate in him.

During the war his whole soul was in the cause of the Union. He gave liberally to the support of the families of those who went to the front, and several times, when Governor Morton needed money to meet the obligations of the State he stepped forward and loaned him thousands of dollars. He had hated slavery, and it mattered not how busy he might be with important matters, when word was brought to him that a slave, escaping from the South, needed aid, he had time to hear his cause and to help him. He was liberal to the churches, and for many years was the efficient superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools in Indianapolis. His life was one of work. He had no idle time. He did not believe in idleness.

BANKING FROM THE STANDPOINT OF AN EXAMINER.

BY GEORGE B. CALDWELL.

On September 1, 1899, there were sixty-two national bank examiners and 3,710 national banks in the United States receiving instructions from and reporting to the comptroller of the currency. These banks are organized under a federal law passed June 3, 1864, some thirty-five years ago, and by the same act the office of the comptroller of the currency was created with its corps of clerks and examiners and charged with the responsibility of interpreting and applying the law and of supervising banks organized under it. Hugh McCulloch, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, was the first comptroller of the Currency. Mr. McCulloch was president of the Bank of the State of Indiana when thus honored, and being a practical banker, with broad views and possessed of integrity and foresight, this department at once came into prominence as one of the most important offices in the government. Through his efforts many precedents were established that have always been respected by bankers and his successors in that office.

Since then there have been few changes made by Congress in the national bank act, so that the system of national banks has come to be recognized by the people as a stable system that has, for this reason and because its scope was general rather than local, enjoyed their confidence to a greater extent than any other system of banking.

Yet who is there that doubts we have not made progress in business in the past thirty-five years, that while we have doubled our population we have more than trebled the volume of credit which banks are organized to handle, and have changed our methods of granting the same to keep pace with the conditions as they exist to-day? Not only is this true, but the forms of credit have likewise changed, while the federal government has, as I have stated before, made no important changes in the national bank act

passed thirty-five years ago. The people, have, however, done much through their several State Legislatures to meet the demands of the times, so that in almost every State laws have been passed that are by no means uniform, permitting the organization of State banks, savings banks and trust companies, and establishing a banking department with its corps of clerks and examiners. In Indiana, Ohio and Illinois this department is placed in charge of the Auditor of State, while in Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and many other States the application of the law and supervision of banks is placed in a separate department, styled the commissioner of banking. There are of this class of banks about 10,000, or about three times as many as there are national banks, which, with about 4,000 private banks, hold the deposits and extend credit to 65,000,000 people. I have called your attention to the foregoing facts that you may better understand what I shall hereafter say and to impress upon you that America's greatness lies largely in her commercial industry, her high credit and the strength, stability and character of her financial institutions.

Before looking at a bank from the standpoint of an examiner let us better understand what a bank examiner is. I have been one myself and have met many others, and I have found them all to be, first, human beings, some with a larger comprehension than others, some are firmer in their positions than others, but all of them recognize the responsibility of their office and as best they know how attempt to do their duty by it. All bank examiners do not see things alike, nor do all examiners work under the same law. They are all, however, agents of some department of the government or State, charged with the responsibility of the execution of the law and as the law varies in each State or between the

States and the federal statute, so does their duties vary. It may, however, be said that they have performed their duty when they have made the required examination of the affairs of a bank and the men that manage it and reported the facts to their superior officer, which is always done once a year, and sometimes oftener. There is much virtue in the laws governing banks and much protection to the people from bank examinations in the way of preventing bad investments and wrong-doing of bank officials, yet withal, I have long ago concluded that the people have come to expect too much from bank examiners and fail to recognize as much as they should what is transpiring around them daily, and that the greatest security behind a bank counter is an honest man. To judge a bank in one or two days' visit, to ascertain if it is being run as the law directs, if it is solvent, and if the men entrusted with its management are honest, and to report those facts to the proper officers constitutes the responsibility of a bank examiner. He may have had to do more or less with the politics of his city and State, and this may be to his advantage, for by reason of it he is likely to become a better judge of human nature and broader in his comprehension of affairs.

It is, however, detrimental to the interest of the people no less than to the banks themselves to have these officers of the law appointed as a reward for political services, or have them changed in office for political reasons. This, however, rests almost entirely with the appointing power, and with most controllers of the currency has been of minor consideration.

It would seem to me to be wise on the part of the people through their Representatives in Congress or the legislators of the various States to vote to pay better salaries to bank examiners, to fix their term of service during good behavior, and to eliminate political considerations entirely in choosing them. The office is too responsible and the faithful discharge of their duties requires a special kind of training and ability and the interest of all are too great to be wisely left to any one person or party to dictate the appointments or to not merit a more reasonable compensation than is now generally paid for such services.

Understanding something of the number and different kinds of banks and the duties of bank examiners I will attempt to describe an ideal commercial bank, whether State or national, speaking of those things only that my experience taught me were most important. First of all, a bank should be so organized as to weld together the different classes and conditions of the community where it is located. It is best it should be broad-gauged in its policy, so that all may be benefited by its existence, and the more people contribute to its success and prosperity. As an organized and legalized money lender it will succeed best when it distributes its loans and does not loan to any one branch of the business of the community in preference to another. Over-lending either to friends or to enterprises in which the bank's officers are interested is one of the greatest weaknesses in the management of banks today. The first requisite of a successful banker's education is to learn who to trust and to say no, rather than part with a depositor's money unless he has in its stead good security. In this connection many banks, especially in the larger cities, have established credit departments and require from their customers statements of their financial condition. This is as it should be. Bankers can not be too careful in their investment of trust funds, and customers that desire the confidence of their banker and the highest credit will gladly furnish them all the information they may require bearing on this point, for no bank can afford to loan without collateral to any individual or firm refusing to make a clear and explicit statement of its affairs.

The funds of a commercial bank should always be loaned upon short time. It is only by this means a bank can best meet its obligations when called upon. Notes carried by a bank and continually renewed should be scanned with suspicion by the examiner for fear the makers can not pay when asked. Continual renewal of accommodation paper frequently gives the bank only its interest for awhile and ends by making the bank the chief mourner at some old customer's funeral. No merchant or borrower should expect a bank to furnish continually a large part of the capital for his business and every bank should insist upon the payment of a

part of a debt at each renewal, unless it be a collateral loan and amply secured.

Past due notes in a bank or loans on overdrafts are never indicative of a healthy or prosperous condition. The efficient, successful banker, likewise bank examiner, is opposed to past due notes, overdrafts or cash items of long standing. They should both be of one mind, that favor and benevolence are not the attributes of good banking—strict justice and the rigid performance of contracts is the proper foundation. The depositor exacts it of the bank, even though he may be a borrower also. Is it not equally fair for the bank to exact it from those to whom it extends credit? Fair play should mean that the bank should extend every just consideration and courtesy it safely can to its depositors and borrowers alike, but they are entitled to no greater consideration than the banker is entitled to from them. It is he that becomes responsible, or his bank, for the funds of the rich and poor alike entrusted to his care which he has loaned in part to the people of his community that have not sufficient money of their own for the conduct of their business. So a banker occupies a dual and very trying position.

Outside of the quality and character of a bank's investments, or assets, the question of its reserve is most important.

Organized banks can not loan all their deposits; the law requires at least 15 per cent. to be held out as a reserve fund, and in so-called reserve cities 25 per cent. must be kept on hand. This is a wise provision, though one frequently broken when borrowers are plenty. A commercial bank with demand liabilities and no reserve would be like an engine without a balance wheel—likely to run away with itself. A bank's reserve is to provide for any unusual demands made by depositors and is not for borrowers. The law plainly states that when the reserve is deficient no loaning can legally be done until it is made good. This fund is, therefore, strictly speaking a percentage of deposits held to meet any unusual demand made by depositors.

While to the public the men in charge, the officers, stand for the bank, yet the examiner knows that much importance attaches to the position of a director. It is the directors that elect the officers and should

decide the policy of the bank. The directors should never assume the duties of the officers, but advise and counsel them. They should be broad and liberal minded, men of the highest character and standing, representing all lines of business and who will examine the bank personally or by committee quarterly and meet regularly each month to consider the bank's welfare. There is a feeling in some quarters that a director should not be a borrower from his own bank. On this point there is no law whatever, nor should there be. A director should be given the same consideration that he would receive if not a director. He should himself insist upon giving ample security and of keeping within the limits now prescribed by law. If he does this his loans can not be detrimental to the bank.

The trouble, if any, arises from directors not exacting from each other the same security as from others and the too frequent indulgence of officers of banks in borrowing to invest in outside enterprises that are purely speculative.

The best managed banks are those in which the officers and directors have the largest holdings of stock, and when they have either in stock or on deposit a sum in excess of what they owe the bank for money borrowed they can usually be depended upon to look after the welfare of the bank in at least the matter of its investments.

A bank must have the necessary books and they must be well kept. Daily balances of the cash and frequent trial balances of its ledgers, loans, certificates of deposit, etc., are to be found in an ideal bank. There is however, almost as much of peculiarity in bank books and methods as there is in people. The general ledger headings are really the only thing that is uniform and this is so because the government reports require it. So that to judge of a bank's books and determine its condition its books must be always well kept and in balance and the examiner must be sufficiently skilled in books and bank methods to verify them, criticize when necessary, and advise when you can do so with propriety. In this connection let me say that the growth of banks, the locality and nature of their business, has much to do in deciding the system of books it should keep and that a proper division of

the work in a bank is now looked upon as insuring honesty in bookkeeping quite as much as a fidelity bond.

A bank examiner must also take into account the position a bank takes with regard to its neighbors and competitors. It is of the utmost importance that there should be a community of interest between banks. If it does not exist there is danger which a banker and a bank examiner can not safely overlook. Bankers should enjoy the confidence of one another and frequently meet for an exchange of views on general subjects. There is business for all well managed institutions and every bank officer should face competition fairly and squarely and say: "If I am not able to hold the business of my bank there must be some fault of management in my institution for which I am to blame."

Let us learn from each other and from experience that truth and harmony are after all worth more than money, that honest men

only can be trusted with other people's money, and that under all circumstances and all occasions bankers should stand together for that which is for the greatest good.

If I interpret the signs of the times aright the next few years will see this nation and the banking business freed from many conditions and alliances that are now and have heretofore been embarrassing and at times disastrous. There will be an improvement in bank examinations and bank supervision, in bank bookkeeping and bank assets, in the methods of granting credit and the preventing of its extravagant use, so that this country, whose prosperity is restricted to no one territory, and to no one industry, will be sought in friendly commercial alliances by the governments of the world to an extent never yet considered possible.

Indianapolis, October 10, 1899.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES IN INDIANA.

The Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburg had their corporate beginning in the State of Indiana through an act passed February 2, 1832, incorporating the Madison, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad Company, and this was the first charter granted to a railroad in that State. This act empowered the company "to examine, survey, mark and locate the route for a railroad, for a single or double track, commencing at the town of Madison and running on the best ground for the interest of the company and the convenience of the public to the town of Indianapolis, and from there to Lafayette, with power to diverge at will to another line." No important work was done under this charter until 1835, when the Legislature caused explorations to be made between Madison and Columbus, and from Columbus to Jeffersonville. These reconnaissances were conducted by officers of the United States Army detailed by the War Department upon requisition by the Governor of Indiana,

there being no other engineers in the country available to make them. The reports of the officers covered alternate projects for a macadamized highway and for a railroad.

As the original charter was not deemed adequate, the Legislature passed a new act January 27, 1836, providing for the construction of a railroad from Madison through Columbus, Indianapolis and Crawfordsville to Lafayette, to be called the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and appropriating \$1,300,000 for the work. A new act dated February 14, 1838, provided that the portion of road between Indianapolis and Lafayette should be changed to a macadamized road, and the part between Madison and Indianapolis was thereafter called the Madison & Indianapolis railroad.

The work of building this railroad was a slow and laborious task, beset with almost overwhelming obstacles. Indiana was but a young State then, and the line for more than one-half the distance from Madison to



INCLINED PLANE AT MADISON.

Indianapolis ran through an almost unbroken forest. The only towns between the two terminal points were Vernon, Columbus, Edinburg and Franklin.

The roads for transporting material, provisions and other necessities were very inferior, and there were no houses along the way for the accommodation of the workmen other than a few rude huts constructed of logs.

Perhaps none of the commissioners of the public works ever had seen a railroad, and the same might be said of many of those in

the same year the road from Madison to Vernon was put under contract. Work was commenced September 16, 1836, and a heavy force of men and teams was employed during the years 1837 and 1838. The standards of construction were, of course, far below those of to-day. The character of the work on the southern end of the road was very costly. The inclined plane at Madison is 7,912 feet in length (one and one-third miles nearly), and overcomes an elevation of 413 feet, rising 5 9-10 feet per 100 feet in depth, and having embankments but little short of



DEEP CUT NEAR MADISON.

the engineer service. People generally had but a vague idea respecting such improvements, as the chief source of information was through the annual reports of the engineers to the Legislature.

John Woodburn was the chief commissioner, and a corps of engineers, composed of Edward M. Beckwith, chief engineer; John Mitchell, R. M. Patterson, Jasper Sprague, assistants; John G. Serling, James Tilters, Walter Hague, and others, rodmen, commenced the survey on the present line of road in April, 1836, and early in the fall of

100 feet in height. There are five large bridges over the streams between Madison and Vernon, with piers from 57 to 80 feet high. The iron rail in the road constructed by the State was of the "I" pattern, 18 feet 9 inches long, 3 inches high, and weighing 45 pounds per yard. It was brought from England and cost about \$80 a ton. Since then steel rails equal to the tremendous weight of modern traffic has been bought for less than \$20 a ton.

On November 28, 1838, the road being finished from the head of the inclined plane



GRAND RAPIDS JUNCTION, NEAR FORT WAYNE.

at North Madison to Graham's Creek, 17 miles, a formal opening was made by an excursion over the finished portion by the Governor and State officers, members of the Legislature, and other distinguished men. The locomotive used on this occasion was brought from Louisville, Kentucky. The State of Indiana had purchased a locomotive from Baldwin & Company, of Philadelphia, with the expectation of using it in the opening of the road. This engine was shipped on an ocean vessel bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans early in January, 1838,

whence it was to come to Madison on a flat-boat up the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers. But the vessel encountered a violent storm off Cape Hatteras, and to save it from wreck the locomotive was unchained and cast overboard. There was great dismay in Indiana when this loss was made known, but, by a very curious piece of good fortune, another engine was obtained in time to open the road without delay. This locomotive was the property of the Lexington & Ohio Railroad Company, incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1830. The railroad was



STATION BUILDING AT FORT WAYNE.

opened through the streets of Louisville in 1838 and trains were run over it every day. The Louisville people endured it for about six months, when a number of citizens doing business on Main street, between Sixth and Thirteenth, led by one Ellsha Applegate, filed a bill in chancery October 9, 1838, praying for an injunction against the further use of the locomotive "Elkhorn" in that town, on the ground that it was unnecessary to the commercial and social development of Louisville and an injury to trade. The court agreed with them and the misnamed Ellsha

train on that road was hauled by this engine, and the event was celebrated by a public banquet and much speech-making. The "Elkhorn" remained at Madison only until another could be brought from Philadelphia via New Orleans, and it was then returned to Louisville, costing the State one thousand dollars for its use. Louisville has since that time discovered that locomotives are not a bad sort of thing in a growing community.

The first freight house owned by the company was an old pork house at Madison, pur-



SCENE NEAR WINSLOW.

received his injunction. In the meantime the Madison people, finding that their engine was at the bottom of the sea, arranged to secure the discredited "Elkhorn" on a short lease. It was accordingly placed on a flat-boat at Louisville and towed by a steamboat up the Ohio river to Madison, and from there it was hauled by five yoke of oxen up the very steep hill at Madison to the tableland above where the railroad track began, and steam was raised for the first time on a locomotive in Indiana, on Sunday, November 27, 1838. On the following Tuesday the first

chased in 1849. A passenger station was built in 1850. It had a cupola and a bell, and the bell was rung for five minutes a half hour before the departure of each train. The ringing of this bell was continued until 1888, when the bell was cracked. Several times the company meant to discontinue the custom of ringing the half-hour bell, but the old residents of Madison protested until it was kept up as long as the bell lasted.

On April 1, 1839, the road was leased for operation to a firm known as Branham & Company. The State was to receive sixty



OLD STATION AT CENTREVILLE, BUILT IN 1854.

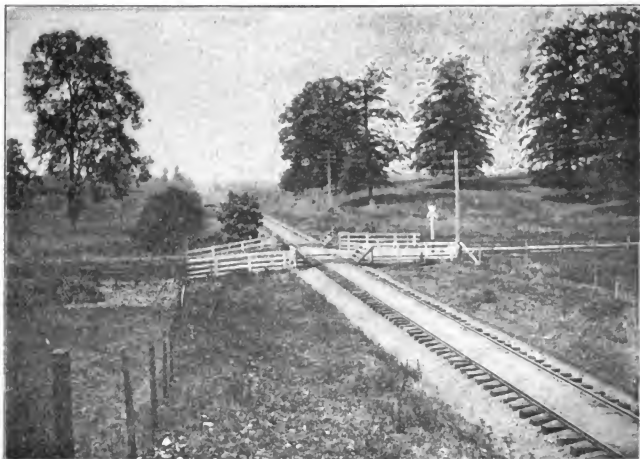
per cent. of the gross earnings and the lessees to retain forty per cent. and pay all the expenses of operation. From the formal opening of the road in November, 1838, until the date of the lease a passenger car had been run daily over the finished portion of the road by horse power; but it may be considered that April 1, 1839, was the day on which the road was first opened for public traffic.

From that date regular daily trips were made by the locomotive with passenger and freight cars. By the first week in June the trains were running to Vernon, a distance of twenty miles.

The lease to Branham & Company was terminated June 1, 1840, and Sering & Burt succeeded them, giving the State seventy-one per cent. of the gross earnings. At the end of another year the State took posses-



SCENE NEAR RICHMOND.



SCENE NEAR CAMBRIDGE CITY.

sion of the property, and managed it through appointed officials until February 18, 1843, when the railroad was leased to the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. This lease grew out of the fact that the State was without means to complete the public works authorized by the Legislature. Accordingly an act approved January 28, 1842, abolished the Board of Internal Improvements and provided for completing the railroad to Indianapolis by a private company. A sufficient amount of stock having been subscribed, the stockholders met June 17, 1842, elected thirteen directors, and organized the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. On June 20, 1842, the Governor issued his proclamation declaring that company to be properly incorporated. The consideration was to be an annual rental on the part of road already finished equal to its net earnings for the year 1841 (\$1,152) until the road should be completed, whereupon a division of the net profits was to be made on the proportion of mileage owned by the State and the company respectively. The company completed the road to Indianapolis and opened it for operation October 1, 1847. The company

spent \$309,000 on a new entrance into Madison, only to abandon it and retain the old line. The State, finding its investment unprofitable, sold its interest in the road to the company by deed dated February 26, 1856. The company was consolidated with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company on October 1, 1853, under the title of Madison, Indianapolis & Peru Railroad Company, but this merger was dissolved about two years later. The road was sold under foreclosure of its mortgage and reorganized March 5, 1861, as the Indianapolis & Madison Railroad Company.

The stock control of the company having been acquired by the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, the two companies were consolidated May 1, 1866, under the name of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The Jeffersonville Railroad Company was incorporated originally as the Ohio & Indianapolis Railroad Company on February 3, 1832, to build a railroad from Jeffersonville via Columbus to Indianapolis, but nothing was done under that charter, and a further act was passed January 20,

1846, reincorporating the company. In 1849 the name was changed to Jeffersonville Railroad Company. It built the road from Jeffersonville to Edinburg, and as the Indianapolis & Madison had a line of its own between Columbus and Edinburg, this duplicate track was abandoned and the rails taken up after the consolidation of the two roads. Smaller lines were built between 1844 and 1859, which formed a route from Columbus to Cambridge City, and these were acquired in time by the consolidated company.

The piece of railroad running east from Indianapolis to Columbus, Ohio, had its beginning under an act of 1847, incorporating the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company. As a railroad of such great length overtaxed the financial resources of those days, the line east of Indianapolis was very soon put under a separate organization called the Indiana Central Railway Company, which opened the road for operation between Indianapolis and Richmond in 1854. Ten years later the road was consolidated with the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad Company under the name of Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway Company. Other roads in Indiana which were destined to form part of the Pennsylvania system were the following: Logansport & Pacific,

chartered May 5, 1853, from Logansport to Illinois State line (Jasper county); Marion & Mississinewa Valley, January 12, 1853, Union City to Marion; Marion & Logansport, July 28, 1853, Marion to Logansport; Union City & Logansport, January 5, 1863, Union City to Logansport; Chicago & Great Eastern, June 19, 1863, Illinois State line (Cook county) to La Crosse; Chicago & Cincinnati, September 25, 1857, Logansport to Valparaiso; New Castle & Richmond, February 16, 1848, Richmond to Logansport; Richmond & Miami, January 19, 1846, Richmond to Indiana State line. All of these roads, after passing through many vicissitudes and physical difficulties, were consolidated, together with other roads, September 18, 1890, under the name of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

On what is called the Northwest System of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, the principal road in Indiana, is the the great steel highway known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. This railroad was first incorporated in 1832 under the name of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, with authority to build from Pittsburgh to Massillon, not in order that it might make the great West easily accessible to civilization, which was its ultimate des-



STATION AT WARSAW.



DOUBLE STONE ARCH BRIDGE OVER BLUE RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA CITY.

tiny, but in order that it might increase the traffic of the Ohio canal at Massillon. Indeed, the early conception of railroads was that they would become useful auxiliaries to canals and rivers. Nothing was done under the 1832 act, and in 1848 the Legislature incorporated the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, to be constructed through Mansfield across the State of Ohio. The Indiana Legislature supplemented this in 1850 by an act

incorporating the Ohio & Indiana railroad, to be built from the Ohio State line to Fort Wayne; and the road from Fort Wayne to Chicago was incorporated in 1852 under the general law of the State. The three corporations were consolidated April 16, 1856, but the road into Chicago was not completed until January 1, 1859. The design to build this railway from Pittsburgh to Chicago can be traced to the same sources and partly



STATION AT WINONA LAKE.

to the same control out of which sprung the Pennsylvania railroad. The great desire to complete such a line, in close and friendly connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, induced the persons most actively interested to organize new companies, believing that their objects could be attained more speedily by several corporations than by one.

The money for building this vast work was obtained by sales of stocks and bonds, and by temporary loans. Large subscriptions to the stock were made by municipal and other corporations, and paid for in the bonds of the parties so subscribing, which were then sold at a discount, the loss falling always upon the railroad company. A considerable amount of stock was issued to the contractors, in lieu of money, in payment for construction. In some cases the company exchanged its stock for uncultivated lands, farms, town lots, and, occasionally, the products of the farm; and the property acquired by the sale of stock in this manner was found to be available in various ways in making payments for building the road. Only a small amount, comparatively, of the money expended in its construction was realized by a direct payment of cash into the company's treasury. In the case of the road through Indiana the cash payments on stock were less than five per cent. of the cost of the line and its equipment. The total first cost of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago was over \$18,000,000, of which the shareholders contributed in cash only about ten per cent., or less than \$2,000,000. It will be realized, therefore, that the men in charge of the undertaking were compelled to overcome gigantic difficulties which are unknown in these days when money for worthy purposes can be so readily obtained.

From humble beginnings the Pennsylvania railroad lines in their total extensions have grown until nearly two hundred original corporations are now comprised in their operations. And this consolidation of control has given the public a nearly perfect service at the cheapest cost. If an effort were made to find the secret of success of this railroad, it might be said to come, in the first place, because its management has been characterized from the start by the spirit of fair dealing in business, considerate and pa-



WATER STATION NEW PARIS, OHIO.

rental regard for its men, and a never-ceasing progress in the road's physical development; and in the second place, that equal weight is due to the ability and loyalty of its employees. In speaking of its management it must be remembered that its officers are not a body of men separate from its employees, but that the management is composed wholly of the employees. The highest officials who control the corporation all began far down in the ranks. Hence the splendid truth of this policy is that there is scarcely a man in the service whose heart is not filled with a generous devotion to the welfare of the road which he feels that he has individually helped to make what the world acclaims as the standard railway of America.

Early in the fifties there was talk of constructing a road from Indianapolis to Vincennes, but it ended in talk until about 1865, when it was revived and the road was finally constructed, tapping the coal fields and stone sections of the State. This line is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company, and has become quite an important road. It opened up a new section of the State, giving it a direct communication with the capital.

Closely connected with the Pennsylvania Lines is what is known as the Vandalia. In 1847 a charter was granted to construct a road from Terre Haute to Richmond, directly across the center of the State, from east to

west. The work on the Terre Haute end of the line began at once, and in 1851 two roads of the line were made, Indianapolis being the dividing point. The moving spirits of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road were Chauncey Rose and Edwin Peck. The active work of construction began in 1850, and by May of 1852 it was opened for business at a cost of \$1,154,000. The charter for this road had a clause which has been productive of many agitations, legislative investigations and law suits. The clause provided that whenever the dividends should equal the full amount of the first cost of the road, and ten per cent. annual interest thereon, the Legislature could regulate the tolls and freight so that not more than fifteen per cent. dividends could be declared, and that all surplus profits over fifteen per cent. should go to the school fund of the State. Time and again the Legislature has ordered an investigation, claiming that the road was heavily indebted to the State under this clause, and two or three times suit has been brought to recover this indebtedness, but from some cause the suits have never been brought to a finish. One of the kind is now pending.

From the very start the road has done a heavy and profitable business. Its affairs were ably managed by President Rose and then by his successors, Mr. Peck and Mr. W. R. McKeen. A number of years ago it leased a line from Terre Haute to St. Louis, thus making a through line from Indianapolis to St. Louis, known as the Vandalla Line. A few years ago, when Ives and Stayner were cutting their wide swath as railroad buyers, they purchased a controlling interest

in the I. & T. H., but being finally unable to pay for the same it was again taken under the control of Mr. McKeen. Over this line the Pennsylvania runs its magnificent through trains from St. Louis to New York. Before the purchase of the road by Ives and Stayner the I. & T. H. Company had leased a line from Terre Haute to Peoria, Illinois, and purchased a road from Logansport to Terre Haute. The Logansport division has had a checkered career. It was originally built by professional railroad promoters, from subsidies voted by the counties and towns along the line. It was then called the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern railroad, after the custom of those days, of giving a railroad a name as long as the road itself, and the weaker the road the longer and more high-sounding the name. The road was poorly constructed and wound around wherever it could get a subsidy. It was embarrassed financially from the very start, and its management fully equaled its construction in the poverty of its quality. Finally the mortgage held by the bondholders was foreclosed and the road was purchased for the I. & T. H. As soon as it passed into the hands of that company a great work of improvement was begun. Curves were straightened, grades reduced, track ballasted and laid with heavier rail, and trains were run on schedule time. The road was extended north from Logansport to South Bend, and then to the lumber regions of Michigan.

Another Indiana line that is closely connected with the Pennsylvania is the Grand Rapids & Indiana, from Richmond to the fishing regions of Michigan.

THE GREAT STORM OF METEORS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Sixty-six years ago occurred the most wonderful of all the phenomena with which nature has from the beginning astonished the people of the earth. On the morning of November 13, 1833, the whole firmament over the United States was in fiery commotion for hours. Nothing like it had ever been witnessed before and nothing has been seen since to equal it in sublime and awful beauty. It was viewed with intense admiration by one class and with dread and terror by another, but all were awed and stood in amazement before this grand display of what nature could do. For months afterward it was the absorbing topic of conversation and discussion in scientific circles, both in this country and in Europe. Few, comparatively, are now alive who witnessed the wonderful and inspiring phenomenon, but the discussions which immediately followed it have left to us graphic descriptions of its sublimity, and of the admiration and terror it occasioned. There are some, however, yet alive who still retain a vivid remembrance of the occurrence. It is hard to conceive how it could ever have faded from the memory of any one who, on that morning, gazed upon the blazing sky. Its sublimity and awful beauty must have remained a vivid picture on the memory of those who witnessed it, as also the terror it inspired. Terror and dismay covered the land for hours; the shooting of the meteors across the horizon; their bursting into thousands of fragments, lighting up the whole heavens, awakening the people from their sleep, and the suspension of great luminous bodies over the earth as if ready to drop and destroy this sphere, must have given to the beholder the impression that the world was to be destroyed and they brought to sudden judgment. It was a realization of that picture seen by the Apostle when he declared that the firmaments should be destroyed by fervent heat. For ages the theologians had taught that the world would eventually be

destroyed by fire and the awakening from sleep to see the heavens bombarding the earth with immense balls of fire would readily excuse one for thinking that the day of destruction had come, like a thief in the night, and they had been caught unprepared for the awful day.

Thousands, clad only in their night robes, rushed frantically from their homes, sobbing in dismay and dread, or shrieking in terror, and fell upon their knees in the streets, shouting for mercy. Impromptu meetings for prayer were held in many places, and the people abandoned themselves to the dismay which had seized upon them. Parents in their wild terror forgot their children, and children deserted their aged and infirm parents. One writer of the time tells of how he was awakened from sleep by the cries of terror around him, and then thus described the scene: "I opened my door, and it is difficult to say which excited me most, the awfulness of the scene or the distressed cries of the people. Upwards of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground, some speechless and others uttering the bitterest moans, but with their hands raised imploring God to save the world and them. The scene was truly awful, for never did rain fall much thicker than meteors fell toward the earth. East, west, north and south it was the same. In a word, the whole heavens seemed in motion."

Another writer says: "I was awakened by a brilliant light shining in at the windows of my room. I thought the city must be on fire, and hastily donning some clothing I rushed to the street, and found it full of men and women sending forth shriek after shriek. Suddenly amid the terror that had seized upon all, a calm, unruffled voice was heard, saying: 'The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork.' At the sound of that voice terror gave way, and the people, who before had been frantic, gave themselves up to ad-

mirration of the awful sublimity of the scene. In every direction the air seemed to be filled with shooting rays of light, some of them leaving long trails behind them. Some descended toward the earth, while others coursed along the horizon. Some burst into fragments, while others appeared to melt away into vapor. The stars had disappeared, and the whole heavens were given up to these celestial rockets."

The display was seen all over North America, and extended far out in the Atlantic ocean to Central Mexico, and from our Northern Lakes to the West India Islands. Officers of vessels navigating the ocean describe the scene as something beyond even imagination. The lights from above were reflected in the dark waters below, giving a wierd and terrible aspect to all around. Human imagination would fall far short of picturing a scene of such surpassing magnificence, such lofty grandeur, such awful sublimity. The sky was perfectly serene and cloudless, and from 2 o'clock until after broad daylight the display was incessant, and the shower of dazzling brilliant luminosities was kept up. It began suddenly, as if the heavens had let go at once of all the matter it had collected for ages, and it ceased almost as suddenly. The broad glare of the sun may have dimmed the luster of the falling meteors that they were no longer visible, but to the observer it was as if they had suddenly ceased to shoot across the horizon.

Some of them were of great size and peculiar form. Some darted toward the earth with a velocity truly terrifying, while others remained almost stationary, emitting streams of light which radiated in all directions. The scene at Boston, Mass., was of peculiar grandeur. It was computed that not less than 240,000 meteors were visible at the same time from the Boston Commons. What a wonderful display! What words can adequately describe it! How small do the best efforts of man in pyrotechnic construction seem to this great effort of nature! The least of the meteors was equal to a thousand of the largest skyrockets ever made by man. Multiply 240,000 by 1,000 and try to describe the appearance of such a mass of burning and exploding skyrockets, all starting from one point, radiating in every direction, fol-

lowing the arch of the sky, and finally exploding, sending forth multiplied thousands of fire balls to again explode, reproducing still other thousands. Is it any wonder the wisest stood in awe before a scene of such unparalleled sublimity, or that the ignorant and superstitious beheld it with terror?

The balls of fire were of various sizes and degrees of brilliancy. Some were mere points of light, coursing through space, while others were larger and brighter than Jupiter or Venus, and one in particular was described as being nearly as large as the full moon. Most of them were white, but many showed a distinct yellow tinge, while still others were of a pinkish cast. Next to the scene at Boston that at Niagara Falls was described as being of the most beautiful and sublime nature. There the dark, rushing waters of the cataract added to the beauty, and sublimity. The heavens appeared to be pouring a perfect sheet of liquid fire into the rushing waters below. The deep forests on either side of the stream furnished a dark background against which the lurid lights continually played. For more than three hours the fire-balls fell thicker than rain-drops in the heaviest thunder-storm. The fiery heavens above and the dark waters beneath combined to make a scene of awful grandeur.

According to Dr. Olmstead the meteors exhibited three distinct varieties, as follows:

1. Those consisting of phosphoric lines. This variety was the most numerous, everywhere filling the atmosphere and resembling a shower of fiery snow, driven with indescribable velocity, to the north of west, and transfixing the beholder with wondering awe.
2. Those consisting of large fire-balls, which at intervals darted along the sky, leaving luminous trains which occasionally remained in view for a number of minutes, and in some cases for half an hour or more. This kind appeared more like falling stars, giving to many persons the very natural impression that the stars were actually falling from the sky, and it was practically that spectacle which caused such amazement and terror among the unenlightened classes.
3. Those undefined luminous bodies which remained nearly stationary in the

horizon for a considerable period of time. They were of various sizes and forms.

They all seemed to emanate from one point, but traveled in different directions. One ball specially noted at New Haven took a northwest direction, and exploded, leaving a phosphorus train of peculiar beauty. The line of direction was at first nearly straight, but it soon began to contract its length and expand in breadth, and to assume the form of a huge serpent, drawing himself up, and then finally became a luminous cloud of vapor. This cloud floated off to the eastward, almost an opposite direction to the course of the meteor.

At Poland, Ohio, a luminous body was distinctly visible for more than an hour. It was in the form of a pruning hook, and was very brilliant. At Niagara Falls a large, luminous body, shaped like a square table, was seen in the zenith, remaining for some time almost stationary, emitting streams of light, which shot out from it in every direction, some of them reaching almost to the horizon. The body was white, while the streams from it were of pale yellow and pink. At Charleston, S. C., a meteor of extraordinary size and brilliancy was seen for a considerable length of time, and was heard to explode with a sound resembling the firing of a cannon.

In some places the falling meteors were unaccompanied by any noise, but in others a "swishing" noise was heard. It has been said by those who have witnessed auroral displays in high arctic latitudes that the displays were always accompanied by a hissing noise very distinctly heard, a noise resembling very much that caused by the rapid passage of a projectile through the atmosphere. One arctic explorer says the sounds he thus heard convinced him that the biblical expression, "the morning stars sang together," was not a poetical imagination.

This great display was followed by peculiar atmospheric disturbances. The day before had been unusually warm for that time of the year, but the great shower was fol-

lowed by extreme cold, producing the most destructive frost ever known. Terrible gales sprung up far out in the Atlantic ocean and swept over almost the whole country. The seasons were almost reversed. After the first cold that followed immediately on the shower the weather in the New England States and in the Northwest became extremely mild, so mild, in fact, that in Michigan and Wisconsin maple sugar was made all during December, while through the Southern States the season was the coldest known.

As was natural, the display occasioned great discussion as to what caused it, and as to the material from which the meteors were formed. That they were of a very light and combustible nature was readily seen, for many of them actually burned up before the eyes of the beholders, leaving behind them clouds of vapor. They gave a most intense light, showing that they glowed with heat. They must have been very light, or the velocity with which they traveled would have carried them to the earth, but the resistance of the air stopped them while they consumed themselves with fire.

Thirteen extraordinary meteoric displays have been recorded between the years 903 and 1833, but none equal to the one just described. The shower of 1867 was very remarkable, but far short of that thirty-four years before. Like its great predecessor, the meteors all seemed to start from the constellation of Leo. While the latter display did not equal that of 1833 in numbers, the variety of colors shown was much greater. It has been said that these great displays occur at intervals of thirty-three and sixty-six years.

The terror inspired in 1833 was not confined to the human race, but it was shared in by birds and beasts. It is recorded that the birds flew hither and yon, exhibiting the greatest terror and alarm, and eagerly sought the company of human beings. Animals fled in every direction, as if seeking some secure place of shelter.

COLONEL THOMAS H. BRINGHURST.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Logansport was that of the late Thomas Hall Bringhurst, who for more than half a century was a resident of that city, during which time he was a leading spirit in many of its business and public enterprises. Through two wars he loyally maintained the honor of his country, and at all times and in all places he was known for his fidelity of purpose, his lofty principles and his strict adherence to the ethics which govern all human existence. Such qualities won for him an exalted place in the esteem of his fellowmen and in those years of retirement from active life which marked the closing scenes of his active and useful life, he bore the honors of one whose career was undarkened by any esoteric phases, it ever having been an open scroll capable of bearing the closest inspection.

Colonel Bringhurst was a native of Philadelphia, born August 20, 1819, of American and Irish extraction. His parents were Robert R. and Mary (Wood) Bringhurst. The father was a mechanic and died at the advanced age of eighty years. The Colonel was reared under the parental roof and began life for himself with a cash capital of one dollar, most of which he spent for postage. He was apprenticed for five years to learn the trade of cabinet making, that period being considered necessary for the acquisition of a mechanical art. In 1840 he emigrated to Alabama, but the following year returned to the north, locating in Dayton, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for four years. He then moved to Logansport in 1845, and erected a sawmill at the mouth of Eel river, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the Eastern markets, making a specialty of walnut veneer.

His business career, however, was interrupted by military service, for in May, 1846, he enlisted in the first regiment of Indiana volunteers for service under General Taylor in the Mexican war. He remained at the front for a year and then returned to Lo-

gansport, resuming the operation of his sawmill, which he successfully conducted until 1849, when he purchased the office and equipments of the Logansport Telegraph at the solicitation of the Whigs, who wished a party organ in that locality. The purchase price was \$350, and he had a cash capital of \$30, which he had received from the government as extra pay as a soldier. With that plant he established the Logansport Journal, which he conducted as editor and proprietor until 1870, making it one of the leading newspapers in that part of the State. He built up a large circulation and the enterprise proved a profitable one.

Again, however, he laid aside business cares and donned the blue as a defender of his country. In 1861 he assisted in raising and enlisting the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of which he was commissioned major on the 30th of September, 1861. On the 26th of May, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and on the 6th of August following was made colonel, with which rank he served until the close of the war. His regiment figured prominently in the Mississippi river campaign, being with Grant until Vicksburg was reached, and later did active and meritorious service in Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, being with General Banks on the Louisiana and Texas expeditions, participated in the investment of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign. When the war was ended and the country no longer needed his services, Colonel Bringhurst returned to the North with a brilliant military record, for he had led his men in many a gallant charge, and by his own bravery had inspired them to deeds of valor.

On his return the Colonel resumed his publication of the Journal, which he continued until December, 1869, when he was appointed special agent in the postoffice department, occupying that position until 1876, when he resigned. The following year he became a partner in the firm of Charles

Kahlo & Co., doing an extensive business under the firm name of the Logansport Manufacturing Company, in the manufacture of spokes and other wood materials for wagons and carriages. For some years he was vice president of that company. Through the legitimate channels of trade, embracing connection with various interests, Colonel Bringham accumulated a comfortable property, which enabled him to spend the evening of his life retired from business cares and unburdened by thoughts of competence.

He was a man of broad mind, of firm

convictions and of honorable purpose, and his bravery and loyalty in the time of his country's peril plainly indicate the character of the man who was throughout a long and honorable career universally respected and admired in the community of which he had been so valuable a part. His death occurred on May 23, 1899, and there was mourning in Logansport. His funeral was the largest which had ever been given in Logansport, and was made the occasion for signal civic honor to the memory of a man of whom no evil was spoken.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF STATE PRIDE.

BY MRS. EDNA WHITING.

The articles on State pride in *The Indianian* have aroused great interest. It would be a wise plan to have them read in the public schools as an incentive to our boys and girls to higher aims. Let them be reminded frequently of those whose noble deeds and achievements are making Indiana one of the great States.

I would also suggest to the county superintendents that they give us the privilege of hearing some of these famous authors and musicians at the county institutes—such as James Whitcomb Riley, our greatest poet. He is well known and beloved all over the State, but his recitations never grow old. He speaks to the people and reaches down into their hearts with his homely truths. Nothing would delight us more than a piano recital by the celebrated Miss Birdie Blye, one of the greatest pianists of the times. It is said, "No American has ever had the friendship of so many distinguished people at home and abroad, scarcely a person prominent in literature, art, music, science or statesmanship but has been pleased to show honor to this fair young pianist." Miss Blye has lofty ideals and is devoted to her art, giving the best of her thought and life to it, and her artistic success reveals the true spirit and infinite labor of the work to which this young girl in the flower of her youth

and the bloom of beauty has dedicated her life. Such a career must be an inspiration to others. Miss Blye is thoroughly educated and has that polish and grace of manner that comes only from long association with the best people. Aside from the pleasure received from her exquisite music all who meet her must be charmed with the refining influences of such a beautiful, lovable character.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, progressive in ideas and so thoroughly in touch with the live topics of the day, and having experience in her own famous school in Indianapolis, would arouse our interest in the new woman's work and bring us into closer sympathy with what so deeply concerns us. We must have a wider influence than the school room. Club work is bringing many of our retiring women into active literary work and rousing dormant faculties.

Miss Minette Taylor is an able writer and speaker, and with her fervid style of eloquence might be called an orator. She is an authority on historical subjects.

There are many others in our fair State who might be heard with pleasure and profit. Of what good is State pride if we do not appreciate and encourage those whose achievements add luster to our name and fame?

THE DIFFICULTY OF MOVING IN EARLY DAYS.

Rev. Joseph Tarkington, in his autobiography, gives the following graphic sketch of the difficulties of moving in the early Indiana days:

"We paddled and poled our plogue, with what goods could be put in it, up White river, which was high and swift, to the mouth of Richland creek, and there made a deposit, as we found others had done before us. It took us a week to go up. Father and mother, and brothers Eli and George, stayed there, while brother Burton, a hired hand and myself went back in the plogue, which had been borrowed of Mr. Ruckles, who lived three miles below Edwardsport, on White river. Brothers Hardin, John and Berry, and sister Mary, stayed at Edwardsport to take care of the stock, while we went up the river and came back, when they, with us who came back, drove the wagon, loaded with our household goods, and the cattle and hogs, across the river at Edwardsport.

"The first day we came to the log cabin of Zeb Hogue. The hogs were put in a pen, and the cattle ran out with the bell-leader at night. With a cold breakfast of bread and meat the next morning, we were off before daylight on the Indian trail. We had often to cut the way for the wagon through the brush. We went through Owl Prairie, and got over Richland creek the second day. The smaller children slept in the wagon, and the rest of the family on the ground. Those on the ground were blanketed with snow in the night. The next morning we repeated the starting of the day before, and leaving the trail we went up on the ridge. Father blazed the trees for three miles from the deposit to the trail in the direction he thought we could come. The snow was ten inches deep. There were great flocks of wild turkeys and plenty of deer in the woods. While the boys were gone down the river, father had killed many. From the deposit we had thirty miles to go, and no road. Mr. Joseph Berry and Mr. Eli Lill had made a corn deposit at the mouth of Richland creek before we got there, and had gone on to Indian creek to put up their cabins. As they went they had blazed the way, hacking the bushes, marking a "B" or an "L" on the trees. The hogs and cattle did well on the march through the great woods. Acorns and nuts and grass were plenty under the snow. On the first day from the deposit, three miles out, we came to a hill, where we had to un-

load the wagon and carry the goods upon our shoulders. At night we piled brush on the snow, then on that our deer and bear skins, and slept. The next morning I saw more wild turkeys than I ever saw. A half mile square appeared covered with them. It was a wet morning, and they were not inclined to fly, but stayed on the ground to eat acorns and beech nuts. We had to move along the ridge, where the briers were thick and strong, tearing the horse's legs and our own; so we wrapped the horses' legs with deer skins. The boy with buckskin trousers had to do the running in driving the stock. He had to run or give up his trousers, and he chose the former alternative all the time. Judge Berry, who had gone before us, put his buckskin leggings on his horses.

"The second night after leaving the deposit we bedded ourselves as on the previous night, and called the place where we stopped "Johnny-cake Camp," from the fact that we cut a large chip out of a bickory tree and baked our bread on it by the log-heap fire. The third night was passed as the former; but it turned warmer, and rained in the night, so that mother and the smaller children got in the wagon. Others of us got under the wagon, or sat by the fire, with skins to cover us from the rain, and so passed a dreary night. From the ridge on which we traveled the waters ran south to Indian creek and north to Richland creek.

"The fourth day we struck the blazed trees which led to Indian Springs. (The Indian or Blue Springs in Monroe county were a resort for Indians going back and forth from Vincennes to Fort Wayne.) When we came to a certain blazed tree we turned off the ridge and came to the Twin Springs, which come out of a bank a few feet apart and run into Indian creek. We there followed up the creek until we came to a branch of it, which we followed to the land father had purchased, and in the middle of this land we stopped and built a camp on the banks of the branch. The camp was a clapboard tent, the clapboards put up endwise, one end open to a large log-heap fire. We then built a cabin on the north end of the land, near a running-out spring; but having discovered the "cave-spring," which was of pure water, welling up among large rocks, the next fall we moved down near it, and built a good house, which became the home of father and mother until their death."

HENRY C. LORD.

Among the distinguished railroad men who have built up America the late Henry C. Lord occupied a high place. Henry C. Lord was born at Amherst, October 2, 1825. When he was but a few months old his father removed to Hanover, N. H., as president of Dartmouth College. He entered Dartmouth at thirteen. After his graduation he went to Virginia as tutor in a wealthy family. He pursued, at the same time, the study of the law. He finally became a member of the Suffolk bar in Boston, and was engaged by Rufus Choate as junior counsel in one of his celebrated cases. On his marriage to Miss Wright, of Cincinnati, he transferred his law membership to the bar of that city and quickly attained to eminence in his profession. Some time in the fifties he was offered the presidency of the Lawrenceburg, Indianapolis & Pacific railway, which was then in a broken and bankrupt condition. He left the law and accepted it. The road had then no connection with Cincinnati.

By his efforts he laid a third rail from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburg over the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, which gave direct communication from Cincinnati to the whole Northwest.

Subsequently obtaining possession of an old canal leading into Cincinnati he used its bed for building a first-class road, thereby making an entry into the heart of Cincinnati such as no railroad had before secured.

He then leased the Indianapolis & Lafayette road and consolidated it with his own, forming the old I., C. & L. line.

He also built the White Water Valley road from Valley Junction to Cambridge City, which, connecting with the Panhandle system, made the shortest line to Chicago at that time.

He next built the Cincinnati & Martinsville road. He then bought the Alton, Terre Haute & St. Louis road and began the Terre Haute & Cincinnati road from Martinsville to Terre Haute.

He organized the Belt railroad system of Indianapolis and was president of that company. In all the time of his railroad experience Mr. Lord never had a man under him, faithful to his duty, who was not his friend.

After leaving active life he spent his time

in literary pursuits. He was a continuous and valued contributor to the *Engineer's Journal*, *Railway Age* and other papers, writing chiefly on capital and labor questions and on interstate commerce. Some of his articles were copied in English East Indian papers. During the strikes of 1877 his articles on this question attracted much attention. He was in the Ohio Senate in 1878 and '79. He died March 23, 1884.

The Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, has a restaurant run by three Scotch women, and they clear about \$15,000 yearly, although their annual rental is \$5,000.

Immense coal fields have been discovered in Zulu land, the seams being up to forty-five feet in thickness, and of good quality for locomotives and other purposes.

The elm tree is full grown at the age of 150, ash at 100 and the oak at 200 years. The growth of an elm is about two and a half feet per annum; that of an oak less than one foot.

The consumption of coffee the world over is growing rapidly. The average annual consumption in the decade 1870 and 1880 was 792,000,000 pounds; in the next decade it was 1,320,000,000. Last year it was 1,580,000,000.

A hard white layer of meat inside cocoanuts in our markets is not there in the freshly plucked fruit except as a creamy film about a sixteenth of an inch thick, which has to be scraped off with a spoon. Sparkling liquid in place of the acrid "milk" known to American consumers comprises the whole nut.

The Liverpool fire brigade boasts that it has the largest land fire engine in the world. It weighs five tons, and can throw 1,800 gallons per minute. It is drawn by three, sometimes four, horses.

The largest bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery, near Canton, China. It is eighteen feet high and forty-five feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of the eight great bells which were cast by command of the Emperor Yunglo about A. D. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting.

LULLABY.

Fair is the castle upon the hill—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

The night is fair and the waves are still,

And the wind is singing to you and me

In this lowly home beside the sea—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

On yonder hill is store of wealth—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

And revelers drink to a little one's health;

But you and I bide night and day

For the other love that has sailed away—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

See not, dear eyes, the forms that creep

Ghostlike, oh, my own!

Out of the mists of the murmuring deep;

Oh, see them not and make no cry

Till the angels of death have passed us by—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

Ah, little they reck of you and me—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

In our lowly home beside the sea;

They seek the castle up on the hill,

And there they will do their ghostly will—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

Here by the sea a mother croons

"Hushaby, sweet my own!"

In yonder castle a mother swoons

While the angels go down to the misty deep,

Bearing a little one fast asleep—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

—Eugene Field.

TO AUTUMN.

Season of mists and mellow forgetfulness,

Close bosom friend of the maturing sun;

Conspiring with him how to load and bless

With fruit the vines that round the thatch-
eaves run;

To bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees,

And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;

To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel
shells

With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,

And still more, later flowers for the bees,

Until they think warm days will never cease,

For summer has o'erbrimmed their clammy
cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find

Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,

Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing
wind;

Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,

Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while
thy hook

Spares the next swath and all its twined
flowers;

And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep

Steady thy laden head across a brook;

Or by a cider-press, with patient look

Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by
hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where
are they?

Think not of them, thou hast thy music,
too—

While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying
day,

And touch the stubble-plains with rosy
hues;

Then in a wallful choir the small gnats
mourn

Among the river shallows, borne aloft

Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;

And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly
bourn;

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble
soft

The red-breast whistles from a garden-
croft;

And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

—John Keats.

THE WEAVER.

Beside the loom of life I stand

And watch the busy shuttle go;

The threads I hold within my hand

Make up the filling; strand on strand.

They slip my fingers through, and so

This web of mine fills out apace,

While I stand ever in my place.

One time the wool is smooth and fine

And colored with a sunny dye;

Again the threads so roughly twine

And weave so darkly line for line

My heart misgives me. Then would I

Fain loose this web—begin anew—

But that, alas! I can not do.

Some day the web will all be done,

The shuttle quiet in its place,

From out my hold the threads be run;

And friends at setting of the sun

Will come to look upon my face,

And say, "Mistakes she made not few,

Yet wove perchance as best she knew."

—The Independent.

THE INDIANIAN.

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J. W. CARR, WILLIAM H. SENOUR.

EXPANSION.

It is hard to account for the sudden change that has come over public sentiment in America. A few years ago General Grant, while President, recommended the annexation of San Domingo, and it raised a storm of opposition all over the country. The scheme fell by the weight of the opposition it aroused. Still later President Harrison strongly favored the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and perfected a treaty to that end. To many of the statesmen, and to many of the people the annexation of those islands appeared to be almost a necessity for the commercial interests of this country with the trans-Pacific nations, yet the opposition to the scheme was too great for it, and it was, in turn, abandoned. We were going along peacefully, without dreams of either conquest or extension of territory, when suddenly a battle, one Sunday morning, changed the feeling in the country completely around. Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and announced that he could take Manila at any time, and all the country cried, "Take it and hold it."

As a rule changes in the sentiment of a whole people is a plant of slow growth, but here it blossomed into a full grown tree almost in a single hour. Since the treaty with Spain there has been a strong effort to arouse an opposition to our holding the Philippines, and a great deal has been said about the Monroe doctrine and the Declaration of Independence; that by holding the islands we have abandoned the one and are breaking the principal clause in the other.

"The consent of the governed," is made to do duty in a variety of ways, and it is insisted that we must give up the Philippines unless the people there consent to come under our jurisdiction. There never was a government built on the theory declared by our Declaration of Independence, and there never will be until the millenium. There was a very large minority of the people of the thirteen colonies who were opposed to the establishment of a government by the Continental Congress. There was still a larger minority who were opposed to the establishment of the federal government after the confederation had proved a failure. No consent was asked of the few settlers in the Northwest Territory when it was claimed by Virginia; nor of the inhabitants of Louisiana, New Mexico, California, Florida or Alaska. In no case have we proceeded on that theory, even from the very beginning. It sounded nice in the Declaration, and that is about all there was of it.

If that was the absolute rule of this government, what excuse can we present for the four years of fighting to force back under the government the Southern States? If that is the rule, what is to prevent Indiana or any other State from dissolving its connection with the Union? Every election we hold proves the fallacy of such a theory. For more than one hundred years it has been the favorite theme of Fourth of July orators to declaim that the United States had a mission, and that that mission was to spread freedom of thought, freedom of religion, freedom and equality of the masses. If all these declarations of our orators have not been idle vaporings; if the United States has any such a mission, then it is our bounden duty to extend our sway at every opportunity.

There is more reading and study of history throughout the country than ever before. Much of this is due to the organization by the women of their clubs for such study. A few years ago card clubs were about the only organizations among the women, outside of their church societies, but now cards have given place very largely to the study of history and literature on systematic lines. The result is already being seen in the greater dissemination of historical knowledge. In this respect the women

are now far in advance of the men. Business and professional men can be found in every town and city of the State who have but an indefinite notion of the history of our own country. They have some vague knowledge of the war of the revolution and some of the other wars in which the country has been engaged, but of the real meat of our history they are ignorant, but you can now find few women who have not only studied that history, but have digested it. The study of history is taking a stronger hold in our public schools with each year, but still we find here and there a school officer or a teacher who is opposed to it. Recently a gentleman of this State, deeply interested in her schools and her history, was conversing with one of the school officers of a county in the northern part of the State on the subject of supplying the schools under his jurisdiction with proper literature, when he was told by the officer that in his opinion the children were getting too much education; that there was no necessity for them to know anything of the history of the State or the country; that in his county there were people who could neither read nor write, but they enjoyed life and were just as happy as those who had an education.

In the same county was a teacher who asked, "What do I care for Indiana? What do I want to know anything about Indiana for?" In the first case the official takes a too narrow view of the responsibilities resting upon him, and in the other the teacher has no right to teach school in Indiana, if he cares nothing for the State that is keeping him from the poorhouse. Supplying schools with good literature is not only a part of the education of the children, but it has a result that follows on down through the years of life of the pupil. It gives to him a taste for good reading that will give him a higher and more perfect comprehension of his duties as a citizen, and enable him to better understand the relations between the citizen and the government. No school trustee can afford to neglect this high duty, and in selecting teachers he ought to rigidly scan the loyalty to the State of the applicant, and know that he is broad-minded enough to do more than hear the youngest children say their ab, abs and eb, ebs.

Indiana has added to her list of great historical writers. The latest addition to

the historic works of the country is that just issued by the Bowen-Merrill Co., "The Puritan Republic," by Daniel Walte Howe. This book tells the story of the Puritan settlement in Massachusetts, and how they founded there a great republic, in a most entertaining style. The December issue of *The Indianian* will contain a full review of this valuable contribution to historical literature.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE
HON. HENRY S. CAUTHORN,
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WRITER.

"The *Indianian*, I must acknowledge, fills a long-felt want, and is doing a good work for the preservation of matter of historic interest in connection with our State, which no other publication has attempted before. The various numbers are worthy of being bound in permanent form and of being preserved for future reference. I am highly pleased with *The Indianian* (which will be invaluable), its object and its purposes."

Vincennes, September, 1899.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM HON.
RUFUS MAGEE, EX- U. S. MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

"I have known so well all the public characters in Indiana since 1861, particularly politicians, lawyers and editors, that now they are gone I want to read of them. I therefore enclose check for subscription to *The Indianian*, and trust you may meet with merited success."

Logansport, September, 1899.

I find the *Indianian* to be an interesting, inspiring and up-to-date journal. Enclosed find order for \$1.50. Yours respectfully,

A. L. SHOOK.

Windfall, September, 1899.

A good suggestion is made by Mrs. Edna Whiting to county superintendents, in her paper on "A Woman's View of State Pride." The meetings of the Institutes ought to be enlivened by an occasional lecture, recital or musical entertainment, instead of being altogether given up to talks on pedagogy. Most of the instructors engaged in institute work are worth all that is paid them, but once in awhile some one is engaged whose dreary talks of what he saw in Europe, or of a trip he made to the Rocky Mountains, are a punishment to the teachers who have to pay for them.



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Tea is cheaper than any water bottled. By actual measurement over 300 cups of tea can be made from every pound of black tea, which, at the rate of fifty cents a pound, would give six cups for one cent. Coffee at its present low price is much dearer than tea, as only four cups can be made from one cent.

It is estimated that there are 11,000,000 cows in the United States devoted to butter making, and that their average yield is 125 pounds of butter a year, or a total of 1,375,000,000 pounds, or about eighteen pounds for each one of the population of the country.

In the Emerald Isle a belt of woman's hair is put in the cradle of an infant to keep it from harm, and in Roumania the mothers bind red ribbons round the ankles of their children for the same reason.



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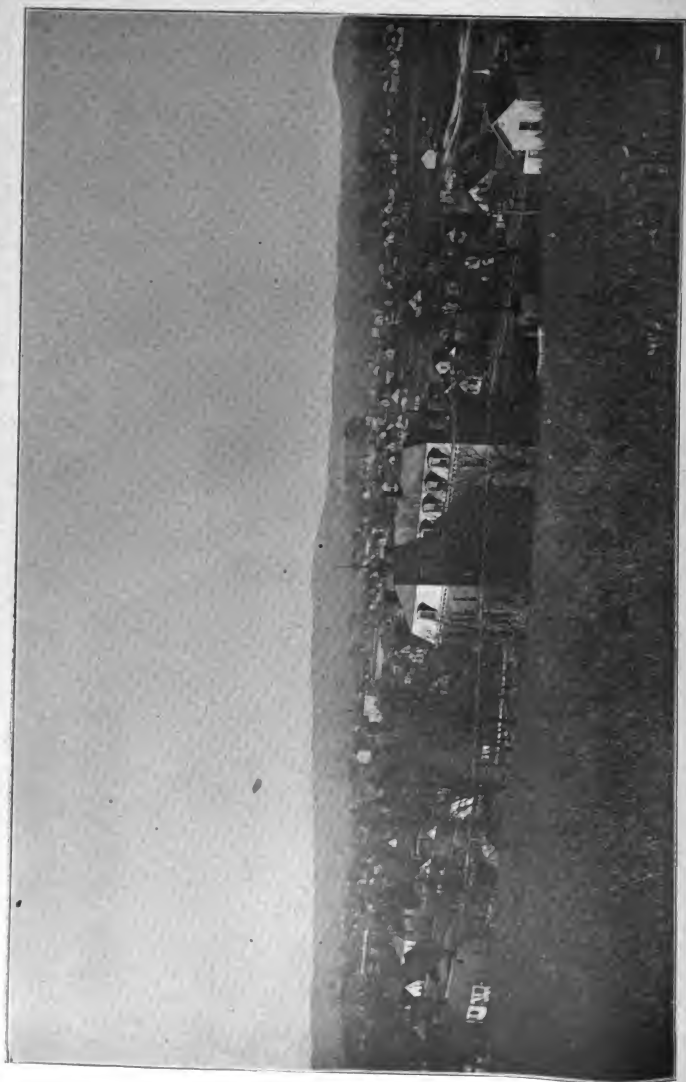


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BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF MARTINSVILLE.

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

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HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, MORGAN COUNTY.

Just eighty years ago the first white settler put up his cabin in what is now Morgan county, and just seventy-eight years ago Morgan county narrowly escaped embracing the future capital city of the State. In 1764 a poor farmer by the name of John Wetzel, living near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, became restless on account of the encroaching of neighbors to his little cabin, and concluded that he would hunt himself a home in the then almost unknown West, so he put his wife and his two children, one a boy of two, and the other only two months old, in a wagon and started out in search of his new home. John Wetzel was a Dutchman, strong, self-willed and stubborn. He was poor and restless. He had heard stories of the great unbroken forests farther away from the settlements, where the soil was of the richest character, and where a man could get all the land he wanted by settling upon it and claiming it. All the summer he had been wanting to move, but waited until his latest child should grow old enough to bear the journey, and when that infant had reached the mature age of two months he thought the time had come. The wife was a gentle-eyed woman, who loved her husband, and when the proposition was made to move far beyond the reach of neighbors and trust themselves among the wild Indian tribes, her heart at first sunk within her, but turning to her husband, when she found that his heart was set on moving, she said: "Whither thou goest, I will go." With his family in the little wagon

he set his face sternly toward the West, but who can tell with what feelings the gentle-eyed wife looked for the last time on what had been her home all her short life? Something had soured John Wetzel. It was a common saying of his, when the dangers from the Indians were pointed out to him, "I know very little about Indians, but I know a great deal about white men." Day after day he journeyed on, until at last he found an ideal spot on Big Wheeling Creek, miles from any other settler, and there he pitched his tent. The little family lived in the wagon until the husband and father erected a rude log cabin, and into that they moved.

Here in loneliness, yet in comfort, they lived, the family increasing until instead of two children, seven filled the cabin. Martin, the oldest, grew to be a sturdy lad, and Lewis was following closely on. The third was Jacob. Jacob was the first to be born in this cabin in the wilderness. Indians were about their only visitors, and it was only at very rare intervals they saw a white face. Occasionally John Wetzel went to Wheeling for needed supplies, but those visits were only made when necessity compelled, for he did not like the mingling with those of his own race. He was not a morose man, but a silent one, having but little to say, yet he loved his wife and his children, and his thoughts seemed to be to so provide that they would not have to live their lives in poverty. After a while the wars with the



THE RIVER ROAD.

Indians raged around him, and many times he was advised to seek safety for his family nearer the other settlements, but he sternly said, "I will not move." In August, 1777 the rumors of Indian hostilities became more current, and one day John Wetzel thought he would go to Wheeling for a supply of powder. At his wife's suggestion he took the three youngest children, John and the two girls, and left them with friends in the village. On the very night of his return his cabin was attacked by a strong force of Indians. He defended himself as well as he could but a tomahawk soon robbed him of life. The wife fled to the tall grass and there laid concealed while she watched the cabin burn. In the morning she fled to Wheeling, carrying the dire news with her. The father was slain, but what had become of the three boys? Martin, by some means had escaped from the savages and fled to the forest. In the morning he returned, and then made his way to Wheeling, but the two younger boys,



BLUE SHALE BLUFF.

Lewis, thirteen years old, and Jacob only nine, had been carried off by the Indians. As they passed by the bleeding form of their father, Lewis registered an oath that as long as he lived he would slay every Indian who came in his way, and for many years he faithfully kept that oath, becoming the most noted Indian hunter of his time, and no man was feared by the savages as was Lewis Wetzel. Many snares were laid for him, but he escaped them all, and went on with his work of vengeance.

In the fight Lewis had been wounded in the breast, but he determined to make his escape, and one night he and his little brother fled into the wilderness, and for days lived on roots, and at last, exhausted and almost dead, they reached Wheeling. Jacob joined his brother Lewis, in his oath to slay every



A MONSTER SAND BANK.

Indian they met, and it was only a few weeks after their return to Wheeling, that they began their work of slaughter. But what has all this to do with the story of Morgan county? Much, very much, for that Jacob Wetzel, who, when a boy of only nine years escaped from the Indians, and suffered such terrible hardships, and joined in that terrible oath, was the first white settler in what is now Morgan county. In this connection it is not necessary to trace all his after life from the day of his escape. Suffice it to say that he became but little less known than his famous brother, Lewis. By the time he was fifteen years old he was known as an excellent scout, versed in woodcraft and all the wiles of the Indians. He and his brother kept their vows, and many a red

man fell before his unerring rifle, and many were his hairbreadth escapes. He lived almost altogether in the woods, and if any deed of daring was needed the lot fell to either Lewis or Jacob Wetzel. They often joined in their forays after the Indians, but often were separated.

It was not until he became an old man that Lewis was satiated with his work of vengeance, but after some years Jacob yielded to softer influences and stayed his hand. He married, and as his children be-

between the settlements on the eastern border of the State, and those on the western, was needed. Before that to journey from Vincennes to any of the eastern settlements meant a trip first to the falls of the Ohio, and then up the Ohio to Lawrenceburg, and then out over a trace that had been cut through the forests.

The Indians were still around where the city of Anderson now stands, and one of their principal villages was at that point.



MORGAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

gan to grow up around him he, like his father, sought a home in the wilderness. In 1818 the Government obtained a cession of all the lands in central Indiana, from the Miami and Delaware Indians. This was called the "New Purchase," and as soon as the treaty was made, settlers began pouring into this new purchase. Vincennes was still the most important settlement in the State, but settlers were filling up the White Water Valley, and some shorter means of communication

One day Jacob Wetzel, or Whetzel, as the name has been spelled in later years, appeared at the Indian village and asked the chief to consent that a trace might be cut through to Vincennes. The privilege was granted, and Wetzel set to work. To cut a trace in those days was a great undertaking. Nothing but a dense forest covered all the land, and in many places the growth of underbrush and briars was so thick as to make them almost impenetrable, but Wetzel set



A SCENE ON WHITE RIVER.

about the work with energy and a trace was cut out and blazed until he reached the banks of White river, a few miles below where Indianapolis now stands. There was a scene to captivate the eye of a lover of nature. At that time White river was much more of a stream than it is at present, and the landscape that opened up before the road-maker was grand and impressive. All around him were the most magnificent forest trees he had ever gazed upon. He had lived among the mountains of West Virginia, had traversed the canebrakes of Kentucky,

had crossed up and down through Ohio many times, but nowhere had seen such majestic forest trees. Tall and straight they reared their tops seemingly almost to the clouds, and the green sward under them told of a soil of surpassing richness. Game was plenty and the river abounded in fish. Here was an ideal spot for the home of a hunter, a pioneer, and here he determined to put down his stake.

He chose his location, and the next year with his son, Cyrus, made a home in this de-

*Photo by L. N. Apple.*

BETHANY PARK AND MT. ETNA.



MORGAN COUNTY SHEEP.



LOVER'S LANE.

lightful spot. This was about the time that George Pogue and the McCormicks were settling where the city of Indianapolis now stands. Whetzel had stopped his road building at a point on White river then called Port Royal, and since known as "The Bluffs." When the commissioners to select a site for the new capital city of the State were hunting in the wilderness for a location, it is said they hesitated a long time between choosing the Bluffs, or land around the McCormick settlement. Among the would-be-historians of those early days there has been a wide divergence as to what took place in the meetings of the commissioners, and as to who was responsible for the final selection, and every historian has had a fairy tale of his own upon the subject, but the generally accepted story is that General John Tipton gave the casting vote and planted Indianapolis at the mouth of Fall Creek, instead of at the Bluffs. Be that as it may Marion and not Morgan county got the prize. But then there was no Marion county, and

no Morgan county, but it was all Delaware and Wabash counties, for the new purchase had been divided into two counties only.

The pioneer Whetzel was not long without neighbors. The fame of the fertility of the soil of the region now known as Morgan county soon was scattered abroad among those seeking homes in the West. The surveyors had not completed their work before many squatters had selected lands, and as soon as the land office at Brookville was ready for business they hurried off to that growing and important town to make good their claims. Nearly all of those early settlers came from the South, most of them from Tennessee and Kentucky. Here and there was a Pennsylvania German, and now and then a regular Yankee from New England. These pioneers found a section well watered by numerous streams, rolling enough to furnish the best of natural drainage, and offering great inducements to the industrious hand that would clear away the



CLAY BLUFFS ON WHITE RIVER.



THE FAMOUS SAND MINE.



BRIDGE OVER WHITE RIVER NEAR MARTINSVILLE.

gigantic forest trees and cultivate the soil. Along the streams the bluffs were bold and picturesque; the soil was of sand, easily cultivated, and warm and rich enough to bring forth most plentifully. There was a wealth of timber on every acre, and while the work of clearing the land ready for the plow would be arduous, the work of cultivation afterward promised to be light, so the land was eagerly taken up, and by the winter of

1821-2 enough settlers were there to form a county organization, and a petition to that effect was sent up to the Legislature.

In those days the legislators were not overburdened with work, and making new counties was an easy job for them, so, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners they took a part of Wabash county and a part of Delaware county and made a new one, to which they gave the name of Mor-



VIEW OF WHITE RIVER FROM BRIDGE.

gan. This new county was ordained to contain about 450 square miles, of alternate hills and dales, the hills offering the best grazing grounds in the State, and the valleys the most fertile lands to be found anywhere. There is one valley, known as "Lamb's Bottom," which has become famous all over the country for its amazing fertility. By the act which described the boundaries of the new county and gave it its name commissioners were designated to select a site for the county seat, and put the machinery of county government in motion. A sheriff and certain other officers were appointed and a court was held. No house



HAVING FUN.



OUT ON A LIMB.

had been provided for the meeting of this court, so its sessions were held in the log cabin of Jacob Cutler, near where the present town of Martinsville stands. There were no towns in the new county, but there were three or four settlements, and all were eager to have the seat of justice located at their settlements. Among these was the settlement known as Mooresville, and another at what is now Centerton. Mooresville was too far off to one side of the county, and did not receive much consideration from the commissioners, but Centerton was nearly the geographical center of the county, and sur-

rounded by a magnificent agricultural country. It was a strong bidder for the honor, but those who owned the lands around the present town of Martinsville were the most liberal and won the location. It is not definitely known how it got its name, but the generally accepted account is that it was named in honor of the oldest member of the commission that made the selection. It is not of much moment how it got its name, for Shakespeare intimates there is but little in a name after all. Immediately upon its selection and naming Martinsville began to assume quite a commercial importance.

The early farmers of central Indiana devoted their entire attention to two things—corn and hogs. They raised enough wheat



FROM THE HILLS OF BROWN COUNTY.

for their own consumption in flour, a little barley, a little rye, and some flax, but corn was their principal product. Corn gave feed to their stock, meal for the use of the family and then the rest was put into hogs. The hogs when fattened were killed and packed in the winter, and when the spring floods came floated in flatboats down to New Orleans. The raising of hogs in Morgan county was an easy task for the farmer. In the summer they roamed the woods and fed on the great abundance of mast. Great oak and beech trees furnished annually a supply of mast great enough to feed many thousand head of hogs. In the fall and early winter a few bushels of corn would finish the work of fattening, and would harden the meat to make it merchantable. The early hog raisers of Morgan county had one thing to contend against and that was the bears which still roamed through the hills, and many a good, fat porker gave up its life to feed a hungry bear. Wolves also were thick, and young pigs made excellent picking for them. Many a wolf and bear hunt was organized, and many exciting stories were told around the firesides in after years of the bears that had been slain.

The county grew apace in population and more farms were opened up; log school houses and log churches were erected and content and plenty began to smile upon the people. It was a lamentable fact in the early history of the county that the South-

ern people as a rule were not great friends of popular education, but those who settled in Morgan county evidently were believers in the good that learning would do, for they early began to discuss the means whereby the facilities for education might be bettered. As early as 1837 a seminary was erected and a county library formed, and every township had its library. What a great misfortune to the State it has been that the township libraries were permitted to die! Many of the men who reached distinction in the service of the State and the general government obtained all their earliest reading from those township libraries. They were a part of the educational system of the State, and a very important part. Important as the school houses are, it is after all but a small part of the education of a people that is obtained in them. The real education comes from the after reading and there was a time when Indiana could well be proud of its township libraries, but from the wretched management of our legislators they were permitted to languish and die.

In 1836 the people of Morgan county became greatly excited, as did the people of all the other counties of the State, over visions of prosperity they saw looming up before them. Transportation was what the people wanted. The farms already opened would produce enough to supply all the wants of the people in breadstuffs and in



VIEW NEAR HIGH ROCK ON WHITE RIVER.



CAMP KIRKWOOD, ON WHITE RIVER.

ments for the table and leave a great surplus, if they could only get it to market, but they had a hundred wants they could not supply, and for those wants they had to depend upon the outside world. New farmers were coming into all parts of the State, and new farms were being opened up, and a still greater surplus of products was promised. Something had to be done, and that quickly, or stagnation and disaster would surely follow. Railroad building throughout the world was in its infancy, but canals had been in profitable use in many places for many years, and the State of New York had just completed the Erie canal amid the rejoicings of the people. A great cry for railroads and canals went up from the people of Indiana. Even wagon roads were few, and they were only traces cut through the wilderness, without any attempt to grade or improve them. In the spring of the year, when the thaws came, or during the rainy seasons, they were almost impassable, and the way to and from market for the farmer, and all were farmers in those days, was an exceedingly difficult one. The people who lived on the Ohio river were a little better off, for they could get their supplies by steamboats, and ship their surplus by flatboats, but those who lived in the interior were practically cut off from the

world and they clamored for railroads and canals.

The State entered upon a great and complicated work of internal improvements. Among the canals projected was one from Indianapolis along White river to a point where it would connect with the great Wabash and Erie canal, which was then under construction from Lake Erie to the Ohio river at Evansville. This canal was to traverse Morgan county. By this canal the people of Morgan county could reach the capital city of the State in one direction, and all the cities and towns on the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the other. It was a grand project, and opened up grand visions to the people of the county, and it is not to be wondered at that they saw visions of wealth floating before their eyes. Their farms were among the most productive in the State, the farmers were industrious and willing to labor if they could sell their surplus products and get in return the things they needed, and with the coming of the canal everything bore a roseate hue.

Early in the spring of 1837 an engineering party was put to work to locate the line of this canal, which was to be called "The Indiana Central." The party was under the charge of two men who had had experience



PROUD OF HIS HOGS.

in that line of work in New York, and were well equipped for the task. The task of surveying in those early days was an arduous one, owing to the thick growth of underbrush along the river bottom, where it was desired the canal should run. The work was slow, but the engineers were careful and industrious, and mile after mile of the canal was located and properly staked for the workmen who were to construct the same. Even the mere presence of the engineering party made business lively along the route, for they had to be fed and they were eagerly welcomed by the farmers.

The work of construction was let out by contract by divisions of a few miles in length. As soon as the surveying party had properly located and staked a division it would be put under contract, and then the active work of construction would begin.



THE BUNGALOW.

The first thing was to clear the line of forest trees and underbrush. This brought a small army of choppers into the county, and the farmers were called upon to furnish the teams to drag off the timber and drag out the stumps. A path of one hundred feet in width had thus to be prepared for the ditchers. This gave employment for the farmers, and they had another market for their supplies in providing food for the choppers.

This generation has no conception of the labor required to build canals. After the trees, stumps and brush were cleared off, ditches had to be dug on each side of the right of way, to carry off the surplus water and properly drain the ground on which the great ditch or canal was to be dug. Then an army of Irishmen, with pick and shovel, began the work of digging out the canal bed.



STONE QUARRY.

For awhile Port Royal became the chief town of the county. There was one of chief stopping places of the contractors, and toward it on Saturday night and all day Sunday turned the ditchers. At that time lot owners at Port Royal would not have changed places with any real estate owner in Washington City, but the boom for the Port did not last long. After awhile work on the feeder dam at Waverly began, and the headquarters of the force was moved to that place. Those were halcyon days for Waverly. Its people could look over and laugh at the disappointed denizens of the Port, as they saw that thriving village decay before their eyes.

It was an exciting time. In fact, in those days, wherever a body of Irishmen were at

*Photo by L. N. Apple.*

BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF BROOKLYN.

work times were sure to be lively. An Irishman was always ready for a frolic or a fight, and generally the frolic meant a fight, and somehow or other an Irishman could always make a frolic out of a fight, so fights were plenty, especially just after pay day. The movable hospital was always sure of half a dozen or more patients, with heads needing attention because of gentle taps of the shillalahs. While Port Royal and Waverly were enjoying their booms the people of Martinsville and other points farther along the line were anxiously waiting for their time to come. Alas! alas! those halcyon days could not or would not last forever. The work was energetically pushed for awhile. Once a month the engineers would make their estimates and the contractors would receive their pay, but a time was coming when no pay was to be ready. The State run out of money; no more could be had, and the work had to stop. Most of the earthwork was completed almost to Martinsville, and most of the timber had been prepared for the bridges, locks and aqueducts, and a great deal of stone for the necessary stonework was scattered along the line.

The State having failed to pay the contractors, the contractors in their turn were not able to pay the workmen, and then for a few weeks times were livelier than they had been before, for the laborers who had performed their work were not disposed to submit quietly to the loss of their pay. Thus ended one of the dreams of the people of Morgan county. It had been a delightful dream while it lasted. They had erected

many a castle, but they turned out to be castles in Spain. Work ended on the canal in 1839, and after a few weeks contractors and laborers left that region, and things settled back to the same old course, and what surplus the people had was floated down White river or hauled over the mud roads to Indianapolis. The State had squandered millions of dollars and had nothing to show except a piece of a canal here and there, a few miles of a railroad, and a few miles of turnpike road and the shattered hopes of the people.

The increasing difficulties of navigation on White river and the building of railroads in various parts of the State retarded the growth of Morgan county, to some extent, the newcomers seeking farms more accessible to transportation lines, Martinsville lost its importance, as the hogs were driven to some point on one or the other of the railroad lines, all the lines up to that time having missed the county. In 1847 an effort was made to connect Martinsville by rail with the outside world, and the work of constructing a road from Martinsville to Franklin was commenced. Franklin at that time was an important station on the road from Indianapolis to Madison. The road was completed in 1852. It was laid with the old-fashioned strap rail, and after being operated a few years, by fits and starts, was finally abandoned. This, however, was not the first railroad in the county. Among the early settlers of the county, especially around Mooresville and Monrovia, were a number who were conscientiously opposed to slavery, and Morgan county became an im-

portant point on that underground railroad that became so famous and historical from 1840 to 1860, and many a fugitive from the South found shelter, food and help among the good people of Morgan.

In 1853 the New Albany & Salem Company, then operating a road from New Albany to Michigan City, projected a line to connect their road with Indianapolis. This line was to leave their road at Gosport, and running through Morgan reach Indianapolis. The line through its whole length was graded, and many of the culverts and some of the bridges built, but the panic of 1857 killed it. This line did not touch Martinsville, but ran along the other side of the river. About the close of the war an agitation was begun at Martinsville for the revival of the old road to Franklin. Some of the citizens advocated the building of a road to Indianapolis, but the majority of the people said they did not want a road to Indianapolis, but to Cincinnati, and a company was formed to construct a road on the old bed to Franklin and from there to Fairland on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, and General Burnside took hold of it and the road was built. The agitation for the road to Indianapolis, however, was kept up, and a company was organized to construct it, the southwestern terminus was to be Vincennes.

The people of Morgan county voted \$50,000 to this road, provided it was built on the old New Albany & Salem grade through the county. Martinsville offered \$30,000 if the road would cross the river and come to that place. This offer was accepted, as it would cause a deviation for but a few miles from the original line, and hurt nobody. Those who had voted the \$50,000, however, saw a way to escape paying, after the road was constructed, and refused to pay on account of this slight deviation from the old line. Law suits followed, and the road finally obtained about \$15,000 of the \$50,000. The road to Fairland fell into the hands of the Big Four and has been maintained as a feeder to their lines. That to Vincennes fell into the hands of the Pennsylvania and has become a paying piece of railroad property, doing a very large local traffic.

There was a time when the good people of Morgan county thought it possible that their hills might be full of gold, and that the creek beds would prove equal to the streams of California in their richness of the precious metals, but all such dreams were delusions. Then there were dreams of great beds of copper, but they were also delusive and the people set back to the work of getting wealth from the soil by the good old process of farming. In later years, however, it has



Photo by Ennis Bros.

THE HILLS OF MORGAN.

*Photo by J. P. Calvert.*

STREET IN MOORESVILLE.

been developed that some of the hills at least contained the material for wealth in great beds of shale for brick-making, and now one of the most extensive industries of the county is in making brick. It is highly probable that other hills will be found to contain equal stores of wealth. One thing is true, that those hills could be profitably cultivated for fruit, and there is no reason of climate or soil why Morgan county should not be one of the richest fruit growing sections of the State, if proper attention is given the subject. There is still much valuable timber in the county, but the great forests which once covered all that region have been largely cut down.

The martial spirit of the county has always been strong. When President Polk called for volunteers to carry on the war with Mexico, Morgan county offered one full company. It was not accepted, but several of the members volunteered in other companies and fought for the flag of their country on foreign soil. When the civil war came it was a great test of the loyalty of the people of Morgan. As has been said, most of the early settlers were from the South, and while they were of the class who had come to Indiana to escape the curse of slavery, still all their affections and prejudices were with the South, and when the war came it was a hard struggle for many of them to

join in the effort to force the South back into the Union, but many of them loyally took that stand. At almost the first talk of secession a large Union meeting was held at Martinsville, participated in by leading men of all parties, and their faith and their support was tendered to the government.

At the first call for troops more than a full company at once offered their services and promptly marched to Indianapolis, and a full company was given a place in the famous Seventh Regiment, and did excellent service in West Virginia. As the necessity for troops grew stronger company after company was enrolled until the county sent to the front more than 2,700 of her sons, and some of them were found fighting on almost every battlefield of the war. There was, however, quite a large element of disloyalty in the county and several acts of violence were committed. In at least one instance a valuable citizen was coldly murdered almost in the presence of his family, and for no crime other than his intense loyalty to the Union. In 1863 the Knights of the Golden Circle had become very strong in the county, and many acts of violence were perpetrated. In that year a small squad of cavalymen, who had been sent to the county for the purpose of arresting deserters who were in hiding, was ambushed and fired upon by some of the disloyal people. The fire was promptly returned, when

the ambushers fled to the hills. Several arrests were made, and on trial before the United States court some of the offenders were heavily fined. President Lincoln remitted some of the fines at the instigation of the late Joseph E. McDonald. Nearly all the 2,700 men furnished by the county were volunteers, only a small number being drafted men, and they only drafted to equalize the townships. The county also furnished one company for the Spanish war.

Morgan county possesses great wealth in its building stone and sand. Its clays and shales have already been spoken of. Near Mooresville is an excellent quality of building stone, and it is already being extensively quarried, and finds a ready market. In addition to the clays, shales and stone, it is famed for its fine quality of sand, especially for molding purposes. It is said that this is the finest sand for such purposes in this country, if not in the world. Shipments of it have been made to Europe and the supply is very large.

One of the most picturesque points in Morgan county is "High Rock," on White river, about three miles north of Martinsville. A mill originally stood there, being the first erected in the county. A dam was thrown across the river at this point, and the power for the mill was furnished by an old-fashioned overshot wheel, a wheel that has long ago gone out of use. At first this mill was only used to grind a coarse kind of meal from corn, but after some time burs for flour were added and later a sawmill. For some time this mill did all the grinding for an extensive territory. Before its erection the people had been compelled to depend upon hand mills, or go about seven miles south of Bloomington. The mill was destroyed by fire two or three times, and finally after a burning it was not rebuilt.

On this picturesque site some gentlemen have erected one of the most unique club-houses in the country. It has been christened "The Bungalow." It is a log house two stories high, and is chinked and daubed in the fashion of the pioneers. In fact, it is intended to bring back and perpetuate as far as possible the better class of the houses of our fathers who conquered the wilderness, levelled the forests and made Indiana a garden spot. To carry out this illusion more perfectly it is provided with a capacious fire-

place and the old fashioned stick chimney. Something of the Southern cabin home is introduced in the wide verandas, which supply lounging places during the heat of the day. These verandas are ornamented with rustic work, which helps to carry on the illusion of pioneer times fastened on to the luxuries of these modern days. There is an old-fashioned well, walled with brick, and having the old-fashioned sweep, to which is attached the "old oaken bucket." The furnishings are as unique as the house. The kitchen fireplace has a crane and dogirons, while hickory chairs, rockers, settees and tables of the olden days abound everywhere.

The early settlers of Morgan county believed in education, and schools were soon organized. The houses were built of round logs and the furnishings were rude, but so well did they serve their purpose that the spirit of education kept pace with other improvements, and to-day the various school corporations own property to the value of more than \$150,000 and pay their 152 teachers the sum of \$44,000 per year.

Morgan county was one of the first in the State to adopt a fixed course of study and to grade its schools, and when a State course was outlined the county course was immediately changed to conform to it. The county has two commissioned and nine non-commissioned high schools. The township high schools are working under a four-year course adopted in 1896. This course is equivalent to three years' work in a commissioned school. These schools have an enrollment of nearly 300. Every teacher in the county is a member of the Teachers' Reading Circle, and the Y. P. R. C. libraries contain more than 4,000 volumes.

Martinsville, the county seat, is situated at the head of one of the loveliest valleys in the State. It nestles at the foot of a range of hills and has a most picturesque appearance. The site was chosen at the very organization of the county. Its wells of health-giving waters have made it famous over the whole country within the last few years. For some years past it has been steadily growing, and many marked improvements have been made. It has recently been granted free delivery by the postoffice department. This was largely due to the efforts of the present postmaster.



THE MARTINSVILLE SANITARIUM.

Surrounded as it is by one of the richest agricultural sections of the State, and aided by its sanitariums it is destined to become a prominent and popular resort. The city is thoroughly lighted by gas and electricity, the city owning its own lighting plant. It has also a splendid water system, the water being pure and abundant, and as the city

owns the plant the water rates are very low. Many of the residences are beautiful and surrounded by lawns, well kept. The streets are magnificently shaded.

When the natural gas and oil excitement swept over the State, a dozen years ago, some of the enterprising citizens of Martinsville, wanting to be in the swim of pros-



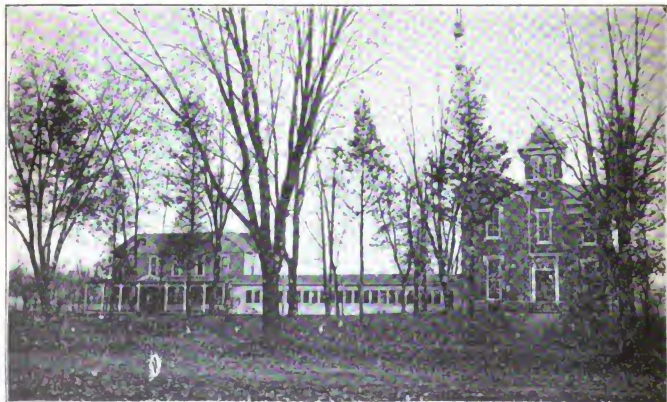
THE HIGHLAND SANITARIUM.



THE NATIONAL SANITARIUM.

perity, thought to bore for gas, hoping that if they did not find a storehouse of nature's great fuel that they would at least strike oil. They found neither gas nor oil, but did make a find that in the end will be worth far more to the people of the town and county than either gas or oil. Gas wells and oil wells fail after a time, and the great

reservoirs of nature will sometime be empty, for it has been demonstrated that the great chemist is not at work making new supplies of either, and that when the laboratory is once emptied the supply will be exhausted forever. They struck water of wonderful curative powers, and a supply that will be as inexhaustible as the power of Providence.



THE HOME LAWN SANITARIUM.

As long as rains last the supply will last. The rains fall and feed the brooks, the rivulets, the rivers, the lakes; it falls and sinks into the ground, and then through the porous sands, or clays, or through the crevices of the rocks it flows onward, gathering health-giving properties in its course. It is not like gas or oil, whose store houses have no source of new supply.

Thus the water at Martinsville runs through nature's laboratory, and gathers in solution many of the elements which go to form the human system. It is a part of human nature to be blind to the good things around us. So it was when the people of Martinsville found water, and that of not a very pleasant taste or smell, where they had expected gas or oil. Their disappointment was keen, and they loudly cursed fate. They had dreamed of



GRAND HOTEL, MARTINSVILLE.

Alumina	0.661 "	"	"
Silica	0.556 "	"	"
Free Hydrogen Sulphide			
Gas	0.85 cub. in. per gal.		
Free Carbonic Acid			
Gas	21.24 cub. in. per gal.		

There is no water known to man that possesses more health-giving properties than the waters at Martinsville. Their curative value was at once recognized when the analysis was made, and preparations were made to utilize the find. Several sanitariums have been erected, and already thousands have been treated. Perhaps it would be too much to say that all had been cured, or even that all have been permanently benefitted by the treatment, but it is not too much to say that only a very small minority have gone away after a faithful trial without receiving lasting benefits, and thousands have been wholly cured. Many patients go to such places after



NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING, MARTINSVILLE.

manufactories and a rise in town property, but had never dreamed of becoming famous as a great health resort. The disappointment wore away, and those who had put their money into the wells began to count chances of getting some of it out again, and had an analysis made of the water. The analysis disclosed as follows:

Potassium Chloride....	1,775 gr. per gal. U. S.
Sodium Chloride.....	58,580 " " "
Sodium Sulphate.....	1,879 " " "
Sodium Carbonate.....	2,482 " " "
Magnesium Carbonate	15,359 " " "
Calcium Carbonate...	16,902 " " "



Photo by Ennis Bros.

INTERIOR POST OFFICE, MARTINSVILLE.

the disease has gotten so strong a hold on them that nothing will cure, and then find fault with the water. Others go and take treatment for a short time, and then become impatient, but where they give it a fair trial, when the disease is not past all curing, the waters do not fail...

This great source of wealth to Martinsville is only just beginning to be known to the public. But little effort has ever been made to advertise the water. Thousands of Americans cross the ocean annually in search of health from the waters in Germany and France. They go at great cost, and the stream will sooner or later, be turned in the direction of Indiana and Martinsville. The

much to the business interests of the town. The shales in the hills around Martinsville promise greatly for the future, as they are adapted for many branches of industry, and in the near future they will be utilized, adding wealth to the city and county.

Martinsville has one of the most unique manufacturing industries in the country. The favorite chair of Andrew Jackson was made out of hickory withes, and the chair became famous in history. Brown county, adjoining Morgan, is filled with a growth of hickory, just the thing for such chairs, and from that county the Martinsville factory gets its supplies. The hickory chairs of Morgan county are now found almost every-



MARTINSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

direct benefit of the discovery of this water, of course, inures to Martinsville, but the indirect benefit is to the State at large. What is wanted is an electric road from Indianapolis to Martinsville, and that will be constructed before many months. With such a road many Indianapolis business men would buy property around Martinsville and build their homes there. There are many places around the town that would make ideal sites for villas.

Martinsville has also quite a manufacturing industry. None of the establishments are large, like some of those to be found in the gas belt, but they are prosperous and add

where for lawn, garden and porch purposes. The bottoms of the chairs are made from splits from the inner bark of the hickory, while the posts and stretchers are made of young hickory with the bark on.

An index of the development of Martinsville is found in the public schools. For many years the different boards of education have been faithful to the trust reposed in them. They have labored earnestly to build up a first class system of schools and are now reaping the harvest of their careful sowing and industrious cultivation. Ever since the organization of the city there has

been a strong sentiment in favor of public education, and as the city has grown from a small village, to its present size, school interests have always kept well abreast of the times. Like most cities the size of Martinsville, the school affairs were directed by a number of men prominent in educational work of their day. Many different superintendents were employed to manage the schools, but in 1876 the board of education employed J. R. Starkey to superintend the schools of the city. At that time there were only seven teachers and one building. In 1885 the west half of the third ward building was used, and in 1891 the east half of this building was opened. Through the untiring zeal and energy of Prof. Starkey the schools grew, until in 1896, the teaching force numbered sixteen. Superintendent Starkey had charge of the schools for twenty years, and did splendid service in building up a good system.

Soon after the death of Superintendent Starkey in May, 1896, Superintendent W. D. Kerlin was elected to fill the vacancy, and has done very successful work during his four years of service. Superintendent Kerlin is a young gentleman of scholarly attainments and superior native ability, and is a true exponent of our end of the century system of education. No small share of the credit for Martinsville's present superior position in this regard is due to him. He was born in Richmond, Indiana, and was educated in the high school of that place, supplemented by a course in the Indiana State Normal. Since his graduation at Terre Haute he has done much work in Chicago University.

When Mr. Kerlin took charge of the city schools it was necessary that the entire system be thoroughly revised, in order that the schools be on an equal footing with other cities of the same size. The grades were reclassified, additional teachers were employed and the First ward building was erected to relieve the crowded condition of the schools. The high school course was changed from a three years' course with two teachers and the superintendent part time, to a strong four years' course with four teachers in the high school faculty. Physical, chemical and botanical laboratories were fitted up and science was given its proper attention.

Additional work in English was given, as well as one more year in Latin. Two years



THE BROOKLYN DAM,

of German was also put into the course. In the grammar grades, 7's and 8's, departmental work is done, each line of work being in charge of special teachers, on the same general plan as in the high school.

The city has three commodious and well equipped school buildings, but they are proving inadequate to the attendance, and the time is not far distant when a new high school building will be an absolute necessity. The buildings are models of neat and handsome architecture, and are planned with a view to convenience and sanitation. About one thousand pupils are now enrolled, one hundred and twenty-five of which number attend the high school. Twenty-one teachers are employed and are selected from the best instructors of the day. All branches of higher education are taught and self-reliance is cultivated, the pupil being encouraged to think for himself. Having had a strong foundation in the rudimentary branches he is competent to select material, and decide upon the style of architecture for his future upbuilding.

In connection with the schools is a public library containing about 1,300 volumes. To this is added each year about 300 new books. The present board of education is J. M. Carleton, president; Dr. E. M. Sweet, treasurer; Charles A. Hubbard, secretary. They are all deeply interested in the school inter-



MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

ests of the city, and will see that the schools are well provided for.

Next to Martinsville, in importance and size, is Mooresville. It is situated in a delightful section of the State, within easy reach of the capital. The pioneers of that part of Morgan county were many of them of the religious denomination of Friends, and by birth and training were ardent friends to education, so it is not surprising that a school house was one among the first buildings erected. The town was laid off about 1823, and from that day to this has been known for its high morality, and its sturdy loyalty to the State and Government. It is a busy little city—no idlers being found. Its streets are well graded, and lined by beautiful and well-cared for shade trees. It is lighted by electricity, and shows progressive-ness in every way. The first school house was erected in 1822, and it was one of the half dozen brick school houses then in the State. When the common school system was adopted, Mooresville moved at once toward the front rank of village schools, and it has kept pace with the advance in educational matters and with the growth of the city, until its schools are counted among the best in the State, the high school bearing a commission which admits its graduates to any of the colleges of the State.

Among the other towns in the county are Brooklyn, settled in 1819, Morgantown, in 1831, Monrovia in 1834, Waverly, 1838, Centerton, 1854, Eminence, 1855, and Paragon, 1857. All of them now have excellent schools and are prosperous places.

Near Centerton the Christian church has a beautiful park, known as Bethany, for summer meetings. The park is on the line of the I. & V. railroad, and attracts many visitors during the summer meetings. It grows in popularity with each year.

Just when the first newspaper was printed in the county is not certainly known, but it was early in the forties. It was printed on a wooden press, and reputed for that day an amazing piece of enterprise. In 1846 a paper was started at Mooresville by Thomas L. Worth, and in 1851 was removed to Martinsville and called the Gazette. It is still published, and is the organ of the Democratic party. In 1870, when the Gazette passed into the hands of the Democrats the Republicans of the county determined not to be without an organ, and so the Republican was started, and from that time has been a prosperous and ably conducted paper. About ten years ago a daily edition was begun, called the Reporter. The Gazette, Republican and Reporter are all prosperous, and make a gallant fight for the city and county, and have done much to build up the prosperity of the community.

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

1. How many species of flowering plants are found in Indiana?
2. Name the three largest families of flowering plants known in Indiana. How many families are there?
3. What wild fruits have we in Indiana?
4. What nuts have we in Indiana?
5. How many varieties of orchids have we?
6. What poisonous plants are found in Indiana?
7. How many acres of Indiana are covered with forests?
8. How many species, how many families and how many genera are represented by the trees of Indiana?
9. What species is most largely represented?
10. In what part of the State are cypress trees found?

ANSWERS.

1. Excluding the ferns and their families between one thousand four hundred and one thousand five hundred flowering plants are found in Indiana.
2. There are ninety families of the flowering plants known in the State, of which the composital, the pulse, and the labiate or mint are the three largest.
3. Of wild fruits the grape, the paw-paw, the persimmon, the plum, the blackberry, the service berry and the haw are abundant. Of these the grape, the blackberry, the persimmon, the plum and the paw-paw are capable of being improved by cultivation.
4. The nut fruits of the State are the hickorynut, the walnut and the chestnut. Formerly pecans grew profusely in some parts of the State. In addition to those mentioned the beech nut and the acorn are good for animals. The English walnut has been cultivated to a limited extent, and if attention

was paid to it would be a productive industry.

5. Thirty-eight species of orchids are native to the State.
6. Only a few of the native plants of the State are poisonous, but the poison oak, or Ivy, the sumach, the ground cherry and the lady slipper are generally considered poisonous to the touch. When taken internally wild parsnips, wild carrots, ground cherries, night shades, and various species of the poppy family are held to be poisonous.
7. The forest acreage of the State is supposed now to be about one million acres. The denudation of our forests has been very rapid during the past twenty years.
8. Indiana contains one hundred and nine species of forest trees, representing fifty-three genera and twenty-five families.
9. The oak family is the most largely represented, fifteen species being known.
10. Cypress trees are only found in the southwestern counties of the State.

QUESTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

1. What jurisdiction did Virginia exercise over Indiana?
2. What town in Indiana was chartered by the Legislature of Virginia?
3. When did the United States begin to exercise jurisdiction over the territory?
4. What was the form of that jurisdiction?
5. When and by whom was the civil organization of the territory perfected?
6. Of what did the first territorial Legislature consist?
7. When were the members of the first Legislature elected, and under what authority?
8. Where was the territorial seat of government at that time?
9. Who was the first delegate to Congress from the territory?
10. Who was Winthrop Sargent?

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana History have occurred in the month of December:

December 1, 1840. Statue of Washington placed in the National capital.

December 2, 1859. John Brown hanged at Charleston, Virginia, for treason against Virginia.

December 4, 1783. General Washington bade farewell to his army.

December 5, 1782. George III acknowledged in the House of Lords, the independence of the American colonies.

December 5, 1782. Martin Van Buren born.

December 5, 1876. Brooklyn theater burned; 300 lives lost.

December 6, 1857. Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, received by President Buchanan.

December 7, 1796. President Washington delivered his last address to Congress.

December 9, 1807. American ports closed to British vessels. This was occasioned by the hostile acts of Britain, in the Napoleonic wars.

December 11, 1816. Indiana admitted as a State into the Union.

December 13, 1775. General Montgomery, in command of American forces, captured Montreal.

December 13, 1862. Battle of Fredricksburg.

December 14, 1799. General Washington died.

December 14-16, 1864. Battle of Nashville. Hood's army destroyed.

December 16, 1773. Tea destroyed in Boston harbor by American patriots.

December 16, 1779. France recognized the United States.

December 16, 1811. Earthquake at New Madrid, Missouri.

December 16, 1835. Great fire in New York; 675 houses burned; loss, \$20,000,000.

December 16, 1859. Cook, Coppoc, Copeland and Green, companions of John Brown hanged.

December 20, 1860. South Carolina secedes from the Union.

December 21, 1864. General Sherman entered Savannah.

December 21, 1866. Massacre of troops by Indians at Fort Phil Kearney.

December 22, 1807. Embargo laid on all British vessels in American ports.

December 23, 1783. Washington resigned his commission as General of the American armies.

December 24, 1811. Theater at Richmond, Virginia, burned; the Governor of the State and many others lost their lives.

December 24, 1814. Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States signed at Ghent.

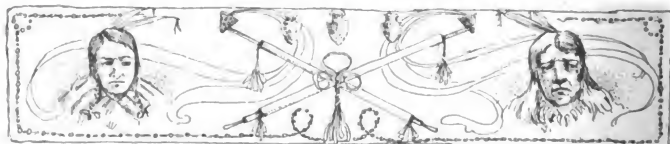
December 24, 1851. Capitol at Washington partly destroyed by fire.

December 26, 1776. Washington defeated the Hessians at Trenton.

December 29, 1808. Andrew Johnson born.

December 29, 1812. Great naval battle between the Constitution and Java fought.

December 30, 1861. New York banks suspended specie payment. This was followed by all banks of the country.



INDIANA DAY.

BY LEONORA NEWTON HOBBS.

Why celebrate the anniversary of Indiana's admission into the Union? Because, though not a recognized holiday, it affords opportunity for reviewing that phase of national life which lies nearest us; because intelligent citizenship and patriotism are such important elements in this republic, that we can well afford to cultivate them on local soil. Indiana's birthday has never received the attention it deserves. Her citizens are loyal but most of them remember the anniversary of her entrance into statehood, only after the date is past—reminded of it perhaps by the celebration held by a few loyal hearted teachers and students. Coming as the day does between Pilgrim's holiday, Thanksgiving, on the one hand and the joyous Christmas time on the other, it is perhaps not so strange that this anniversary has often been allowed to pass unhonored. But Indiana Day stands unexcelled as the time for a number of delightful observances, observances which may do more toward giving Hoosiers a clear recognition and correct understanding of our State's early history, and present needs, than could be so easily gained in any other way.

Since Indiana passes her 83rd milestone on the eleventh of December, 1899, it might be fitting to suggest a program which, though simple, was found to be interesting when tried; it may easily be improved and elaborated by the leader of any club interested in this line of work; with some few changes the same outline could be used in school celebrations. There were pleasing decorations of patriotic colors about the rooms. On arriving the guests were presented programs in folder form; on the first page was printed in fancy lettering,

December 11, 1816. December 11, 1899.
Indiana's Anniversary.

(At the foot of the page this quotation).
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land?"

On the third page was the following acrostic:

Inhabitants.
Natural Resources.
Dull Dates, and Daring Deeds.
Important Issues.
Achievements.
Noted Hoosiers.
Abreast of the Times.

These topics had been previously assigned to members that brief pointed talks might be given. The first speaker said Indiana has been inhabited by six nationalities, viz: Mound Builders, Indians, French, English, American and—Hoosiers. Our State gets its name from the Indians, who probably drove the Mound Builders to the south, to be themselves superseded in the course of centuries by a stronger race; later the brave French explorers and devout Jesuit missionaries gave way before British arms; finally at the close of the revolution England was compelled to relinquish to the United States her hold on this region; then the northwest territory was organized, Ohio admitted, Indiana territory formed, and in 1816 Indiana was made a State. For almost a century Hoosiers have been increasing in numbers and influence, in wealth and power; until the term is no longer one of reproach, for Hoosier has come to stand for intelligence, thrift and enterprise. Two speakers gave the next topic, "Natural Resources;" the first giving the location, comparative size, climate, lakes, rivers and vegetation of the State; while the second spoke of our metals, coal, stone, mineral springs, natural gas, glass, and clay industries. A bright young woman made "Dull Dates and Daring Deeds," anything but a dull ten minutes. Reviewing the principal dates in our State's record, she related some thrilling incidents not found in school text books; beginning with the history of La Salle, the courageous Frenchman; then she told how George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes and other British outposts, thus gain-

ing for the United States the dominion of the vast area afterwards known as the Northwest Territory; she closed with some incidents of heroism in local history.

The next speaker said such "Important Issues" in our State's early record as the establishment of public schools, freedom in religious worship, and the prohibition of slavery in States formed from the Northwest Territory were solved by the Ordinance of 1787; later questions, financial, political and moral, were discussed briefly. The topic "Achievements" was assigned to four members, the first treating the subjects of schools, churches and benevolent institutions; the second spoke on agricultural achievements, the great labor necessary to clear and stock our 200,000 farms; to drain and transform a malarial swamp into a healthful district; the third speaker gave an account of Indiana's manufacturing interests; the fourth showed that our commercial achievements were equally wonderful—through our State there pass the great throbbing veins of a nation's commerce. The speaker on "Noted Americans" quoted, "He were a tiresome singer who would try to name all who have title-deed to fame." From the long list of great names only a few were mentioned—in literature, Eggleston, Ridpath, Wallace, Riley; in public life, Robert D. Owen, John G. Davis, R. W. Thompson, Albert S. White, Henry S. Lane, Oliver P. Morton, Vice-President Colfax, Vice-President Hendricks, Daniel W. Voorhees and ex-President Harrison; she closed with a tribute to those "unknown, unsung," who, in the humbler walks of life, have by their abilities and services reflected honor upon their State and their fellow-citizens. The last topic, "Abreast of the Times," showed that in agriculture, in commerce, in manufacturing, in schools, in churches, and in the general culture and intelligence of her citizens, Indiana has ever steadily advanced; she has filled well her place in the nation, and the future outlook is bright.

During the evening the music added not a little to the enjoyment; all songs were

chosen for their appropriateness. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away" were among the number. A young lady recited Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton's beautiful tribute to our State:

"Though many laud Italia's clime,
And call Helvetia's land sublime,
Tell Gallia's praise in prose and rhyme,
And worship old Hispania,
The winds of heaven never fanned,
The circling sunlight never spanned
The borders of a better land
Than our own Indiana.

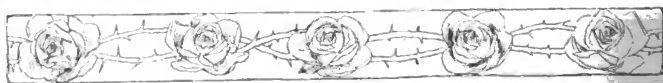
"Encrowned with forests grand and old,
Enthroned on mineral wealth untold,
Coining her soil to yellow gold,

Through labor's great arcana;
She fosters commerce, science, art,
With willing hands and generous heart,
And sends to many a foreign mart
Products of Indiana.

"Where late the birchen wigwam stood,
Or Indian braves their game pursued,
And Indian maids were won and wooed,
By light of soft Diana;
Fair cities as by magic rise,
With church towers pointing to the skies,
And schools that charm the world's wide eyes,
To fair Indiana.

"And where some fifty years ago
The settler's wagon lumbered slow
Through mud and mire and frozen snow,
O'er hillside and savannah,
The steam car, with its fiery eyes,
Like some mad demon pants and flies,
Throughout all Indiana.

But even while our hearts rejoice
In the dear homeland of our choice,
We should with one united voice
Give thanks, and sing hosannas
To Him whose love and bounteous grace
Gave to the people of our race
A freehold and abiding place,
In fertile Indiana."
Bloomington, Ind.



THE MONON, C. H. & D. AND I. D. & W. RAILROADS.

The building of the Wabash & Erie canal resulted in quite a rapid growth of the northern part of Indiana, while the southern section, owing to the want of transportation facilities, was rather falling behind, in the race for prosperity. By 1847 there were already two lines projected from the Ohio river to Indianapolis, and were in process of rapid completion, but they left all that section west of a north and south line through Indianapolis, still without any better transportation than the old conestoga wagons. In that year a company, was chartered to construct a railroad from New Albany to Salem, in Washington county, a distance of thirty-five miles. Two years later the work of construction begun, and on January 13, 1850, the road was opened for traffic. A fair pass through the "knobs" was found and the cost of construction was much less than that of the road from Madison, as no such heavy grades were found necessary. The road was laid with what is known as "strap rail." This was simply a flat bar of iron, about one inch in thickness, and two and a half inches in width. The iron was spiked down to stringers laid on cross ties. Those of this generation cannot realize all the difficulties this rail gave to the operators and trainmen in its day. It was far ahead of the conestoga wagon in furnishing an easy means of transportation, but over it trains could only be operated at low speed, and heavy trains could not be hauled. The spikes at the end of the rails were easily drawn by the vibration of moving trains and the end would stick up, forming what was known in the parlance of the day, as "snake heads." The wheels of the engine or cars striking one of these snake heads would cause it to roll up throwing the train from the track. With all its difficulties and drawbacks the strap road was a great boon to the farmers and others who lived near it, as it furnished them an easier outlet to market than they had ever had before.

In those days hogs were the great mer-

chantable product of Southern Indiana. Before the building of the road the hogs had to be driven to Louisville, taking days and weeks, and resulting in a heavy loss in weight occasioned by the driving. During the winter season the great bulk of the freight traffic of the road was transporting hogs to Louisville. While the road was being built a change had been made in its charter empowering the company to extend its line to any place within the State it might select, and work was at once begun on an extension to Michigan City. In the early days of railroad building the roads wandered around in search of towns, while now the companies leave the towns to hunt for the road, taking the most direct and feasible route between the two terminal points. Under the system then in vogue the builders of the road frequently swerved from the true line in order to strike some little town that might do for a station. A company, calling itself the Crawfordsville & Wabash Company, had procured a charter and constructed a road from Crawfordsville to Lafayette. This section was purchased by the New Albany & Salem Company, and the road pushed on northward from Lafayette to Michigan City, and the whole line was opened for traffic on July 4, 1854. North of Lafayette there was a great change in the engineering, and the road stretched away toward the lake in a straight line, being perhaps the longest stretch of airline road in the country.

To those who only know railroad traveling as it is today, with its perfect system of train dispatchers, who keep in constant touch with every train on the road, and can tell at any moment just where each train is; its great engines with a tank filled with coal enough to carry the train a hundred or more miles; with road beds ballasted with stone or sand, and the tracks laid with great heavy steel rails, over which the train can glide at sixty or seventy miles an hour without a jar, the story of railroading of less than fifty years ago, when wood was the only

fuel for the engines, and a supply for only a few miles could be carried, and the road beds of clay, which in rainy seasons often left ties, stringers and rails buried in the mud, and when the managers of the road never knew anything of a train after it left its terminal station at one end until it returned there after making a round trip, is hardly credible. It is well to occasionally recall those days that we may the better appreciate the perfection to which railroad building and operating has been brought.

The line from New Albany to Michigan City is nearly three hundred miles long, and in the early days there were no telegraphic lines giving almost instant information as to the whereabouts of a train, and in the winters it was not infrequent for a train to get stuck in a snow drift and not be heard from for more than twenty-four hours. The writer of this remembers a case in point, where on one winter night of 1857, a train broke down between stations. It was a Saturday night, and no other train was expected before Monday. It was extremely cold, the thermometer ranging way below zero. The nearest help for the passengers was at Crawfordsville, eighteen miles away, and the conductor bravely set out in the face of a piercing wind

to walk that distance. He finally arrived, with his hands and feet frozen, and almost exhausted. He found an engine that could be sent to bring in the disabled train, and on that he returned to the passengers.

Certain points were designated as the meeting places of trains. The first train to arrive took the siding, and then waited fifteen minutes, and if the other train did not come it had the right to the road, but if both trains should be behind time more than fifteen minutes, they were required to "flag" all curves, as they proceeded, that is, to send one of the train crew ahead of the engine with a red flag in day time and a red lantern at night. Sometimes the water in the various tanks along the road would freeze in the winter, and the trains would be stalled for lack of water unless they could get to some running stream where the water could be dipped from under the ice and carried by the train crew to fill the engine tank. Oftentimes the wood for fuel would be so green or worthless that it would not make steam, and trains would spend hours in getting over some grade.

In those days it was traveling under difficulties, but it was better than the lumbering stage coach, and the traveler was con-



A MONON TRAIN AT CEDAR LAKE.



INTERIOR PREST. DOEL'S PRIVATE CAR.

tent to be hurried along to his journey's end at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, happy in the thought that he did not have to walk a good part of the way and carry a rail to be used as a lever in getting the wheels of the stage coach out of some mud-hole. The freight trains would jog along at rate of 8 or 12 miles an hour, and that was rapid transit when compared with the old conestoga wagons, or the time made by the drover with his hogs along the old wagon roads. In those happy days of our fathers the cake boy was a welcome visitor, and he soon disposed of his wares to the hungry passengers. Then the cars were not supplied with an ice water tank, as now, but after he had sold out his stock, the cake boy would take a water can and a couple of tin cups, and go from one passenger to another offering a drink.

The Monon has met with many ups and downs in a financial way during its existence. When it was built the great traffic was east and west, and this was a north and south line, therefore, it did not receive traffic like the lines crossing the State from east to west. When the panic of 1857 struck the country, the New Albany & Salem, like the majority of roads both east and west, could not meet the interest on its bonds. It had been long struggling under a load of debts which prevented the making of many improvements almost absolutely necessary for the successful transaction of business, and when it defaulted its interest the road was

turned over to D. D. Williamson, of New York, by the United States court. Mr. Williamson was the trustee under the mortgage. He operated the road until 1868, the name having been changed to the "Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company." Under his management the road was improved somewhat, and its business enlarged, but still it was a losing venture, and in 1868 James F. Joy, was appointed receiver. The next year the road was sold under a foreclosure of the mortgage, and was bought in by the mortgage bondholders who reorganized the company. The sale was declared illegal and again a receiver was appointed.

About the time the road was completed through to Michigan City, an entrance into Indianapolis was also considered. A line from Indianapolis to connect with the road at Gosport was surveyed, the right of way obtained, and nearly the whole line graded, and some of the bridges and culverts built, but the panic of 1857 caused the project to be abandoned. The right of way was afterward obtained by the projectors of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road. With all its ups and downs the road continued to be operated, each year witnessing some improvement in the road bed or rolling stock, and in the amount of business transacted, until in



AVENUE, WEST BADEN, ON MONON ROUTE.



TOWER AT MT. AIRY, MONON ROUTE.

1881 a consolidation was made with the Chicago and Indianapolis Air Line Railway company. In 1872 a company was organized to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Indianapolis to Chicago, under the title of the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad. By the latter part of 1879 about forty miles of this projected road, that part running from Delphi to Rensselaer, was built and opened for traffic. The road was sold under a foreclosure of the mortgage, and was purchased by the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line Company, and the work of extending the road on toward Chicago was pushed forward.

Immediately after the consolidation, the Company began the work of broadening to the standard the gauge of the completed portion of the Air Line division and of extending it to Chicago and Indianapolis. On January 9, 1882, the northern extension was completed to a junction near Hammond

with the Chicago and Atlantic, one and a half miles of whose track were used to give connection with the Chicago and Western Indiana, over which trains were run from Hammond into Chicago. Work had also been pushing forward on the extension from Delphi south, and it was completed to Howland's Junction, a point about four miles north of Indianapolis in October, 1882. There was some delay in opening the road, the first train, and that only a local, not running into Indianapolis before March 24, 1883, and the first through train not before May. The tracks of the Lake Erie and Western were used from Howland's to Indianapolis. Early in 1884, the use of the Chicago and Atlantic was discontinued, the Company having extended its line, forming a direct connection with the Chicago and Western Indiana.

As soon as connection was made with Chicago the trains on the main line from Louisville were run into the city on the Lake

and the road became known as the "Monon Route," Monon being the point of junction between the line from Indianapolis and the main line of the company. This new entrance into Chicago gave the road a new prominence and a large access of business as it became an active rival for the traffic between Louisville and Chicago, and between Chicago and Cincinnati. The company purchased depot grounds in Louisville and effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania road so as to use the bridge of that company across the Ohio river at Jeffersonville. By an unfortunate entanglement with a road in Kentucky, and with a bridge company at New Albany the company has had a series of expensive law suits, and became once more financially involved. In August, 1896, Mr. W. H. McDoel was appointed receiver of the company, and since then the improvement of the condition of the road has been very marked in every way. In 1897 the company was reorganized under the name of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

To increase the traffic of the road several short spurs of roads have either been purchased or built, such as that to French Lick, and the Bedford & Bloomfield road. Fifty years ago the road had a mileage of only thirty-five miles. At the present time the total main track is 508 miles, and tracks used under contract 26 miles, or a total of 500 miles more than was owned fifty years ago. The main track is all laid with heavy steel

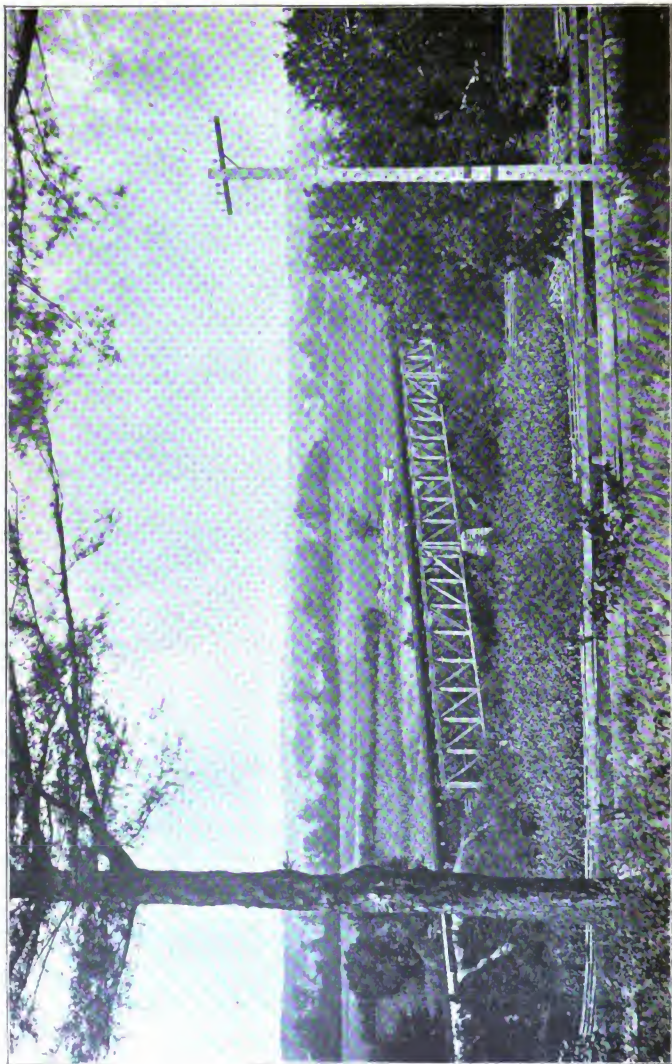
rails, and well ballasted, and the passenger equipment is equal to that of any road in the State. The solid trains from Cincinnati to Chicago, run in connection with the C. H. & D., are among the finest and fastest trains in the country. Five through trains are now run each way between Indianapolis and Chicago.

On the reorganization of the Company Mr. McDoel was made President and General Manager, and the good work of improvement has been steadily going on under his charge. Grades are being reduced, and new equipment purchased. The result of this energy and good management is shown by the large increase in the business, and the regularity and safety with which the trains are run. The company is now on a sound financial basis, and the future is very bright. Efforts are being made to reach more effectually the coal and stone sections of the State and thus open to market much material wealth of the State that has hitherto been unyielding because of the lack of transportation.

A trip over the road from Louisville to Chicago exhibits to the traveler much of the possibilities of Indiana, and one will see almost every variety of timber tree known to America, every variety of soil, and great stores of wealth hidden under the soil. Leaving New Albany the train crosses for a few miles the fertile valley between the "knobs" and the Ohio river, and then by easy grades climbs the hills still covered with great for-



MONON R. R. BRIDGE ACROSS DEER CREEK.



DEER CREEK PRAIRIE, ON MONON ROUTE.

est trees, telling of what those forests were in their state of nature, before the axe of the woodman entered upon the work of destruction. The beech, with its wide spreading branches, and its wealth of mast, the tall hickory, the stately elm, the grand poplar, the chestnut, the oak, the maple, the walnut, the pecan, all were found crowning the tops and sides of those hills, when the white man first made his appearance. The day is not far distant when those hills will all be covered with orchards of fruits or nuts. The soil is of clay but rich and productive.

On reaching the top of the knobs, the road runs along the level plateau, past Salem, that in the early days was the Athens of Indiana, until it reaches Orange county, the county of caves, sink holes, lost rivers and wonderful medicinal springs. Passing through the White river valley the traveler reaches the home of the oolitic limestone, that has made the name of Indiana famous throughout the whole country, as possessing the finest building stone in America. There too are the great beds of kaolin and other fine clays. From Bedford, the road climbs the hills of Salt creek, furnishing a rugged and picturesque scenery that delights the eye and relieves the monotony of travel. At Bloomington is located the great Indiana University, that has given to the world such men as Daniel Kirkwood, Theophyllis Wylie, Richard Owen, and David Starr Jordan. The road has not yet left the home of the limestone for building purposes. At Greencastle is the third, college institution of learning on the route—The DePauw University, the creature of the Methodist church, which has given to the country Bishops Simpson and Bowman. By this time the traveler has passed through sections of red and yellow clay soil, and reached the sandy loam, the original home of the blue grass that has made Kentucky so famous.

At the little town of Bainbridge is another institution of learning that has made a name for itself. Reaching Crawfordsville the traveler is proudly told that he is now in the Athens of Indiana. It is the home of the great Wabash College, of Lew Wallace, the author of *Ben Hur*, of Maurice Thompson, whose delightful stories of Southern life are read everywhere, and other men and women distinguished for their writings. On to Lafayette, through the Wabash valley, famous

everywhere for the productiveness of its soil, and the great crops of cereals it brings forth with every coming year, the traveler reaches another great institution of learning, Purdue University, not only the pride of Indiana, but of all the country. Leaving Lafayette the train passes the ground where the famous battle was fought eighty years ago between Harrison and the Indians. Hitherto the road has been vexed by curves and grades, but now it stretches away over the prairies of Northern Indiana, in a straight line, passing lands the richest in the State in their soil, reaching the famous fishing and hunting grounds of the Kankakee, and then on to Hammond that wonderful new city in the extreme corner of the State, that has grown so in population, wealth and importance in the last decade. And then on to Chicago, only a few miles distant.

This is the main line, but the Indianapolis division passes through as rich an agricultural section as can be found anywhere in the west. It runs through several growing and beautiful little cities, chief among them being Delphi and Frankfort. Much of the growth and development of the western part of the State has been owing to this road. It was the pioneer of the north and south lines, and had it been helped by the General Government as was the Illinois Central it would today be one of the greatest and most important roads in all the West having its connecting links to all parts of the South. Instead of being assisted by the Government it has wholly been a private enterprise, and while it is possible that those who first put their money into it, have lost what they thus contributed, the State, in a large sense, has been the beneficiary.

Closely allied with the Monon is the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton line. For many years among the great and successful railroads of Ohio has been the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. It was a money-maker from the very start, and for many years its stock could not be bought on the market, and it is said that none is now for sale, as the investment is so sure in its large returns that no stockholder will let go of his holdings. It reaches into Indiana through what was formerly called the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction road. Work on the building of this road began in 1850. It was to run from Hamilton, Ohio, to Indianapolis,

and was then under two separate managements. It began with ample means and everything looked bright for the project, as it would run through one of the richest agricultural districts of Indiana, and open a new field to the markets of the country. The money panic of 1857 stopped work on this line, as it did on so many others, and the project almost fell out of the sight of capitalists and railroad promoters. About that time a feeling sprung up among the people that there were already too many railroads, and it was hard work to get money for any enterprise of that kind. In 1864 the matter was again taken up, and some money was voted by the people along the line, Indianapolis giving \$45,000 to aid the construction. Work was again begun, and the road completed to Indianapolis in 1868, but it was poorly constructed, poorly managed and was regarded as a losing venture. Its only traffic was local in its character. Indianapolis had then one line to Cincinnati, and it was thought it could do all the business between the two cities, and as it was a few miles shorter than the one offered by the Junction, it got about all the patronage. Its local traffic increased, however, until it was thought it could enter into active competition with the Cincinnati road for Eastern business. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, was as has been said, a money-maker,

and it obtained control of the line to Indianapolis.

This was a great move for both roads. The Junction at once assumed importance, and was looking out for new lines and feeders, and it obtained control of the line to Indianapolis.

This was a great move for both roads. The Junction at once assumed importance. Money was back of it, and back of the money was energy and railroad experience. The entry into Indianapolis gave an opportunity for the C. H. & D. to reach St. Louis, and compete for the immense traffic that was beginning to grow up between the great city on the Mississippi and the great city on the Ohio. A new road had just been opened between Indianapolis and St. Louis, and soon arrangements were made between it and the C. H. & D., for passenger and freight between the two cities. At that time the Terre Haute & Indianapolis was in alliance with the Cincinnati & Indianapolis, now the Big Four. The Ohio and Mississippi also connected St. Louis and Cincinnati, but the aggressive management of the C. H. & D., over its new lines soon made it an active competitor for business. When Ives and Staynor got control of the C. H. & D., they purchased the Indianapolis and Terre Haute and changed their St. Louis business to that line. There was another great city, that on



C. H. & D. RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER WILLIAMS CREEK.

VIEWS IN BLOOMINGDALE GLENS, I. D. & W. ROUTE.



Lake Michigan, the C. H. & D., desired to reach, and when the Monon was opened, it formed a very close alliance with that line, and Chicago became opened to it. The two lines have worked in perfect harmony, becoming more active and aggressive with each year, until now the fastest and most elegant trains in the West are those daily running between Chicago and Cincinnati over these lines. They were the first to put on vestibuled trains, and to adopt other modern improvements to make travelling safer and more comfortable. Four great trains now run every day between the two cities, and between Indianapolis and Cincinnati six trains run every day. From Indianapolis to Hamilton, Ohio, the road runs through a section rich in agricultural and manufacturing resources. The three most important towns on the line are Rushville, Connersville and Liberty. It crosses the famous Whitewater Valley, with its wealth of agricultural products, while Rushville and Connersville are among the most thriving manufacturing towns of the State.

At Oxford is the famous University, at which so many distinguished men and women have graduated. At Hamilton the main line is reached, and connections made in every direction. In the summer season the C. H. & D. is a favorite line with those seeking the cool shades of the many resorts in Michigan. The main line of the road extends from Cincinnati to Toledo, but its connections at the latter point, both by rail and Lake steamer, give it an entrance to all the resorts and during the summer months hundreds of fishers and other tourists from central and southern Indiana take advantage of the superior accommodations of the C. H. & D. for their summer outing.

While the Monon and C. H. & D. are under separate management so close is their alliance that they become practically one line. The road bed between Chicago and Hamilton, where the main line of the C. H. & D. is tapped, has been put in perfect order and although the schedule time is very fast few delays ever occur. At Hamilton each train makes close connections for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, and at Cincinnati with the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio roads, thus giving excellent service to Washington and Baltimore.

The C. H. & D. also controls the Indiana,

Decatur and Western, which within the last few years has become a very important line. It has had a checkered career. It is a line connecting Indianapolis with the rich agricultural regions of Western Indiana, and Central Illinois. It is one hundred and fifty miles long, and it is the only road direct from Indianapolis to Decatur, Illinois. It has had many ups and downs and for a good part of its life has been in the hands of the courts, but a few years ago Mr. R. B. F. Peirce was appointed receiver, and under his management it began to assume importance when the C. H. & D. secured control of it, and since then all has been bright day with it, the financial clouds having rolled away from its path. Along its line are found some of the finest beds of clay in the State, and they are just in the infancy of their development. When they are fully developed the transportation of the products of the clay factories will be an important feature of the road. On this line are the famous Bloomington Glens, one of the most romantic and picturesque parts of the State. They are worthy a visit from every one in the State, and the time is not far distant when the high school pupils of the State will be paying visits to them to study nature in her most picturesque moods and forms.

Over the I. D. & W. the C. H. & D. reaches Decatur, Illinois, and taps the rich fields of agriculture in that section. At Roachdale it connects with the main line of the Monon. Thus these three roads are interwoven, until their interests are almost identical. Taken together they form one of the great railroad systems of the State, and as the State grows, so must they grow. The stone and coal resources of the State, reached by the Monon are practically inexhaustible; the clay interests are destined to reach mammoth proportions; with every year the attractions of the mineral springs in Orange county increase and they become more popular; the Kankakee region will retain for many years its attractions for hunters and fishers, to say nothing of the great agricultural resources of the country along the whole line from the Ohio to Lake Michigan, and from the Lake to Indianapolis. The C. H. & D. touches a much smaller part of the State, as does the I. D. & W., but the sections they do reach are rich enough to give employment to about all their resources for many years to come.

DANIEL KIRKWOOD.

BY JOSEPH SWAIN, PRESIDENT INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Daniel Kirkwood was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather coming from Ireland in 1771 and settling in Delaware. His parents, John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood, were both born in this country. Professor Kirkwood was born in Hartford county, Maryland, September 27, 1814. His early life was spent on a farm, his first attendance at school being in his native county. Having little taste for farming he entered the York County Academy, at York, Pennsylvania, in 1843. He had taught a country school at Hopewell, York county, the previous year. A pupil in this school, wishing to study algebra, asked young Kirkwood to instruct him. A copy of Bonnycastle's algebra was secured, and the two studied together, Mr. Kirkwood leading the way. Professor Brunow, at one time professor of astronomy at Ann Arbor, once had a class of one in mathematical astronomy, consisting of the afterward famous Professor Watson. Professor Brunow said that he had never had so fine a class as this one either before or since. It is safe to say that no class of one ever had a more inspiring teacher of algebra than this young man in 1833 at Hopewell, in Pennsylvania, for the young Kirkwood must have come to his first lessons in algebra with all the enthusiasm of youth and the ardor of "love at first sight." He was elected first assistant and mathematical instructor in York County Academy in 1838. While there he trained many students in mathematics, one of whom, Samuel R. Franklin, afterward became superintendent of the Observatory at Washington.

Professor Kirkwood resigned his position in 1843 to accept the principalship of the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) high school, and a few months later he became principal of the Pottsville Academy. In 1845 he was married to Miss Sara A. McNair, of Newton,

Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was professor of mathematics in Delaware College from 1851 to 1856, the last two years being its president. In speaking to me one day about this period of his presidency, he said: "Concerning that the less said the better." He evidently did not enjoy the responsibility of the president's position. He was a student and a teacher, and set a noble example which cannot be overestimated, but he did not like to assume or use authority. He was always the embodiment of loyalty to the institution he served, but begged to be excused from anything which brought responsibility upon him, or brought him into public notice. He shrank intuitively from public gaze, or appreciation. This was so strong that he could hardly be induced to give a public lecture and never an impromptu address. I remember at one time there was a public gathering in the college chapel at Bloomington. Some impromptu speeches had been made, and Dr. Kirkwood, being immensely popular with the students, was called upon by them to make a speech. The president of the University, who was presiding, stepped to him and asked him if he would not respond. He begged to be excused, and told the president to say to the students as he had often excused them from recitations in the class room, he trusted they would now excuse him. This created a laugh at the expense of the students, and they did not call on him again that day.

Professor Kirkwood was first introduced to the scientific world in 1849 by the publication of his analogy between the periods of the rotations of the primary planets. The statement of the law is as follows: The square of the number of rotations made by a planet by one revolution around the sun, is proportional to the cube of the diameter of its sphere of attraction. Proctor, the

eminent English astronomer, gave Kirkwood the name of the Kepler of America, after the announcement of Kirkwood's law. This was fitting as the work of the law is similar to Kepler's third law: The square of the number of the revolutions of a planet is proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun. Indeed, the form of this law of Kepler first suggested to Dr. Kirkwood the form of his own law; which has been regarded by mathematicians as a confirmation of the Nebular hypothesis. The law is an experimental one, and has never been demonstrated by rigid mathematical analysis. It is now in the same stage as was Kepler's third law before it was shown to be the direct result of the law of gravity. The mathematician who is able to give it a rigid mathematical demonstration is sure of remembrance by a grateful posterity.

When about fifty asteroids were known in the solar system, Professor Kirkwood conceived the notion that in those spaces where simple commensurability with Jupiter occurs, there must be gaps in the asteroid zone. It was then, however, only a theory as the number of asteroids sufficient for its verification were not known. Yet, on its first announcement, it met with favor, and Mr. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, accepting Professor Kirkwood's notion, wrote in 1870: "We may assume that when many more asteroids have been discovered, the law will appear more distinctly." The number of asteroids known was then sufficient only to indicate the law. When the number discovered, and orbits computed, reached near 400, Professor Kirkwood showed that these gaps actually exist, and he assigned a physical cause for them. He originally published his discoveries concerning these chasms in the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1866. From this paper the following is taken: "In those parts of the zone of minor planets, where a simple relation of commensurability would obtain between the period of an asteroid and that of Jupiter, the original planetary matter was liable to great perturbations. The result of such disturbance by the powerful mass of Jupiter was the necessary formation of gaps in the asteroid zone." Professor Kirkwood was the first to show that the divisions of Saturn's rings are due



DANIEL KIRKWOOD.

to the same cause as the gaps in the zone of asteroids. The treatise of Dr. Meyer, of Geneva, on Saturn's rings, published in 1833, and leading to the same or a similar result, is a gratifying confirmation of Professor Kirkwood's discovery.

He contributed nearly 200 articles to various scientific and popular journals. He was the author of a well-known book on comets and meteors, and also wrote a little work on the asteroids. He was at one time mathematical editor of the *Indiana School Journal*. He also contributed popular articles for several years to the *Indianapolis Journal*. The astronomical articles in Appleton's *Annual Encyclopaedia* were written for several years by him. The *Popular Science Monthly*, *The Analyst*, *American Journal of Science*, *The Sideral Messenger*, *Nature* and other journals were always glad to get articles from his pen. Dr. Kirkwood's writings were all characterized by simplicity, brevity and purity. Such ability to say clearly and forcibly what one has to say is possessed by few.

In 1856 Professor Kirkwood accepted the chair of mathematics in Indiana University. He filled the same position in Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, in 1866 and 1867, when he was recalled to his former place in Indiana. He remained as the efficient and honored professor of mathe-

matics in Indiana University until August 1, 1886, when he resigned because of his advancing age. He was anxious to sever his connection with the University before his work and influence should in any way suffer from the infirmity of years. Even to the very last his students felt rested and stimulated by contact with him, and no one felt that Dr. Kirkwood had remained too long as a teacher in Indiana University, but his old students felt rather that the place of one so kind, so inspiring, could not be filled to them. Surely one of the broadest and best of men had left the University. But he did not leave the city of his adoption at once, and his name was still retained in the catalogue of Indiana University as professor Emeritus until his death. Few men so well deserve the honor.

After three years more of residence in Bloomington he removed to Riverside, California. These last three years in Bloomington were happy to him, and he gave much pleasure to a host of friends. He enjoyed in an unusual way the confidence and admiration of all classes of men. Every one gave to him a cordial good will. Like begets like. As naturally as the sun gives out light and heat, he gave to all men cordial greeting and brotherly recognition. Every one considered it an incident of the morning to be greeted by him on the street or elsewhere. Dr. Kirkwood would have been pleased to have spent the remainder of his days in Bloomington, but having no children living, he recognized he and his beloved wife must have those upon whom they felt they had a right to lean in the declining years of their lives. Their many friends and admirers would have been happy to give them the care they needed, but by going to California they could have such care from a niece and nephew. He bought an orange grove at Riverside, and until his death lived there with these relatives very happily, though he missed the friends of his earlier years.

In May of 1892, the first year of Stanford University, Dr. Kirkwood was invited by President Jordan to give a series of lectures on astronomy to the students of that institution. He accepted the invitation and gave four excellent lectures on popular astronomy. In speaking to me at the time, he said that he had experienced two surprises, one that Dr. Jordan should have thought it worth while to invite him to give the lectures; the other, that he should have accepted. This was a characteristic reserve and modesty on his part. While these lectures were very much appreciated it was

evident to those who had known him at his best that he was showing the effects of age. This was manifest both in the absence of his former delicate and refined humor, for which he was noted, and his feebleness.

In Northrop's book, "A Cloud of Witnesses," there is a letter from Dr. Kirkwood which explains itself. It is as follows:

"I am asked to give my opinion of Christ and the Bible. As to the old question, 'What think ye of Christ?' let me say that His name is above every name. I regard Him as the divine savior of man. I accept Him as my savior, and place all my hope of salvation in Him. I accept the Scriptures as a revelation of what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man."

As evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Kirkwood was held in Indiana University and in Bloomington, it may be cited that his portrait, painted by Steele, was placed in the library by the alumni, and the trustees gave to the largest stone building on the campus the name of Kirkwood Hall in his honor. The main street leading up to the University from the city is Kirkwood avenue. All these tokens of honor were bestowed upon him during his life time.

Fifteen years ago, when I was an assistant to Dr. Kirkwood, I wrote and published this sentence:

"When I die, I want to go where Professor Kirkwood goes," was the simple eulogy of one of his admirers. Whatever may be said of this sentiment, certain it is that during fifty years as a teacher, he gained from his students such universal love and admiration as few men are permitted to enjoy; and, while as a mathematician, he made many valuable contributions to science, as a genial, temperate and genuine man, he solved the problem of gracefully growing old.

In intellect he was keen, logical and far-seeing. In integrity he was without reproach. He was "spotless before the world." In private character he was pure as an infant. He was in sympathy with humanity. He was as natural as a child, and as free from self-conceit as the "lilies of the field." He saw and spoke the truth. The laws of nature were to him the laws of God. The heavens, indeed, declared His glory. In revealing the secrets of the stars, he revealed the beauty of his own life. Kirkwood, the scientist, we admire; but Kirkwood, the man, we love. These characteristics made Daniel Kirkwood one of the greatest of Indiana's roll of heroes, and one of the most lovable of men of any country or age.

SAMUEL A. HALL.

BY HON. RUFUS MAGEE, EX-U. S. MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

It has been written: "That they have been born and have died, is record enough for the greater portion of mankind; and it is well when the interval between birth and death affords no material for censure or compassion." But in this instance a laborious, earnest and upright life establishes a register of greater length.

Samuel Alonson Hall was born in the village of Willoughby, Ohio, on the fourth day of December, 1823. He was a posthumous child, descended from that same Hall who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, imbued with the restless energy and unconquerable spirit of the pioneer, emigrated to Ohio before that State was admitted to the Union. The son, deprived of his father, was early left to hew out his career unaided by any adventitious circumstances. Whatever he accomplished in after life was the result of his own efforts. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the printing trade, that unendowed seminary in which so many eminent men have taken their degree in letters.

After completing his trade he worked as a journeyman in the office of the Northwestern at Defiance, Ohio. He subsequently purchased of the proprietor of this paper the press and material. Just after the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal he came to Logansport with his Ramage press and a few fonts of type, and in this then village, on the 24th day of July, 1847, issued the first number of the Democratic Pharos, continuing as the publisher and editor of the paper until January 6, 1869, when he disposed of it by sale. This paper so inauspiciously begun was destined to become an important factor in the affairs of the community with which the young publisher had cast his lot.

The Pharos was one of the very few Democratic papers published north of the

Wabash river, and it was not long before the ability, zeal and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Hall became a potent factor in all affairs of his party. The salient characteristic of the man was his intense earnestness and ceaseless and untiring energy. The truths he accepted he accepted without doubt or hesitation, while he was ever ready to engage in their defense. No man ever had more wholly the courage of conviction and no man had more mingled in his nature those amiable qualities of simplicity, gentleness and frankness. In my long and intimate knowledge of Mr. Hall I never knew him to speak unkindly of but one man, and for this he had a singular and great provocation. In 1860 Mr. Hall was selected as one of the delegates from the Ninth Congressional District to the National Convention. To him Mr. Douglas was the embodiment of all that was best in Democratic principles, and it was natural that he espoused his cause. With all the ardency of an ardent and intense nature Mr. Hall advocated the election of Mr. Douglas, and with the exception of domestic affliction no event of his life so affected him as did the defeat of the Little Giant.

A man of Mr. Hall's positive convictions has not to wait until told where to take his place in the affairs of life. Intuitively he goes to his duty, and when the civil war ensued there was no man in the State more outspoken in the defense of and loyal to the Union cause than the editor of the Pharos. That paper, established fourteen years prior to 1861, almost on the outposts of civilization, had grown in influence and prosperity until it had become by far the most influential in northern Indiana, and in all the years of Mr. Hall's management it never contained a doubtful or uncertain line from

his pen. He was the absolute truth as it was given to him to know the truth. From his convictions no power on earth could turn him. He would have gone to the scaffold or the stake in their defence "as cheerfully as the tired child totters to the bosom of its nurse."

Such a character could but have a marked influence on the progress of the community in which he resided. In all matters pertaining to the development of the county and the material advancement of Logansport he was a potential factor. There was no scheme of public improvement, no suggestion of private enterprise, that did not find in Mr. Hall a warm and earnest advocate. The line of railroad from Logansport south to Terre Haute is one of the products of his energy and foresight.

In religious faith Mr. Hall was a Baptist. Unostentatiously he was a Christian, thor-

oughly imbued with the Christian spirit of charity, forgiveness and kindness, who neither devised nor feared evil of any man. He so lived his life as to make it a wholesome example in his community and no man has ever lived in Logansport more well beloved.

Mr. Hall is remembered not on account of his public services or official distinction, for of these he cared little, but rather for his absolute integrity of purpose, for his zealousness in all that he undertook, for his modest Christian life, and for those things he wrought for the good of his fellow man. In the fullness of his manhood, when his activities were best employed, and his services most required, this peculiarly earnest, truthful, loveable man was taken on the 10th day of April, 1870.

Logansport, November, 1898.

A DREAM OF THE END OF EVERYTHING.

O, the wind—the wind in the trees!
O, the grasses that wave and toss!
And O the moon floating over these
Curtailed with clouds so finer than floss!
Read us the meaning of all this,
The wild star's flight—the whirl of a wing;
Hint us the truth, whatever it is,
In a dream of the end of everything.

O, the rush and the crush of life!
And O the quiet that comes at last!
We fall for aye in the ceaseless rest
Of speculations so vain and vast;
Spell us the lesson that underlies
The fears and the tears that strike and sting;
Read us the riddle, and make us wise
With a dream of the end of everything.

One man smiles and another sighs,
(The lone sea sobs and the river sings),
And win if we will the world's first prize,
Brief at the best is the joy it brings;
For time effaces both foul and fair,
All is alike with slave or king,—
And the one glad gift that we fain would share,

Is a dream of the end of everything.
War in the east and war in the west,
Battleships building, and muster of men,—
So the long century goes to its rest,
Repeating the same sad story again;
Friends to-day and to-morrow foes,
Thus does the pendulum swing and swing;
Break, O light, and the truth disclose
In a dream of the end of everything.
—JAMES NEWTON MATTHEWS.
Mason, Ill.



BANKING AND BANKERS OF EARLY INDIANA DAYS.

SECOND PAPER.

As has been noted in a former paper, the great success of the State Bank aroused the opposition of some and the cupidity of others. There was a well defined feeling among some of the citizens that the State ought not to be a party in any banking enterprise. The struggle between Jackson and the United States Bank was fresh in their minds, and notwithstanding the great profit which had accrued to the State from its investment in the State Bank, they were opposed to a further holding of stock by the State. The stock of the bank was at a decided premium, in fact none of it could be bought, and those who were on the outside were anxious to break it down that they might enjoy some of the fruits of banking in the State. There was still another class of citizens who believed that banking ought to be free, and that anybody who wanted to should have the privilege of opening a bank, under reasonable restrictions. There was also a great cry of a dearth of currency and that commerce was crippled because of the want of an abundance of circulating medium. When the constitutional convention of 1850 was called all these classes joined hands, and a clause was inserted in the new instrument forbidding the State to take stock in any banking institution. This satisfied two of the classes—those who were opposed to the State partnership, and those who wanted to enjoy some of the fruits of banking. The one wanted the State to withdraw from its connection, but did not want the bank to close business; the other, believing that if the State withdrew the bank would close and then they could get a charter for a new bank. But one of the classes which had materially assisted in securing the clause was not satisfied, and they were strong enough to get another clause inserted permitting the Legislature to enact a general banking law.

In this paper it is proposed to treat of the results of those two changes in the constitution. It was not required that the State should withdraw its stock, but that in the future it should not take any such stock, and this meant that when a new charter was asked for the Bank the State would have to step down and out. The time was nearing when a renewal of the charter would have to be asked if the bank intended to continue business. A number of politicians had banded together to get a charter for a new bank, but did not let that go out to the public. The first step was to prevent the old bank getting a renewal. When the renewal was asked the opponents, under the manipulations of the politicians, were strong enough to prevent the Legislature from granting it. On this refusal the State Bank at once began preparations to wind up its business. It still had five or six years for that purpose. When the renewal of the charter for the old bank had been put beyond question, then the full scheme of its opponents was developed. They asked for a charter for a new bank, under the constitutional clause which permitted the granting of such charter. The bill granting the charter met with great opposition, but its friends were skillful and it was passed during the closing hours of the session of 1855. Governor Wright promptly vetoed the bill, but it was promptly passed over his veto. He was present in the Senate chamber when the bill was passed over his veto and immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate took the rostrum and made a speech in which he violently assailed the bill, charging that its passage had been secured by corruption and bribery. He appealed to the courts to prevent the incorporators from proceeding under the charter, but was defeated. He carried the matter to the session of the Legislature in 1857, and in his

message repeated his charges of bribery, and added to them one in which he stated that in order to secure the necessary vote the names of members who were absent from Indianapolis at the time, were recorded as voting in favor of the bill.

An investigation was ordered and the committee took a great mass of testimony. Among other things it was established that when the books for the subscription of the stock were opened they were only kept open a few minutes at each place, the person charged with superintending the taking of subscriptions entering names from a list that had been previously furnished him. In the meantime the bank had opened for business and nothing further was done by the Legislature. The progenitors of the new bank, however, did not have altogether smooth sailing. They had secured the charter and had subscribed all the stock, but in fact had neither capital nor experience with which to conduct the business. Negotiations were opened with the branches of the old bank to buy them out or consolidate with the new bank. The old banks had the experience and the confidence of the public, and the managers of the new concern felt that they did not have that confidence, and to enter into business in the same places without such confidence would be an uphill job, as the depositors would cling to the old banks so long as they continued business.

The life of the old bank was nearing its end, and naturally those engaged in them were anxious to continue business, but did not like to consolidate with the new unless they could practically control its management. At last they agreed to enter into the new system provided Hugh McCulloch, President of the branch at Fort Wayne, should be elected President of the Mother Bank under the new charter. This was reluctantly agreed to and the consolidation was effected, the new bank starting out on a career of wonderful success. Many of those who had so ably conducted the old bank took part in the management of the new, and it at once had the confidence of the public. It met at the very outset a trial that broke many an older institution. The panic of 1857 came on. This panic was produced by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company, an institution that had controlled large investments, and whose financial connections were extensive in all

parts of the country. There had been an era of prosperity, and an era of prosperity is almost sure to usher in one of speculation. The failure of the Ohio Trust Company was unexpected, and that fact caused one of the wildest panics that the country has ever known. A stringency in the money market had caused some failures in the larger cities of the East, and some of the banks had suspended specie payment, but there had been no panic until the failure of the Trust Company was announced, and then pandemonium reigned in the money centers of the East. Bank after bank fell, and in falling carried down others, and men in all branches of business. Every bank in the East suspended specie payments, with the single exception of the Chemical of New York; every one in the West, except the Bank of the State of Indiana, and the Bank of Kentucky. The new bank of Indiana weathered the storm magnificently and redeemed all its obligations in gold, as fast as they were presented. Many of the branches of the Kentucky bank were at points remote from the railroads, and could not be easily reached by the brokers and bill-holders, but those of Indiana were within easy reach and the holders of bills rushed for the specie, but they found the bank amply prepared.

This stemming the panic at once gave the Bank of the State of Indiana a high reputation among banks all over the country, and among business men. The result was that its bills were eagerly sought after. Every private bank in the State, except two at Indianapolis and one at Fort Wayne, succumbed during the panic. Gold was at a premium and New York exchange was in great demand. The Bank of the State sold exchange on New York, often getting a premium of \$125 on a draft for \$1,000. Thus, during two great financial storms the Banks of Indiana had maintained their honor and financial standing, the State Bank in 1837, and the Bank of the State in 1859. The West had been flooded with wild cat currency, and business had suffered greatly. In the South the only bills that would be taken were those of the Bank of Louisiana, Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Indiana. These were eagerly sought after. The bills of the Bank of the State of Indiana were printed on paper with a red back, and throughout the South were known as "red-backs." That was their com-

mon name, and when the first government currency was seen there, taken by those purchasing cotton, the southern people, to distinguish it from the Indiana money, which they much preferred, called the notes "greenbacks." That was the origin of that term now universally used over the whole country, when speaking of the government currency. The Bank of the State and its branches continued to be successfully and ably managed until 1864 when most of the branches were converted into National Banks, under the new law of congress.

The constitution of 1850 provided that the Legislature should have the authority to enact a general banking law, and such a law was passed. It was loosely drawn and opened a wide door for fraud, and it brought financial disgrace on the State and bankruptcy and ruin on the people. This law provided that on depositing with the Auditor of State the bonds of any State, a bank might be organized with authority to issue bills, in the ratio of \$100,000 for \$110,000 face value of the bonds deposited. No other security or safeguards were thrown around this new banking system, and the banks were authorized to retain possession of the plates and dies from which their bills were printed. At that time the bonds of most of the States were selling at a discount, and \$110,000 face of them would not be worth more than \$85,000 or \$90,000 on the market. Under this law banks sprung up everywhere, with amazing rapidity, and soon there were six or seven millions of this floating currency, much of it having nothing back of it, but the discredited bonds filed with the Auditor. Many of them had no banking house, and made no pretense at receiving deposits. It is said that one man, with a cash capital of only \$10,000 established twelve banks, with a circulation of \$600,000. His method was to go to New York get plates made and bills printed to the amount of \$50,000, purchase at a discount, bonds of some State to the amount of \$55,000 face value, to be paid on delivery of the bonds to the State Auditor at Indianapolis. He would then get the Auditor to countersign his new bills, pay for the bonds with them, and have a surplus left. Returning to New York he would repeat the same process. He thus enjoyed for some years the interest on his accumulated \$660,000 of State bonds.

At last the crash came, and most of the banks went down, leaving the bill-holders to suffer the loss. A few of the banks, however, were sound, and honestly managed. Their managers tried every way to weed out the weak banks, but the State had to suffer in its financial credit, and the people a great loss before it was done. Bills one day would be quoted say at eighty cents on the dollar, and by the next day would be worth only seventy cents. This constant fluctuation disarranged business and brought almost universal bankruptcy.

The man who was most intimately connected with the success of the Bank of the State of Indiana, was Hugh McCulloch, who became one of the most distinguished financial leaders in the whole country, and became as well known in Europe. With a broad grasp of financial matters he was one of the potent factors in placing the finances of the nation on a strong basis, when all values had been disarranged and disturbed by the civil war. He stands as the only man in American history who was three times called to the head of the Treasury Department of the Nation, and by as many different Presidents. Hugh McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Maine, December 7, 1808. He received his education in the schools of that place and at Bowdoin college. Failing health compelled him to leave college, however, before graduating. He began active life as a school teacher, and then began the study of the law. In 1833 he concluded to try the great West for a permanent home, believing there would be more openings there for young men without capital than could be found in the East. He left Maine without any definite idea of where he would eventually locate, but was willing to leave himself to be guided by circumstances. He was on an exploring tour, and the place that would, to his mind, offer the best opening, was the one he would select.

He finally arrived at Cincinnati, and was much impressed with the Queen City of the West, but the opportunities offered him were not such as to fix upon him a determination to make that city his home. While there he met a citizen of Indiana, who gave him such glowing accounts of the young commonwealth, that he determined to investigate the chances there. The State was just about



HON. HUGH MCCULLOCH.

to enter upon its great internal improvement system, and everything bore a most roseate hue. The prospective canal and railroad building promised a great future for business in the State, and an active young man with ability could not miss it by locating in the State. Mr. McCulloch at first went to Madison, which was then the most important town in the State, but after making a careful examination and study of the situation, Northern Indiana promised the best for the future. The Wabash and Erie canal was in course of construction, and great hopes were built upon it for the rapid development of that part of the State through which it was to run.

Mr. McCulloch was clear-sighted and at once saw that Fort Wayne was to be the future city of Northern Indiana, and to that place he removed, expecting to enter upon the practice of law. Fate had fixed a different career for him, however, and the profession of the law lost him. About the time of his arrival at Fort Wayne the State Bank was being organized, and one of the branches was to be located at that place. With that branch he became connected in a subordinate capacity. He gave himself up at once to the study of banking, and finances, and that became his life vocation. He rose from one position to another until he became President of the Fort Wayne bank. As such President he had to make frequent journeys to Indianapolis, to meet with similar officers of the other branch banks. The only way then to

reach Indianapolis was on horseback, and the journey was one of great fatigue, but Mr. McCulloch never missed a meeting. The bank under his care grew in strength until it became known as one of the most successful in the State. When the Bank of the State was chartered, and was endeavoring to make a coalition with the branches of the old bank, the only terms the branches would accept were based on the agreement that Mr. McCulloch should become President of the Mother Bank. He was so chosen, and this required his continued presence in Indianapolis. The great success of the bank of the State, and the fact that it was able to successfully withstand the financial storm of 1857, attracted the attention of bankers everywhere to Mr. McCulloch, and he was regarded by them as one of the ablest financiers in the country.

In 1862 congress began to agitate the establishment of a system of National Banks. To this proposition Mr. McCulloch was strongly opposed. He visited Washington to give his views to the Secretary of the Treasury and the committees of congress. He was proud of the institution of which he was the head, and believed it could meet all its obligations, and did not like to have any system adopted that would interfere with it. The bill establishing the National system became a law, early in the next year.

About the time the law was finally passed Mr. McCulloch was again in Washington. He was on a trip East with his wife and stopped a day or two in Washington. While there he passed through the Treasury building and left his card for Secretary Chase. That evening, in company with his wife he left Washington, visiting Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, finally reaching Plattsburgh. On his arrival there Mr. McCulloch found some letters and telegrams awaiting him. To his great surprise one was from Secretary Chase, containing an urgent request to return at once to Washington and accept the position of Comptroller of Currency, a new office created by the law. Mr. McCulloch's views in regard to the establishment of a National system had undergone a change since his first visit to Washington. He still believed that his bank could weather all storms, but he saw the necessity for the government providing the people with a safe currency that would pass in all

parts of the country, to take the place of the gold and silver which had fled into hiding, and to meet the demands that would be made upon the Nation in conducting the costly war for the restoration of the Union.

To accept the proffered position meant a large pecuniary sacrifice for him, as he would have to sever his connection with the bank of which he was the head. He hesitated for sometime, but finally yielded to the urgent solicitation of Secretary Chase, and many prominent bankers East and West. He gave to the government his wide experience, and the results of his close study of financial matters. He took the place and worked out the details of getting the new system in successful operation. His connection with the new system, as its head, at once gave it friends among the moneyed men of the country, because of the reputation he enjoyed as a sound and successful financier. He served in the office until March, 1865, when on the resignation of Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, President Lincoln promptly offered that place to him. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln President Johnson appointed him to the same place when he reorganized the cabinet. He retained the office until the accession of President Grant. He then engaged in banking in New York and London. In 1864, President Arthur again called him to the head of the Treasury Department. The verdict of those who know is that Mr. McCulloch's administration of the Treasury Department was among the most successful it has ever known. He wrote and published a great deal on financial matters, and his writings have always been regarded as authority.

The last President of the Bank of the State was James M. Ray, who had been prominently identified with banking in Indiana from the original chartering of the State Bank.

James M. Ray was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, in the year 1800. At the age of eighteen he came to Indiana, and was employed as deputy clerk in Dearborn county, and afterward held the same position in Fayette county. In 1821, as soon as the site for the new capital of the State was determined upon, he sought a home at the new town of Indianapolis, and acted as the clerk of the commissioners at the first sale of lots. The

next year he was elected Clerk and Reporter for Marion county, and held those offices until he was made cashier of the State Bank in 1834. The organization of a State Bank was an experiment in Indiana, as among the citizens there were none who had any banking experience. The State owned one-half the stock and reserved the right to name four of the directors and the President. The President was easily found in the person of Mr. Samuel Merrill, who for twelve years had been State Treasurer. The Board of Directors by a unanimous vote offered the position of cashier to Mr. Ray, and it was fortunate for the State that he accepted. He was also made Secretary of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and held both places during the life of the bank.

When the Bank of the State was organized as the successor of the State Bank Mr. Ray became its cashier, and when Mr. McCulloch resigned the Presidency to accept the position of Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Ray was elected to fill his place, and retained that position while the bank existed. His unyielding integrity and great business capacity helped materially to the success of both the banking institutions with which he was connected. He had a wonderful capacity for work, and knew all the details of the great institutions with which he was connected, and kept them so methodically in his mind that he had them always at his command. His duties as Secretary of the Sinking Fund were as arduous as those as cash-



JAMES M. RAY.

ler of the bank. The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners had to look after the interests of the State, loaning out the State's share of the profits of the bank, collecting the interest and paying the interest due on the bonds of the State. For more than thirty years Mr. Ray held this position and in all that time no fault was ever found with his administration of the office.

When the civil war came it found Indiana without any money in its Treasury, and Governor Morton was hard put to it to raise money for the equipment of the troops, but Mr. Ray came to his help and negotiated loans for him, and when in 1863 the Legislature refused to make the necessary appropriations Mr. Ray was again of great help to the Governor. When Morgan made his famous raid in the State it was believed that Indianapolis was his objective point, there being at that time a large number of confederate prisoners of war at that point. It was known that if he succeeded in reaching Indianapolis he would take whatever money might be in the vaults of the banks. Mr. Ray at once started east carrying the funds of the bank with him, but returned immediately when Morgan was driven from the State.

He was foremost in all works that tended for the benefit or growth of Indianapolis or of the State of Indiana, and did much in aid of establishing the State institutions for the care of the insane and the education of the deaf and the blind. He was especially active in the matter of securing education for the blind, and it was at his suggestion that Mr. Churchman brought some of his pupils to the State and gave an exhibition before the members of the Legislature. Mr. Ray was appointed one of the commissioners to direct the expenditure of the fund provided by the Legislature, and was active in the purchase of the ground and in the erection of the necessary buildings. He was also largely instrumental in the establishment of the Female Prison and Reformatory and other benevolent institutions, and in the building of railroads.

He was a man of great benevolence, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and helped to organize the first Sunday School of Indianapolis, and for more than twenty years was the Superintendent of the school connected with the First Presby-

terian church, of which he was an elder for more than fifty years. He was peculiarly modest and retiring, and was the real originator and prime mover of many good works for which others obtained the credit, he always preferring to work through others rather than make himself prominent. A sketch of him appeared in the Presbyterian Encyclopædia, after his death, and the writer thus summed up his character: "By wise investments he acquired riches, which he used for his Master's cause and the good of others. The needy and suffering never had a warmer friend. 'His full heart kept his full hand open.' Friends and strangers were welcome to his home. Reverses came and his wealth disappeared, but he murmured not. Rising superior to his losses he kissed the rod that smote him, for it was the hand of his Father. Not only was he submissive, but cheerful and even joyous in his trials. The promises of God and the presence of Christ were his staff. When, through bodily infirmities, active duties were laid aside, he gave the blessings of loving words and fervent prayers. As the eye grew dim and strength failed his faith increased till his departure, February 22, 1881."

Indiana has produced few men of more ability than Moses Fowler, and she can boast of no son whose business career has been more honorable, successful and brilliant. Born near Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, April 30, 1815, he removed in the



MOSES FOWLER.

spring of 1839 with John Purdue to Lafayette, where they started a dry goods store. Five years later he entered into partnership with William F. Reynolds and Robert Stockwell in the wholesale grocery trade. The magnitude of the business done by this firm may be judged by the fact that frequently they chartered a fleet of steamboats to bring their stock of sugar, coffee, molasses, etc., from New Orleans to Lafayette.

Two years after his arrival in Lafayette Mr. Fowler was made a director of the old Indiana State Bank, which position he held until the bank was wound up. Afterward, on the organization of the Bank of the State, Hon. Hugh McCullough, who had general supervision of all the branches, selected Mr. Fowler to organize the branch at Lafayette, with a capital of \$300,000, and Mr. Fowler was made president. The success of the Lafayette branch was great, and it proved to be, with one exception, the strongest branch in the State.

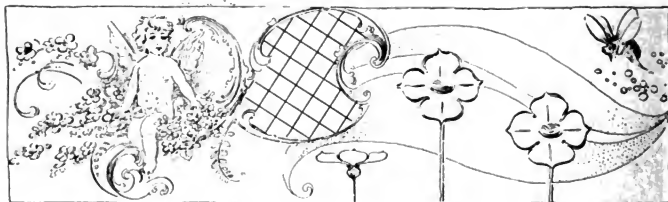
In 1865 Mr. Fowler obtained a charter from the government and organized the National State Bank, with a capital of \$600,000, of which he was also president. The success of this bank was even greater than that which had attended the Bank of the State. Its charter expired January, 1885, and Mr. Fowler, after thirty years of banking, decided to retire from active business life. When this became known all of his old stockholders protested and insisted that he should start a new bank.

With a view of reducing his business he organized the Fowler National Bank of Lafayette, a small national bank of only \$100,000 capital, the stock of which was owned chiefly by himself. But instead of reducing his business, he had in reality increased it. Business flowed in from all quarters. The wonderful success of this bank has attracted the attention of financiers all over the coun-

try. The charter of this bank has not yet expired. Although Mr. Fowler died August 20, 1889, the bank has been successfully carried on, with his only son, James M. Fowler, as president.

Without neglecting his bank and other interests, Mr. Fowler began to buy unimproved land in Benton county, and at his death owned 25,000 acres, which for beauty of location and richness of soil can not be excelled. His next move was to tile and cultivate this land and then to build a railroad, which, passing through these lands, should connect by the shortest possible route the great cities of Chicago and Cincinnati. He, in connection with two other gentlemen, constructed the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago railroad, since known as the Kankakee or Short Line, being the most important link in the Big Four connection between Chicago and Cincinnati. Mr. Fowler lived to see the town of Fowler flourish on his land. He had the county seat removed from Oxford to the town of Fowler, donating \$40,000 for a court house, beside giving the county ample grounds for its public buildings. At one time this land was well stocked with Hereford cattle, Mr. Fowler being an importer of thoroughbreds. In religion Mr. Fowler was a Presbyterian, and in politics a staunch Republican.

He was a trustee of Wabash College for twenty-five years and always a great friend of the institution. Mr. Fowler was pre-eminently a self-made man. Beginning with nothing, he, by the force of his character, and by the habitual practice of those robust virtues, honesty, industry, courage, perseverance, economy, and by the preservation of his self-control and the observance of a courteous manner under all circumstances, attained to the utmost summit of business success and to a position of power and influence.



AN OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS IN INDIANA.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

It was in an humble log cabin in one of the central counties of the State. The cabin stood on the brow of a hill, overlooking the "clearing." It was one of those primitive cabins, occupied by the pioneers who settled this great Central West, and laid deep and strong the foundations of its future prosperity. It was somewhat more pretentious than many others, in having two rooms, besides the attic, or "loft," where the older children slept. It was before the days of railroads and books and toys for children, which now make the annual visits of Santa Claus so welcome to the homes in these times, yet Santa Claus was as eagerly wished for then as now.

It was the eve before Christmas in this humble home, and the children, all but Baby Mary, were gathered around the blazing fire of great hickory logs, discussing in most earnest tones and with the most intense curiosity the probable events of the morrow. The mother was busy with her rapidly revolving wheel, spinning yarn for the winter supply of the family. The good, old, silver-haired grandmother was sitting in her favorite corner, her busy knitting needles flashing in and out, as they had been for many an evening; a quiet, happy smile parted her lips as she, no doubt, thought of the happy Christmas Eves she had spent in the far-away past. From the barn came up the sounds of hammering and sawing. During the whole day there had been mysterious sounds of hammering and sawing going on in the barn, and the children many times had wondered what it could mean; but at every outbreak of their childish curiosity the mother smiled and shook her head, as if she, too, was ignorant of what it meant. The snow was rapidly falling, and every now and then one of the children would look out of the single window the house could boast,

and shout with glee at the great white flakes as they came silently down from some far-away heaven.

Presently the father came in from his mysterious labors in the barn, and, shaking the snow from his broad-brimmed hat, and from his hair, smiled lovingly at the mother and caught in his arms his youngest boy, and asked him if he was ready for the coming of Santa Claus. Soon the wheel stopped its rapid turning and the grandmother laid away her knitting. A fresh candle was lighted and the father took up the old family Bible, that had been the family Bible and guide of his father and father's father, and read the story of the manger of Bethlehem. The story was not long, and took but a minute or two in reading, but, closing the book, he drew the listening children close around his knees and told them that, as poor as was their cabin home, as bare as it was of furniture, as bleak and desolate as were its surroundings, yet it was a palace compared to the lowly manger where that birth of which he had just been reading had occurred, and yet the babe that had been born there was the Son of the good God who had watched over them and given them plenty of hickory logs to keep them warm, and who would, on the morrow, send kind, good Santa Claus to bring them other remembrances of His love and care. He had much to say of the love and goodness of God and His Son, and then offered up a fervent prayer that that God should be indeed the Shepherd of the little family around that fireside.

The stockings were then hung in the chosen corners, and both of Baby Mary's were put up where they would first catch the eye of Santa Claus as he came down the wide, old-fashioned chimney. It was long before sleep came to the eyes of the two oldest boys, who, snugly tucked in bed, and with

covers drawn over their heads, continued to discuss the coming of the morrow and wonderingly talked of the mysterious birth of which they had just heard. Sleep did come at last, but the cold, gray dawn had hardly come to chase away the night before at least two of the children were wide awake and hastening down the steps from the attic, eager to see what had been left during the night by the reindeers and their jolly old driver. There was a pair of new warm stockings and mittens for each one, even for Baby Mary; a sled for Johnny, not one of those handsome, beautifully painted ones Santa Claus now deals in, but a strong, substantial one, with a box. It was devoid of paint, it is true, but it was as handsome and good to Johnny as the richest of those now used by the millionaire's children. There was a painted trumpet for Charlie, and, greatest of all, for Harry, the student of the family, was a book containing that most wonderful and fascinating of stories, the history of the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with a picture of Crusoe and his man Friday. It was not until many years afterward that Harry knew the sacrifices his father had to make to save up the money that treasure had cost. In each stocking was a rosy-cheeked apple, a stick or two of painted candy and a small handful of raisins. It was a glorious Christmas morning, and Santa Claus had been wonderfully good to that little family. He had brought to the grandmother a new pair of spectacles for her old eyes, and a new cap for her white head; to the mother a nice new kerchief for her neck, and to the father a pair of buckskin gloves.

Everybody was loving and kind on that bright morning. It being an extra occasion, butter was served on the table for breakfast. It was a luxury, for in those days butter was not always to be had, and was rarely served on the breakfast table for the children. Even the two horses in the barn were remembered, and given an extra rubbing down and an extra ration of hay and corn. It was to be a day of rest for them, for no work was to be done. The chickens were gladdened by an extra supply of feed, and with having the cold chill taken off the water poured out for them. When the morning work was done up the family dressed in their Sunday clothes, every thread of which

had been spun and woven by the mother, and cut and made by the same deft fingers, prepared to go to the log meeting house a mile away through the woods. Johnny's new sled was brought out to do carriage duty, and little Charlie and Baby Mary were snugly tucked in the box, while Johnny and Harry, with the father for leader, took the rope to draw them over the crisp snow. The grandmother followed in the path broken by the sled, supported by her staff and by the mother. On through the deep snow they trudged, as happy and merry a family as there was in all the land.

When they reached the "meeting house" they found others there before them and a great, roaring fire in the one stove. Happy greetings were exchanged by the elder ones, while the younger eagerly displayed the good things that had come to them during the night. It was all done in whispers, or in low tones, for the "meeting house" was a sacred place and a sort of hushed awe fell on all when there. Presently the white-haired minister came in. Like the others, he was dressed in homespun, and it was so threadbare that the careful darning began to show here and there. He had a nod for the fathers and mothers, a smile and a "God bless you" for the children. After warming himself at the stove he took his seat in the high-raised pulpit and gave out for the opening hymn that wonderful song:

"When marshaled on the nightly plain,

The glittering host bestud the sky,

One Star alone of all the train

Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks

From every host, from every gem;

But one alone the Savior speaks—

It is the Star of Bethlehem."

The sermon! Ah, its memory lingers yet with those who heard it. In tones of deep and tender pathos the venerable preacher announced his text: "Suffer little children to come unto me." He then told the story of that wonderful birth, of how the shepherds stood around that lowly manger in wondering awe, wondering if that little mite, so little, so weak, so helpless, with such humble surroundings, could indeed be the long-promised King of the Jews, who was to establish a kingdom greater than that of David, who was to be wiser than Solomon

and a greater prophet than Jeremlah. He then told how that child grew and waxed strong, until he became a man, who, by a touch, a breath, a glance of the eye, could heal the sick, make the blind see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk; who could command the winds and the waves, and who could call and the dead should live again; at whose feet the great and wise of the nations should learn wisdom, and that it was then, when he was grown thus great, when angels lovingly attended him, that he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." It was a simple sermon that children could understand. It was an eloquent sermon, for it breathed forth the loftiest love and faith. It contained words for the aged grandmother, words of comfort and hope; words for the father and the mother, words of strength; words for the children, words of love. Then, when the sermon was ended, a last hymn, "Jesus, lover of My Soul," was sung. There was no pealing organ, no trained choir, but there was melody, harmony, music in those uncultivated voices, for there was feeling, there was understanding, there was belief that the words were meant for them, that over their defenseless heads would be extended the sheltering wing; that the refuge was for them.

After the benediction, which was as fervent as in Apostolic times, greetings were exchanged again and the little family turned

through the snow again to the cabin home. Then came the preparations for the Christmas dinner. The turkey was there, but no oysters, no chestnuts for fancy dressings; there was no fruit cake, no plum pudding. But in their stead were healthy appetites, grateful hearts. The turkey was almost buried in the deep, rich gravy. There were mince pies, made without rum, wine or brandy, but seasoned with cider from the father's own pressing. There were doughnuts and cookies, cut in all imaginable shapes. Those doughnuts! No fruit-cake, no pastry, made by the finest and highest-priced pastry cooks has ever equaled them.

At night, around the fireside, there was cracking and eating of walnuts and roasting of apples before the fire. The good, old preacher was there to partake of the dinner and of the evening cheer, and he told wondrous stories of Daniel, of Samuel, of Jeremlah, of David and Solomon, of Luther, of Wesley, and then he and the father and mother sang sweet songs until it was late for the children to be out of bed, and then the good-nights were spoken and the happy day had come to an end. Some of those children have spent Christmas days in many of the great cities of the country, among great worshiping congregations, and in banquetting halls, but the old-fashioned Christmas of the cabin home lingers longest and sweetest in their memories.

MILTON GREGG AND SAMUEL F. COVINGTON.

BY WILLIAM WESLEY WOOLLEN.

I became acquainted with Milton Gregg in 1848 or '49. He came to Madison and started an oil mill. He had formerly lived in Lawrenceburg, and while there edited and published a weekly paper called *The Lawrenceburg Beacon*. I became rather intimate with Mr. Gregg while he lived at Madison, and remember his putting in my hands a bound copy of the *Beacon*, and I recollect reading his editorial written upon the subject of the establishment of the State Capitol at Indianapolis. He headed the editorial in the words of Cowper:

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

And then went on to say that the State Capitol of Indiana had been located in the wilderness among Indians and wild game, and many would be the day before civilization would reach it. This showed that Mr. Gregg was not a very good prophet. In 1850 he was selected by the Whigs of Jefferson county as a candidate for the constitutional convention, and was elected. His principal speech in the convention was in opposition to the printing of the debates. As is known,

these debates were published, being reported by a Mr. Fox, and Mr. Gregg printed on the back of his copy, as a title, "Fox's Book of Martyrs."

After this he, in connection with John G. Soring, started a daily Whig paper, called *The Tribune*. There was but little soil for this paper to grow in, as the ground was well cultivated by *The Banner*, edited by D. D. Jones. Mr. Jones dying, the *Banner* was for sale, and was bought by the late John R. Cravens, of Madison. Mr. Cravens did not like the drudgery of newspaper life, and proposed to sell the *Banner* to me. I told him that I would not consider the matter unless he got clear of the *Tribune*, and he bought the *Tribune* and merged its circulation into that of the *Banner*, and I purchased the latter paper and conducted it some two years.

Soon after this Mr. Gregg went to New Albany and started *The Tribune*, which he conducted while he lived, according to my best recollection. I saw but little of him after he left Madison. Mr. Gregg was an attractive speaker and a fluent writer. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1844 that nominated Clay and Frellinghuysen for President and Vice Presi-

dent. He made a speech at the convention which attracted considerable attention throughout the country.

I knew Samuel F. Covington very well, and was his personal friend. He lived at Rising Sun and was sent to the Legislature from Ohio county in 1844 or '45. I do not remember which. He also published a paper at Rising Sun named the *Recorder*. In 1848 he moved to Madison and in connection with his brother John, bought the *Courier of Rolla Doolittle*. He soon changed it into a daily paper, and after conducting it a year or two sold it to M. C. Garber, the father of the present editor of the *Courier*. He then returned to Rising Sun. After this he moved to Cincinnati and engaged in the insurance business, becoming president of a local insurance company, and continued in that business while he lived. Mr. Covington was much interested in Indiana history and politics. I had frequent correspondence with him while preparing my biographical sketches of early Indiana, and found him unusually well informed upon the early history of the State. He died in Cincinnati several years ago. In person he was below the average, but was well made and stocky. He had good address and was a good conversationalist.

THE NEW MAN WITH THE HOE.

"Is This the Thing the Lord God Made?"—
Edwin Markham's 'Man With the Hoe.'

Is this the man the Lord God made,—
A savage scarce above the beast,
That hid his hair in jungled shade
And roared above his brutal feast,
Yet bore a life divine within,
A tiny germ to bud and grow;
A something that at last should win
Its way up to the plow and hoe?

This man clear-eyed and lofty browed,
Who knows that toll is not disgrace,
Nor feels his sovereign manhood bowed
By sun and air that bronze his face;
Whose honest sweat and calloused hands
Earn such repose as strong gods hold
For him who from the savage lands
Brings blessings meet as manifold?

When mind and muscle move as one,
The little despot's day is o'er,
The soil yields fatness and the sun

Pours in earth's lap his golden store;
Wherefore through many a desert's gloom
As thought and toil united go,
The earth breaks into bud and bloom
To the caresses of the hoe.

O, Agamemnon, King of men!
Here is a greater far than thou,
This man who sees with eagle ken
The was and is, the whence and how;
Who, free himself, makes others free,
Who knows to toll and toils to know,
Henceforth earth's conqueror shall be
This thoughtful man who wields the hoe.

This is the man the Lord God made
To feed all others and to lead
The freed world onward, break the blade
That long has made the nation's bleed,
From his brown furrows plenty springs,
And from his toils republics grow,
While Freedom on her eagle wings
Attends this hero of the hoe.

—BEN S. PARKER.

JOSEPH GLASS MARSHALL.

BY ANDREW JACKSON GRAYSON.

Joseph G. Marshall was truly Indiana's greatest jurist. His name and fame are the State's heritage and will be kept in remembrance through all time. His fame as the leader at the bar of Jefferson county and in the Supreme Court of the State needs no comment and in it rests his claim of lasting renown, for in this field he was truly great. In life there were no indiscretion or duplicity about him. He was simple, plain and honest. He was generous and magnanimous to all at all times, and no other Indiana attorney occupies so conspicuous and enduring a place in the State's history. As citizen, friend, husband and father his life was



JOSEPH GLASS MARSHALL.

eminently worthy of emulation and commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was generous to a fault and honest as the day. An "honest man," says Pope, "is the noblest work of God." Endowed by nature with an iron will, a vigorous frame and a strong constitution, he might have lived to be a centenarian, but for

exposures endured incident to his attendance at the winter sessions of the Legislature of 1854-55, where he contracted a deep cold which caused his death on the 8th of April, 1855.

Joseph Glass Marshall was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 18, 1800, of Scotch-Irish descent, his father being a Presbyterian minister. He graduated from Transylvania University in 1823, and came to Madison, Indiana, in 1828, where he resided until his death. He served as probate judge of his county, and at the close of his term of office he returned to the bar. In 1836, 1840 and 1844 he was on the Whig electoral ticket. In 1846 he was the Whig candidate for Governor, and in 1849 President Taylor tendered him the Governorship of Oregon, but he declined the honor. He was at one time a candidate for Congress in his district, but made an unsuccessful race. He was twice prevented from reaching the United States Senate when his party had a majority on joint ballot by the Democrats in the Legislature refusing to go into an election for United States Senator.

William Wesley Woollen, in his "Historical Sketches," says: "Indiana never had the equal of Mr. Marshall in breath and strength of intellect." Neither did she ever have his equal in ability to stir the passions and sway the feelings of the people. In those qualities which enable the orator to melt the hearts and fire the passions of his auditors he was without a peer. He was called the "Sleeping Lion," and when fully aroused, he was a lion indeed. On such occasions his oratory was like the hurricane that sweeps everything before it. Ordinarily, he did not show his power, but when engaged in a case that enlisted his feelings and his conscience his words were like hot shot from the cannon's mouth. I will name but two examples of his

power to electrify and sway the people. One was his speech in defense of John Freeman, at Indianapolis, who was charged with being a fugitive slave. Of this effort Miss Laura Ream gives the following account:

"The trial of the case excited unusual interest from the fact that Freeman had long resided in that place, and, with his family, was held in personal esteem. He alleged, under oath, and his counsel brought testimony to prove, that he was a free man, but the presiding judge did not care to brave the popular sentiment in favor of the fugitive slave law, and at the close of the argument asked if there was no other reason why the prisoner should not be returned to his master. On the instant, a man on the outskirts of the bar in the old Marion county courthouse, was seen to rise to his feet. He did it slowly, grasping the table before him with both hands as if to steady his quivering nerves; and towering to his full height, with breast heaving and eyes aflame, in trumpet tones began: 'Your honor, though not of counsel for this unfortunate man, I think I can answer the question why he should not be remanded to slavery! I will answer that question! The law presumes every man to be free. It is a fundamental question going back to the first principles of free government. It is essential to State sovereignty. For if we went to war with Great Britain in 1812; shall we surrender it now? The writ of habeas corpus was not suspended by the fugitive slave law. It is the inalienable right of every citizen, whether white or black, whether bond or free. The State is not required to deliver up a person held to service in another State before she knows whether that person is a slave or not. In this case the fact of slavery is denied, and there is no power in this world that has the right to determine that point but the sovereign State of Indiana, to whom this man belongs!' In a moment the court room and every window were crowded with people eager, breathless, in tears, and ready to protect the prisoner with their lives." On this occasion Mr. Marshall's eloquence electrified and swayed the people. "He was like one inspired," said one gentleman. "He was the incarnate majesty of right."

The other case was his defense of Miss Della A. Webster, charged with running off slaves from Kentucky. Miss Webster lived on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, opposite Madison, Indiana. Miss Webster

had served a term in the Kentucky State prison for assisting slaves to escape. While residing just across the Ohio river, opposite Madison, she was an object of suspicion on the part of her Kentucky neighbors and she was indicted in the Trimble county court, but before her arrest she crossed the river to Madison, where she was arrested on a requisition from the Governor, but before the officers could get her away Mr. Marshall had her brought before a judge on a writ of habeas corpus. In his speech he so madened the people that they drove the Kentucky officers from the court house and from the State. Indeed, they had to run for their lives, so frenzied were the people. Hon. John D. Defrees, in a letter published in the Madison Courier, said Mr. Marshall was "the Webster of Indiana," and the late John Lyle King, of Chicago, said that Mr. Marshall "was, by odds, the greatest man Indiana ever produced." So great was Mr. Marshall's power with judge and jury that the litigants who secured his services at the bar were always considered lucky. Really, he was the king of the bar, and his engagement and appearance in important cases generally meant success for his client, as very few judges or juries cared to antagonize the "Sleeping Lion."

His daughter tells me that he declined a \$5,000 retainer in the great Ward murder trial at Louisville, Ky. He preferred to defend and seldom, if ever, entered a case on the side of the prosecution when a man's life was at stake.

Mr. Marshall and Senator Jesse D. Bright were deadly enemies and made a trip to Louisville, Ky., to settle matters by fighting a duel, but friends followed in their wake and prevented their meeting in mortal combat. They met on their return to Madison on the packet and shook hands, but never spoke to each other afterward.

I could write a book of recollections of incidents in the career of Mr. Marshall, but I have only given a few points in the life of this truly great man, showing, mainly, that he was always on the side of the weak and oppressed, and when we study his well-spent life there can be nothing but admiration of the man whose tongue is now stilled by death. At the same time the greatest benefit from such study is the clear and hopeful indications to success which are presented to the young men of Indiana.

Madison, Ind., Nov. 14, 1899.

THE PURITAN REPUBLIC.

The term Puritan Republic naturally takes the mind at once to the Old Bay State, yet Massachusetts was not the only Puritan colony, nor was its Puritanism stronger than that of any other colony, but the word, when used in America, carries to the mind Massachusetts and nothing else. In the broad sense of the term it might be applied now to the great Republic of the United States, for we are more puritan than cavalier, notwithstanding for many years the cavaliers predominated in the national councils. In the Republic of to day the Puritan idea of such a form of government prevails. Hon. Daniel Waite Howe, a descendant of the early Puritans of Massachusetts colony, has just given to the public a volume of the greatest historic interest and value, telling of the foundation, growth and expansion of the Republican idea in Massachusetts. It is not a history of Massachusetts, neither does it pretend to be a history of the Puritans, nor of the settlement of the colony, but it is a history showing the growth of the idea of a republican form of government, and the various changes through which Massachusetts passed, during the existence of the charter granted by Charles I. As a necessary introduction to the real story he had to tell the author takes us back to the days of Puritanism in England, and tells us about the congregation at Scrooby, and how that congregation made frequent efforts to escape from persecution and fly from the land of their birth. He rapidly sketches the emigration to Holland and then to America.

He tells how the charter was obtained, and how it was surreptitiously transferred to America, and of the departure of Winthrop and Endicott and their companions from Yarmouth, and the settlement of Boston. In a few pages we are told of the powers granted to the colonists by the charter, and how they made a government in the wilderness, and of the powers of those placed in authority, and

the way they exercised that authority. Through it all can be seen the influence of the clergy. In fact, during the entire existence of the commonwealth the preachers were almost all-powerful.

The laws, lawyers and courts are dealt with, short citations from the laws given, and through it all can be seen a steady growth of the idea of personal liberty as against intolerance. The Indians, domestic and social life, industrial and commercial, and frontier life are sketched with vigor and brevity. The Sabbath, as maintained by the Puritans, education, books, literature in those early days are brought out so as to give the reader a most perfect view of Puritanism when it was at its worst and best stages. While the Governor of Virginia was thanking God that neither schools nor newspapers were found in that colony, and prayed that they would not be established there for a century, the Puritans of Massachusetts were doing all they could to encourage education. They kept a supervision over the literature introduced, as well as over printing, and while education, books and literature were all hampered somewhat by the narrow and bigoted view of the authorities, still Massachusetts, in these respects, was far ahead of any of the other colonies. Judge Howe tells of the rise and all of theocracy in the government of the colony; of how some of the earnest men endeavored to establish a theocratic government, and to what success they reached, and then how the attempt gradually failed.

Much space is devoted to the planting of the seed of the Republic and the development of the town system. Of this system he says:

"The cardinal idea of the New England town system was that the nearer government is brought to the people, the more clearly it shows their sentiments and reflects their will, and that this is the desideratum



DANIEL WAITE HOWE.

in local affairs. This was the New England idea of both civil and church government. Whatever was discussed in the town meetings was discussed thoroughly, and whatever action was taken by them was the result of intelligent and deliberate conviction. Therefore the vote of the people of New England in their town meetings was a far more reliable index to their sentiments than the vote of their representatives in either state or national legislature. In these little democracies the cardinal principles of political equality, opposition to tyranny and freedom of speech were taught, and taught in such a way that they were never forgotten."

The clergy favored a monarchy, but the sentiment for a republic continued to grow, but it met many obstacles, one of them being the obstinacy with which the church clung to the doctrine of refusing the privileges of citizenship to those who were not church members. The time was coming in which the colony was to lose its charter, but before that time had fully ripened the seeds of the republic had been planted so deep that they could not be wholly uprooted. A foundation for the greater republic was laid, while the colony was struggling for independence and against a revocation of its charter. That was a notable struggle and many elements which have formed an era in history entered into it. It was a long continued struggle, lasting during almost the whole of the reign of Charles II., and the re-

vocation was finally accomplished during the last hours of the reign of James II. It resulted in giving the colonists a Governor appointed by the King, but they did not render him a greater obedience than they had rendered to the King during the life of the charter, but the oppressions he sought to fasten on the people only added to the growth of the feeling for independence.

During the days of William III., and his immediate successor, the trials of the colonists were somewhat abated, but still the independent spirit grew. But the Georges brought new tyrannies and new arbitrary acts. Of those years the author says:

"But in all these years a republic was growing. In the beginning the colonists thought that liberty could not live without the charter. Events proved that the charter had become as useless to liberty as the shell of the acorn is to the oak after it has struck its roots deep into the soil. When the time came to put forth the Declaration of Independence there were found reasons far more cogent than the violations of the charter, of which the people complained in the time of Charles II. A broader foundation was secured upon which to base a republic than any charter which had been granted by any English monarch. The republic which had been planted in the Massachusetts commonwealth had been further developed in the Union Colonies of New England; it became of tougher grain under every effort of kings and parliaments to uproot it, until in the end it became part of the still greater republic, the United States of America."

The last chapter of the volume is devoted to a backward and a forward glance, showing how the Puritans have impressed their characteristics on the settlements established by them in all parts of the country. Some of the changes since the "passing of the Puritans" are thus noted:

"In recording the history of the Massachusetts Puritans there has been a great change in style from that of fulsome eulogy, characteristic of the early historians, to the unsparing censure of modern writers, notably of some in Massachusetts, whose cardinal idea seems to be that we magnify ourselves in proportion as we belittle our ancestors. In the writings of this new school the history of the Puritan age in Massachusetts

is delineated as a dreary waste. We look in vain for historic figures. All have disappeared or dwindled into insignificance, and in their places we find only an intolerant and narrow-minded set of fanatics. We search for heroic achievements and noble deeds; we find nothing worthy of note unless it be something to call forth denunciation or ridicule. The very age in which our Puritan ancestors lived has been obliterated and we see only an 'ice age'—sterile, forbidding, unproductive, its history dotted only with boulders and stunted growth. * * * But more striking than any other change is that in the religious character of the people. In the time of the commonwealth it would have been accounted sacrilege to read in church the Book of Common Prayer. Endicott had

torn from the English flag the emblem of the cross because it was a symbol of Popery. But now near the site of the old Puritan meeting-house in Mariborough stands by far the most stately edifice in the town. Its spire overlooks the old Puritan cemetery and casts its shadow across the plain stones marking the places where rest those to whom in life nothing was more hateful than the doctrines now taught over their graves. It is almost needless to add that this edifice is a Roman Catholic cathedral."

The book is published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, and is one of the most valuable contributions to history issued during the year. Dry details are left out, and the work is a compendium of the history of more than a century.

SAM.

Do you know, Sam. Well, if you do,
You know a feller that's red meat
Clean through an' through—red headed too,
With freckles on his face, an' got
A temper almost sugar sweet,
But sometime purty hot.

But what's a freckled face if you
Jest know there aint no spots inside?
An' that is Sam. Bet you he is true.
Make no dif'rence what the consequence
Er circumstance, Sam never lied,
'Cept sometimes perhaps in my defense.

Least wise that's how he used to be,
Aint seen overly much o' him
Since we were boys, but him and me
Wuz chums down there on Inglin Crick,
I was an orn'ry tow-headed limb
And Sam wuz a regular brick.

Not that we wuz overly mean!
'Bout like good boys generally git.
Think sometimes if I had a seen,
Less o' him Sam might a stood
Some chance to never be bad a bit,
Fer he wuz jest naterly good.

Sam had to work purty hard, but I
Had nothin' at all to do but play,
Er study up some devilment, er spy
Out a melon patch, er likely trees
Of early harvesters, er ole gray
Hornets nest, er milly bumble bees.

But Sundays wuz so fer apart,
Jest wait, an' wait, an' count each day
Till I'ud mos' git out o' heart
Awaitin'. But I've come to know,
Six times in seven its that away,
Things we wait fer alus do come slow.

Lanzy! what times we had? What fun?
There aint a field, er wood, er hill
Fer miles around that we aint run
Bare footed over; sailed slab rafts
From grand pap's down to Bruce's mill,—
Bold buckeneers on pirate crafts.

Went money huntin', dug fer gold,
Killed off whole regments of our foes,
The iron weeds, kingdoms bought and sold?
Fit an' died sometimes in ferren lands,
Then turned Wild Inguns, shucked our close,
An' with poke berries painted face an' hands.

That us Sam an' me, but thirty yers
Has drifted in between, an' us apart.
Some how my eyesight sort o' blurs
When thinkin' uv it. Foolish you'll say
An' so it is, but way down in my heart
Love fer ole times an' Sam are there to stay.

An' so it is, that sometimes in my dreams,
I'm layin' up there in the loft,
An' ever thing around so nateral seems.
I hear the water pourin' from the dam
An' hear the cedars outside sign' soft.
An' then as like as not, I dream o' Sam.
— W. W. PRIMER.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The fourteenth day of the current month will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the Father of the Country, and it should be appropriately celebrated. On the recurrence of his birthday anniversary it is usual to read his farewell address, and it would be appropriate on this hundredth anniversary of his death, but other matters might be selected. For instance the proclamation of Napoleon, to the French people, on the occasion; the address in congress by Richard Lightfoot Lee; the proclamation of President Adams, and the response of congress; the estimate placed upon Washington by distinguished men of other lands. The story of his last sickness and death might be told, and of the visit of Lafayette and his son to the tomb at Mount Vernon; and how the ladies of America rescued that historic estate and made it a part of the nation's heritage; of how all vessels going up and down the Potomac river toll their bells while passing his tomb. If possible it would be a most appropriate part of the exercises of the day to have some one who has visited the tomb give a personal description of the visit.

In this number we give our readers a short sketch of three men, who in different walks of life helped to shed luster on the name of Indiana—Daniel Kirkwood, the great educator; Joseph Glass Marshall, the lawyer and orator, and Samuel A. Hall, one of the ablest editors the State has known. The sketch of Daniel Kirkwood was written by Joseph Swain, President of Indiana Uni-

versity, that of Samuel A. Hall, by Hon. Rufus Magee, ex-Minister to Sweden, and that of Mr. Marshall by A. J. Grayson, so well known to newspaper readers under his pen name of Felix Adair. Other papers by other distinguished persons are promised us for the future.

Among the illustrations for our October number was the "Jug Rock" of Martin county. The picture has attracted attention in all parts of the State and hundreds of inquiries have been received in regard to it, many of the inquirers writing that they intended visiting the county in the near future to see this wonder of nature for themselves. Several of the city superintendents of schools at once took it as an object lesson for their classes in geology and the subject of erosions was taken up. The State ought to purchase the piece of ground on which this great curiosity is situated and preserve it. There are other historical places that ought to be owned by the State. In several counties are remarkable works of the prehistoric race of Mound Builders that ought to be State property. Especially is this true of the fort near Merom, the old stone fort of Clark county, and the series of earthworks in Madison county. Wyandotte cave ought also to be the property of the State.

MORTON DAY AT ANDERSON.

A bust of Oliver P. Morton, the war Governor of Indiana, was unveiled in the assembly room of the Anderson High School October 20th. Appropriate exercises were held by members of the school and William Dudley Foulke, Morton's biographer, delivered an oration on the life and services of the great war Governor. The members of the G. A. R. attended in a body, and Mrs. Morton, the wife of the distinguished Governor, was the guest of honor. The assembly room was crowded to overflowing with enthusiastic and interested spectators.

If these were not the first exercises in honor of Morton ever held in the State they would not call for comment. The schools have celebrated Lincoln day, Longfellow day, Whittier day, Lafayette day and so on, but for some reason they have never devoted a day to studying the life and services of the most distinguished son of Indiana—the great war Governor. In fact, the schools of Indiana have devoted altogether too little time

to the history of the State, and the children are more familiar with the history of Greece and Rome than with that of their native State.

This celebration in honor of Morton and the enthusiastic interest manifested, not only by the people of Anderson, but by the secular press of the State, seems to indicate the beginning of a new departure in the teaching of history in our schools. It seems to indicate that in the future the youth of the State are to become better acquainted with the history of the State, the names of her great sons and the part taken by Indiana in the drama of the great Republic. Honor to Superintendent J. W. Carr and the School of Anderson for their advanced stand in this matter.

Our readers will notice that The Indianian appears this month with a new cover design. The selection of a beech tree for the design all will agree to be appropriate, for Indiana was the natural home of the beech. Here it grew to its greatest perfection and beauty. On it are carved the names of some of the men who have helped to make the State great and prosperous. The mission of The Indianian is to put on permanent record something of the history and lives of those men. Their names and their deeds should not be forgotten. The present generation owes much to them. Other improvements will be noticed by the reader, and we feel that it is not boasting to say that new improvements will be added from month to month. We have already added to our list of contributors and the list for 1900 will contain the names of many prominent men and women in the State and some from other States.

As an example of the misinformation the people of other State have about Indiana we quote the remark recently made by an Eastern man of prominence. In speaking of Indiana colleges and universities he said they did not stand very high with Eastern people. That may be true, yet there is no State in the Union whose colleges and universities have turned out more eminent educators than those of Indiana. A record of the graduates of the Indiana institutions discloses that more than two hundred of them are

now occupying high places in the faculties of colleges in other States, and some even in foreign countries. Some of those graduates occupy chairs in Eastern colleges and at least two of them are in the college at Peking, China. The day has gone by for people to sneer at Indiana.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this society to assist the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to arrange for an Indiana Bird Day, or in the adoption of such other method as may most effectively stimulate in our school children an interest in the preservation of our native birds, and that this society pledges the Superintendent the sum of \$50, to be paid as premiums for papers by the school children during the year 1900, on the subject of birds, on the condition that all papers so offered are to become the property of this association.

Resolved, That the \$50 thus pledged shall be expended as follows, to-wit:

1. High school scholars, first premium, \$15.00; high school scholars second premium, \$10.00.

2. Grades 8, 7 and 6, first premium, \$10.00; Grades 8, 7 and 6, second premium, \$5.00.

3. Grades 5 and 4, first premium, \$7.00; Grades 5 and 4, second premium, \$3.00.

Resolved, That the awards of premiums shall be made by a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. W. Butler, George F. Bass and Mrs. M. N. McKay, and that all papers submitted for examination shall be sent to F. L. Jones, Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before January 1, 1901.

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